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HANDBOOK

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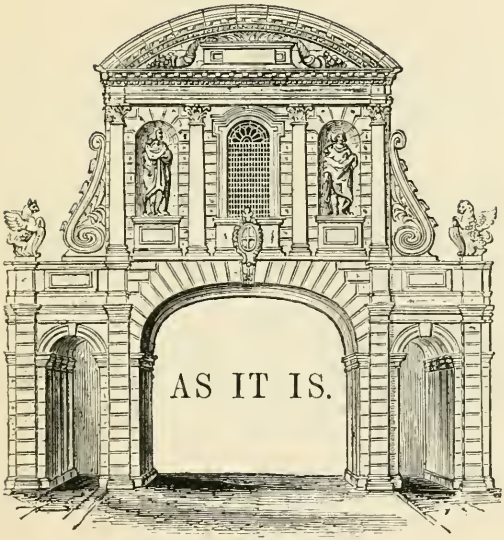
LONDON



[Temple Bar.]

BY PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

By the same Author,

HANDBOOK OF LONDON, Past and Present; Being an Alphabetical Account of all the Remarkable Places connected with Historical and Antiquarian Associations.

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Old Inns and Taverns.
Houses of the Old Nobility.
Places of Entertainment.
Old London Sights.
Ancient Theatres and Crosses.
Hostels of Church Dignitaries.
Privileged Places for Debtors.
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The Wards and Churches of London.
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NOTICE.

A CAREFUL revision has been given to this work before presenting it again to the Public. It is proper to state that Mr. Cunningham is not responsible for the recent Editions of this Book.

A full historical description of London, and of houses and streets no longer existing, will be found in Cunningham's "Handbook for London, Past and Present."

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LONDON, the Metropolis of Great Britain and Ireland, is situated upon the River Thames, about fifty miles from its mouth; the northern and larger portion lying in the counties of Middlesex and Essex, the southern in Surrey and Kent. By the Metropolis Local Management Act of 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 120) the Metropolis is held to include the cities and liberties of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the parishes, precincts, townships, and places mentioned in a Schedule attached to the Act, in

cluding among others the extreme points of Hampstead, Islington, Stoke Newington, and Hackney to the north; Stratford le Bow, Limehouse, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Charlton, and Plumstead to the east; Camberwell and Streatham to the south; and Kensington, Fulham, Hammersmith, and Putney to the west.

§ 2. The population of London, including the 40 or 50 hamlets and villages once separate, now absorbed in it, according to the last census, was 2,803,034.

§ 3. The Metropolis is supposed to consume in one year 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs. One market alone (Leadenhall) supplies about 4,025,000 head of game. This, together with 3,000,000 of salmon, irrespective of other fish and flesh, is washed down by 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. To fill its milk and cream jugs, 13,000 cows are kept. To light it at night, 360,000 gas-lights fringe the streets, consuming, every 24 hours, 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Its arterial or water system supplies the enormous quantity of 44,383,328 gallons per day, while its venous or sewer system carries off 9,502,720 cubic feet of refuse. To warm its people and to supply its factories, a fleet, amounting to upwards of a thousand sail, is employed in bringing annually 3,000,000 tons of coal, exclusive of what is brought by rail. The smoke of this immense quantity of coal (and at a time when it was considerably less than at present) has been often traced as far as Reading, 32 miles distance. At Slough it was often so dense that the elder Herschel was unable to take observations. The thirsty souls of London need have no fear of becoming thirstier as long as there are upwards of 4000 public-houses and 1000 wine merchants to minister to their deathless thirst. The bread to this enormous quantity of sack is represented by 2500 bakers, 1700 butchers, not including pork butchers, 2600 tea-dealers and grocers, 1260 coffee-room keepers, nearly 1500 dairymen, and 1350 tobacconists. To look after the digestion of this enormous amount of food upwards of 2400 duly licensed practitioners, surgeons and physicians, are daily

running to and fro through this mighty metropolis, whose patients, in due course of time and physic, are handed over to the tender mercies of 500 undertakers. Nearly 3000 boot and shoe-makers add their aid to that of the doctor to keep our feet dry and warm, while 2950 tailors do as much for the rest of our bodies. The wants of the fairer portion of the population are supplied by 1080 linendrapers 1560 milliners and dress-makers, not including those poor creatures who stitch over "scam and gusset and band" without hope, and often without recompense. Of them the *Post Office Directory* speaks not: it speaks only of those who have a fixed and known abode. 1540 private schools take charge of our children; and, let us add, that 290 pawnbrokers' shops find employment and profit out of the reverses, follies, and vices of the community. About 300,000 houses give shelter to upwards of two millions and a half of people, whose little differences are aggravated or settled by upwards of 3000 attorneys and 3900 barristers. The spiritual wants of this mighty aggregate of human souls are cared for by 930 clergymen and dissenting ministers, who respectively preside over 429 churches and 423 chapels, of which latter buildings the Independents have 121, the Baptists 100, the Wesleyans 77, the Roman Catholics 29, the Calvinists and English Presbyterians 10 each, the Quakers 7, and the Jews 10; the numerous other sects being content with numbers varying from one to five each.

§ 4. The first and most natural action of a stranger, upon his first visit to London, is to consult a Map—just as he scans narrowly the face of a new acquaintance. Let the reader, therefore, open the Clue Map at the end of this volume, while I describe to him its main divisions and characteristic features.

The *City of London proper* is that space which anciently lay within the walls and liberties, having for its base the N. bank of the river Thames, with its W. line extending to Middle Temple-lane, where, crossing Fleet-street at Temple Bar (the only City barrier remaining), and Holborn at Southampton-buildings, it afterwards skirts Smithfield, Barbican, and Finsbury-circus on the N., crossing the end of Bishops-

gate-street Without; and then, pursuing its way southward down Petticoat-lane, across the end of Aldgate-street, and along the Minories, it finally reaches the Thames at the Tower. This portion of Modern London sends four members to Parliament, possesses a corporation,—the oldest, richest, and most powerful municipal body in the world.—and is divided into 108 parishes, of which 97 are called "Without," and 11 "Within," the walls. The population of the *City* has diminished from 127,869, in 1851, to 112,247 in 1861, owing to so many houses being converted from dwellings into offices, shops, &c., occupied only in the day-time, by merchants, tradesmen, clerks, &c., who live at the West End or in the suburbs, and the number of its inhabited houses 14,580.

The *City of Westminster* (now swallowed up in London) possesses no municipality, and though far more populous than "the City," containing 24,755 inhabited houses, and in 1851, 241,611 inhabitants, sends only two members to Parliament. Its E. line coincides with the W. line of the City of London. From its Tottenham-court end to its suburban limit at Kensington Gardens, it is bounded to the N. by Oxford-street; and on its far W. side, crossing the centre of the Serpentine in Hyde Park, it reaches the Thames at Chelsea Hospital.

The *five Boroughs*, viz., Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, north of the Thames, and Southwark and Lambeth, south of it, return each two members to the House of Commons.

§ 5. The social and fashionable divisions of London differ materially from the municipal and parliamentary divisions. Thus, the social centre of Modern London is Temple Bar; the commercial centre the Bank of England; and the cab centre, Charing Cross. That part of London which radiates from Hyde Park Corner includes the mansions of many of the nobility, the leading Club-houses, many well-inhabited streets, the most fashionable square in London (Grosvenor-square), and two districts, commonly known by the new-coined names of *Tyburnia* and *Belgravia*.

Tyburnia, or the northern wing, is that vast city, in point of size, which the increasing wealth and population of London has caused to be erected, between 1839 and 1850, on the green fields and nursery gardens of the See of London's estate at Paddington. Built at one time, and nearly on one principle, it assumes in consequence a regularity of appearance contrasting strangely with the older portions of Modern London. Fine squares, connected by spacious streets, and houses of great altitude, give a certain air of nobility to the district. The sameness, however, caused by endless repetitions of "compo" decorations, distresses the eye, and puzzles the resident in London nearly as much as it does the stranger. Tyburnia is principally inhabited by professional men, the great City merchants, and by those who are undergoing the transitional state between commerce and fashion. Its boundaries may be said to be the Edgeware-road on the E., Bayswater on the W., Maida-hill on the N., and Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens on the S.

Belgravia, or the southern wing of the West End, a creation of about twenty-five years, 1826-52, is built on land belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, bounded by Grosvenor-place on the E., Sloane-street on the W., Knightsbridge on the N., and by the Thames on the S. E. This space includes Belgrave and Eaton-squares, whose houses, palatial in character and size, denote the high social position of their occupants. Regularity and largeness of proportion are the leading characteristics of this fashionable neighbourhood. Since 1852 it has extended to Chelsea, and Pimlico New Bridge, and includes the vast Victoria Railway Station.

Contiguous to Belgravia lie *Brompton* and *Chelsea*. Brompton, lying low, and the air being moist and warm, is the resort of consumptive persons. Attached to Brompton has risen, since 1854, a new quarter, *South Kensington*, composed of some splendid rows and streets, and including the *South Kensington Museum*, the *Horticultural Garden*, and the *Great Exhibition*, 1862, which towers over all other buildings by its twin domes of glass. The once rural Chelsea is crowded with poor. Close to Belgravia on its S. E. side lies

Westminster proper, like the beggar at the rich man's gate. Private liberality has attempted to cure the plague spot by the erection of four or five new churches, and the formation of a spacious street (Victoria-street) through the very centre of Tothill-fields. Part of Westminster lies beneath the level of the Thames at high water.

To the N.E. of Tyburnia lies the *Regent's Park district,* extending from the *north* side of Oxford-street to Camden Town and Somers Town, and including Marylebone proper (with its 375,000 inhabitants), and the still well-inhabited Portman, Manchester, and Cavendish Squares. Here, with a few solitary exceptions, dwells Middle-Class London. From this neighbourhood, fashion, in its westward course, is fading fast. Still further E. we come to the *Bloomsbury and Bedford-square district,* with its well-built houses and squares, erected between 1790 and 1810, and, till the great removal towards the west in 1828, a much better frequented neighbourhood than it is at present. This portion of the Metropolis is chiefly occupied by lawyers and merchants; its noble mansions no longer holding, as formerly (between 1796 and 1825), the rank and fashion of the Town. Somewhat E. (and in the same Bloomsbury and Bedford Square district) we recognise the architecture of the era of Anne, in the capacious dwellings of Great Ormond-street and Queen-square, now given up for the most part to lodging-house keepers; and, still stepping eastward, are traces of the continuation from Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, of that westward march which fashion has taken within the last 150 years.

S. of Regent's Park is the *Covent Garden and Strand district;* with the exception of streets running at right angles from it to the Thames, principally occupied by shops and lodging-houses, and west of it is the very low *Leicester-square neighbourhood,* chiefly inhabited by foreigners.

§ 6. The principal streets in *the City* of London are built in the style that prevailed between 1666 and 1800; dingy brick, except where stately avenues like King William street, Cannon-street, and others, have been pierced through the labyrinth of narrow lanes. The streets for the most part

are narrow and inconvenient, as is observable in all walled cities where space was precious; of picturesqueness there is none, unless we consider the interiors of many of the palaces of the old merchant princes, now converted into counting-houses and chambers. With the exception of the modernised portions, there is just as little of convenience or of beauty. Wren, under whose direction the City was rebuilt after the Great Fire in 1666, originally intended to have laid out the streets in a regular manner: the principal thoroughfares radiating from St. Paul's with a width of not less than 70 feet. But economy carried the day against his magnificent design, and the City arose as we now see it. To the antiquary it presents few features of interest; to the architect only the churches built by Wren and his pupils, and one or two more modern public buildings.

"The City" is, *par excellence*, the head-quarters of the trade and commerce of the country. Here everything is brought to a focus, and every interest has its representative. In Lincoln's Inn and the Temple the lawyers find the quiet and retirement congenial to their pursuits. In the great thoroughfares, retail trade is triumphant. In the narrow, dim lanes, which scarce afford room for carriages to pass each other, the wholesale Manchester warehouses are congregated. In Thames-street and its immediate vicinity, commerce is represented by its Custom House, its Corn Exchange, its Coal Exchange, and its great wharfs. The fish and foreign fruit trades dwell in the thronged thoroughfare of Thames-street. In Lombard-street the money power is enthroned. In Houndsditch the Jews most do congregate. In Paternoster-row and its neighbourhood, booksellers are located. St. Paul's forms the religious element of this strange compound of interests. The Exchange and the Bank, placed side by side, might be likened to the two ventricles of the great City heart; and grouped around, from first floor to garret in almost every house, are the offices of the Brokers who form the agents for the circulation of the world's wealth. Yet this spot, teeming by day with its hundreds of thousands, its streets gorged by carriages, cabs, and carts, presents at night, and still more on a Sunday, the spectacle of a deserted city. The banks closed, and

the post gone,—the railway carriage, the omnibus, and the steam-boat, carry the clerks to the outskirts, and the merchants and principals to their villas and mansions at Clapham, Hackney, or the West End. The actual resident population of the City is diminishing, and many of its 58 churches—each parish having been provided, by the piety of our ancestors, with its own church—are nearly empty on Sundays.

That space without the limits of *the City proper* which includes the N. bank of the river Thames as far as Blackwall, is occupied by docks, wharfs, manufactories, and warehouses, and inhabited by slop-sellers, crimps, and sailors. Everything here has reference to maritime affairs. N. of this district lies *Spitalfields and Bethnal Green*, through which the Eastern Counties Railway reveals to the traveller the crowded dwellings of the silk-weavers, readily distinguishable by the large garret windows, through which their hand-looms may be seen at work. The once rural *Islington*, to the N., is mostly inhabited by the middle classes, and those immediately beneath them in the social scale. It lies high, and is considered one of the healthiest portions of the metropolis. The densely peopled district of Clerkenwell (west of Islington and north-east of Lincoln's-Inn-fields) is occupied by some of the best-paid and best-informed artisans in London.

If we cross to the Surrey side of the Thames, we come to the boroughs of *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, the former, including Bermondsey, the great seat of the tanning trade; the latter principally occupied by manufactories. Shadwell and Rotherhithe are the head-quarters of sailors, and are but meanly built and inhabited—indeed the whole of the right bank of the Thames at London is much inferior in wealth and importance to that portion lying on the left or Middlesex shore.

§ 7. To enable the visitor to find his way from point to point, his best plan will be to study the Clue Map at the end of this volume, and fix in his mind the direction of the great thoroughfares. These generally run from E. to W., and from N. to S. The great E. and W. lines of streets are those which lead from either side of Hyde Park to the Bank, and then fork off again, and terminate in the remote

E. of the metropolis, forming a design somewhat in the shape of an hour-glass.

To the N. of these lines sweep the New and City Roads, which run like a boulevard almost completely round the N. and E. of the metropolis. On the S. side of the river, Stamford-street and the York-road follow for a mile the curve of the river, and, together with the New Cut and its continuations, intersect the different roads leading from the bridges.

§ 8. In the West End, the main thoroughfares running N. and S. are the Edgeware-road, leading from the W. end of Oxford-street to St. John's-wood; Portland-place and Regent-street, running from Regent's Park to Charing-cross; Hampstead and Tottenham-court Roads, connecting Hampstead with Holborn. The City is brought into connection with its northern suburbs by Gray's Inn-lane, which runs from Holborn-hill to the New-road; by Aldersgate-street and Goswell-street, which lead in a direct line from the Post Office to the Angel at Islington; and by Gracechurch-street, Bishopsgate-street, Norton-folgate, and Shoreditch, connecting Kingsland and Hoxton with London Bridge and Southwark.

On the Southwark and Lambeth, or Surrey side of the Thames and the Metropolis, the roads converge from the six bridges to the well-known tavern, the Elephant and Castle, which is about equidistant from all of them (excepting Vauxhall Bridge); from the tavern they again diverge, the Kent-road leading to Greenwich, and the Kennington and Newington Roads leading to Brixton and Tulse Hill, outskirts of London, studded with the villas and cottages of men "upon 'Change."

The streets of the Metropolis, about 2800 in number, would, if put together, extend 3000 miles in length. The main thoroughfares are traversed by 1200 omnibuses, and 3500 cabs (besides private carriages and carts), employing 40,000 horses.

In addition to these noisy and thronged thoroughfares, we have what has been called "the silent highway" of the Thames, running through the heart of the Metropolis, and traversed continually by steamboats and barges. The steamboats take up and set down passengers at the different landing-places between Chelsea and Blackwall, Greenwich and Gravesend, and, when the tide serves, run as high as Hampton Court, calling at all the intermediate landing-places on the banks.

§ 9. The connection of London with the provinces is kept up by the railways which diverge from it in various directions:—the Great Western Railway from its station at Paddington; the North-Western from Euston-square, by the New Road; the Great Northern from King's-cross; the Great Eastern Counties from Shoreditch and Finsbury; the Blackwall from Mark-lane; the South-Western from Waterloo Bridge; whilst the London Bridge station has six separate lines supplying with railway communication the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. The London, Chatham, and Dover has a station (1863) at the Surrey end of Blackfriars Bridge, but is soon to be carried over the Thames by a bridge into the City. The Victoria West-end Crystal Palace station at Pimlico and the Charing Cross station enable travellers to reach Brighton, Dover, and the South-Eastern counties, without traversing the City or Southwark.

The Metropolis is put in instant connection with the chief cities and towns of the United Kingdom by the wires converging from the different stations to the Central Telegraph Offices at Lothbury (East), and Charing-cross (West), where messages are received and transmitted throughout the day.

From London Bridge, St. Katherine wharf, and from Tower-stairs, the various Continental steamboats start. From London Bridge, the Margate and Ramsgate boats start, making, in the season, excursions on the Sunday to those places and back the same day.

§ 10. The stranger can comprehend, in the *quickest* way, the most remarkable features of the Metropolis, and in an

economical manner, by taking the box-seat of an omnibus, and making friends with the driver. Let him take, for instance, a Kensington omnibus, and go as far eastward as the Bank. In this manner he will make himself acquainted, by the driver's help, with the characteristic features of Piccadilly with its noble mansions, and of the great thoroughfares of the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside. If he has a wish to penetrate the far east, he can do so by taking a Blackwall omnibus, but the journey would hardly repay him for his time and trouble, unless he desire to see the Docks. The return drive might be made by a Paddington omnibus, which will take him through Holborn, New Oxford and Oxford Streets, as far as the Marble Arch at Cumberland Gate. A direct N. and S. section of the Metropolis might be viewed by taking a "Waterloo" omnibus, which starts from the York and Albany Tavern, Regent's Park, and pursues the line down Regent-street, past Charing-cross, and so along the Strand over Waterloo Bridge; also by an "Atlas" omnibus, which traverses the same line as far as Charing-cross, and then turns down Whitehall, and goes along Parliament-street across Westminster Bridge to the Elephant and Castle. These three routes, if followed up by an excursion on the Thames from Chelsea to Greenwich, would show at a rapid glance most of the architectural features of the Metropolis.

§ 11. For those who have ample time to examine the public buildings, we would recommend a walk from London Bridge W. to Trafalgar-square; then an examination of Whitehall, Pall-mall, and Regent-street, forming the irregular cross which springs from Trafalgar-square. By this means the visitor will pass the *six* great centres of life and architecture which distinguish the Metropolis.

Another walk—by which many interesting aspects and prospects of London may be obtained—is to "thread the Bridges;" commencing with that of Westminster, from which the Parliament Houses are well seen, then crossing Hungerford and recrossing by Waterloo, Stamford Street leads thence to Blackfriars, whence you have the best view of St. Paul's, and after traversing Southwark Bridge, you find your way along the Surrey bank of the Thames to London Bridge.

§ 12. The *first* of these great centres—London Bridge—is the one a Foreigner naturally sees first, and it is the spot above all others calculated to impress him most with the importance and ceaseless activity of London. The bridge itself—crowded with an ever-moving stream of people and vehicles, and lined at the same time with the heads of curious spectators, wedged as thickly as pins in a paper, gazing upon the busy waters below—is a curious picture of the manner in which the two currents of business-men and sight-seers are continually shouldering each other. On the other hand, the scene below is equally instinct with life. *Above* bridge we see the stairs of the penny steamboats, landing and taking in West End or Greenwich passengers, amid a perfect din of bell-ringing and cloud of steam-blowing. *Below* bridge we see the "Pool," looking, with its fleets of colliers moored in the stream, like the avenues of a forest in the leafless winter. The Custom-house, with its long columniated façade, and the Italian-looking fish-market at Billingsgate, also strike the eye. The foot of the bridge, on either hand, is flanked with great buildings — the Fishmongers' Hall, belonging to one of the richest of the City companies; and with scarcely less striking structures converted into hotels. Passing up Fish-street-hill is seen, from base to summit, the Monument, erected to commemorate the Great Fire—still the most beautiful and picturesque of all the metropolitan columns. A little farther on, William IV.'s statue, worked in granite, stands guard at the entrance of King-William-street and Cannon-street, leading thoroughfares opened since 1834. At the end of this we approach our *second* architectural centre—the Bank of England, a low, richly-adorned building—admirably adapted to the purposes of its foundation. The open space at this point is surrounded by several striking architectural elevations. The Royal Exchange, the Sun Fire-office, the Mansion-house, and the towers of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, mark the sky-line in a most picturesque manner; nor can the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, in front of the Exchange, fail to attract attention. The narrow passage of the Poultry, by which Cheapside is reached, has no feature of interest. Passing King-street, however, the pseudo-Gothic front of Guildhall, standing full in the light at the end of King-street, strikes one as picturesque, notwith-

standing the viciousness of its style; while in Cheapside the stately steeple of Bow Church (Wren's finest steeple) never fails to arrest the attention of the stranger. Out of the comparative narrowness of Cheapside, the visitor will emerge (*left*) into St. Paul's-churchyard and the Cathedral, and (*right*) upon the Post Office, our *third* great centre of life and architecture. The Cathedral is Wren's great masterpiece; the Post Office was built by Sir R. Smirke.

From St. Paul's, along Fleet-street and the Strand, we gradually see how the characteristic features of one city mingle with those of the other. In our way we pass under Temple Bar, and pass Somerset House (one of the head-quarters of the Civil Service) on our left. The counting-houses of the "City" (it is easy to observe) have slowly disappeared, and the shops have a gayer and more miscellaneous aspect. At last Charing-cross is reached, and we recognise at once our *fourth* architectural centre of the great West End, from which improvement has shot out on every side. Standing on the raised platform beneath the portico of the National Gallery, we see before us the towers of the Houses of Parliament, and the perspective of the leading Government offices forming a line of street by themselves; on the left hand is the beautiful church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and on the right the vista of Pall-mall, with its splendid Club-houses. Well might the late Sir R. Peel designate Charing-cross as "the finest site in Europe." The square itself, with its ugly fountains and its ill-proportioned column, will require entirely remodelling before it can be worthy of its position, and we have purposely turned our visitor's back to the National Gallery that he may not be offended with its meanness. Charing-cross may claim to be called the centre of the arts, as the Bank is the centre of commerce.

Turning directly down Whitehall, we approach that portion of Westminster devoted to the principal Government offices and the Legislature; on the right hand is the Admiralty (distinguished by its screen and portico), from which the fleets of England are governed; a little further on is the Horse Guards, the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. The long range of buildings still further on the right (refronted by Sir Charles Barry) consists of the Home

Office, the Privy Council Office, and the Treasury, all under one roof; and the little narrow street forming a *cul de sac*, which terminates it, is the world-famous Downing-street, containing the official residences of the Prime Minister, and the Secretaries of State for Foreign and Colonial Affairs. One side of this is pulled down, and on its site will soon rise the magnificent Public Offices designed by G. G. Scott, extending to St. James's Park, which gave rise to the struggle known as the "Battle of the Styles." Nearly opposite to the Horse Guards is the Banqueting-house of the Old Palace of Whitehall, the masterpiece of Inigo Jones; in front of which King Charles I. was beheaded.

The *fifth* great architectural centre of the Metropolis is at the end of Parliament-street. Here the Church, the Law, and the Legislature, are represented: the first in the noble old Abbey, the second in the Courts of Westminster Hall, and the third in the New Parliament Houses, whose towers, rising to a gigantic height, break in from point to point upon the sight. This spot, indeed, might be considered the intellectual centre of the Metropolis. Within so small a space the earth perhaps holds not so many distinguished men amongst the living and the dead.

Retracing our steps down Parliament-street we come to Waterloo-place, our *sixth* architectural centre, not inaptly called the centre of social and political life. Here we are in the heart of Club-land. Looking towards the Duke of York's Column, which terminates the view, we have on our right hand the Athenæum, chiefly frequented by literary men; on the left, and exactly opposite it, the United Service Club, whose members are naval and military veterans. Next to the Athenæum, which stands at the commencement of Pall-mall West, is the Travellers'. The Reform, which is observable from its great size and from its Italian architecture, stands next in order. To the Reform succeeds the Carlton, the head-quarters of the Conservatives, a stately building, distinguished by its polished granite pillars. The Oxford and Cambridge and the Guards' Club houses complete this side of Club-land. On the north, or opposite side, at the corner turning into St. James's-square, is the Army and Navy Club.

At the bottom of St. James's-street stand Marlborough House, of red brick, and St. James's Palace, a dingy but

picturesque old building full of historical associations. Ascending the street, on the left hand side are seen the Conservative Club, Arthur's, and Brooks's (the Whig head-quarters), whilst near the top is the once famous or infamous Crockford's, now a tavern, and called "The Wellington." "White's" and "Boodle's," once fashionable political Clubs, but now principally resorted to by elderly country gentlemen, stand on the opposite side near the top. The stranger should endeavour to procure orders (given by members) to see some of these Clubs, especially the Reform, famous for its central hall, and its kitchen planned by M. Soyer. The staircases and apartments of the Carlton, Reform, Conservative, and Army and Navy Clubs, are very beautiful.

Returning to Waterloo-place, after noticing for a few moments the noble park front of Carlton-terrace, which stands upon the site of Carlton House, the visitor should ascend Regent-street. This street was built by Nash during the regency of George IV., and was the first great improvement of the Metropolis since the days of Wren. A few years since, a piazza covered in the footways on both sides of that part of it called the Quadrant; and the double curve of columns thus formed had a noble effect. The lath-and-plaster style of Nash's architecture in Regent-street has given rise to the reproach that it cannot stand either wind or weather. Nevertheless, it is the brightest and most cheerful street in the Metropolis; and its sunny side, with its shops (many of which are French) filled with elegancies of all kinds, especially those pertaining to the female toilet, is one of the liveliest promenades in the Metropolis between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Portland-place, a wide monotonous street, forms the continuation of Regent-street, and terminates in Park-crescent, a fine sweep of houses on either side forming the entrance to the Regent's Park.

When the visitor has well surveyed the routes pointed out, presenting an irregular pattern-card of almost every style, he will have made himself master of the entire *street* architecture of London.

To comprehend at a glance the immense amount of business done in London as a Port, I would suggest a walk

along Thames-street and Tooley-street, whose gigantic warehouses keep the thoroughfare in a perpetual gloom, and whose cranes hold in mid air during the day the varied produce of the world. The Custom-house-quay, with its *long room;* Billingsgate-market, the Coal-market close at hand, St. Katherine's and the London Docks, might all be taken in the walk.

§ 13. The *Parks* of the Metropolis, not inaptly called the lungs of London, are six in number, and chiefly in the West End. St. James's Park, the Green Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens, lie so close to each other, that one may walk from Charing-cross, the very heart of the Metropolis, to Bayswater, a distance of three miles, scarcely taking one's feet off the sod. These three parks enclose London on its W. side; whilst Regent's Park lies to the N.W., Victoria Park to the N.E., and Battersea Park, on the Thames, opposite to Chelsea, to the S.W. Besides these open spaces, which are beautifully laid out, the ventilation of the Great Babylon is in some degree provided for by its numerous squares, some of them of large extent, and planted with trees; and by its Botanic Gardens, Cemeteries, and Nurseries; which, taken together, occupy many hundred acres of ground.

§ 14. THE THAMES.—*Steamers* on the *Thames*, belonging to different Companies, ply up and down the river for a fare varying from 1*d.* to 3*d.* and 6*d.* according to distance, between Chelsea and London Bridge—fares in proportion for greater distances, up to Richmond and down to Greenwich.

LIST OF STEAMBOAT PIERS BELOW BRIDGE.

London Bridge Pier.—Close to Brighton and Dover Railway; the Monument; Billingsgate; and not far from the Bank and Royal Exchange; Tower.
Thames Tunnel Pier.
Deptford Pier.
Greenwich Pier.
Blackwall Pier.
Woolwich Pier.

PIERS ABOVE LONDON BRIDGE.

St. Paul's Pier.—Cathedral; Post Office.
Blackfriars Pier.—Bridge Street; Fleet Street.
Temple Pier.—The Temple; Temple Bar.
Waterloo Pier.—Somerset House; Strand; Covent Garden.
Hungerford Pier.—Charing Cross; National Gallery; Leicester Square.

Westminster Bridge Pier.—Houses of Parliament; Westminster Abbey; Public Offices; Law Courts.
Lambeth Pier—Palace.
Vauxhall Bridge Pier.—Belgravia; Hyde Park Corner.
Battersea Station Pier.—Railway to Crystal Palace.
Battersea Park Pier.—The New Park.
Cadogan Pier.—Cheyne Walk; Chelsea Hospital; International Exhibition about 1½ mile distant.
Old Battersea Bridge Pier.—Cremorne Gardens.

Having traversed the principal streets, let us take boat with our visitor and show him the river *Thames* thoroughfare of the Metropolis, which displays, in a more complete manner perhaps than any other, what London really is, both in extent and character. Taking one of the penny steamers at Westminster Bridge, he sees before him several specimens of that bridge architecture which has made London so famous. Westminster Bridge, under whose broad shadow he for a moment rests, was rebuilt 1859-62, in keeping with the adjacent Houses of Parliament.

The banks of the river on either side of Westminster Bridge are, for some distance, occupied by coal barges, mud-banks, a few good houses, some mean wharfs, and many still meaner buildings, but will shortly be bordered by *Quays* worthy the river and metropolis. As we descend the stream, Hungerford Railway Bridge, starting on the Middlesex shore from the Hungerford or Charing Cross Station, close to Inigo Jones's Gate of York-house, next crosses the widest portion of the Thames. Then is seen the Adelphi-terrace, built by the brothers Adam—in the centre house of which lived and died David Garriek. Then is seen in contrast Waterloo Bridge, with its nine arches, the centre one having a span of 120 feet. This bridge, which is perfectly level, and built of the finest granite, is certainly a noble structure, and well becomes the fine façade of Somerset House, rising from a terrace immediately beyond it, on its right hand, and extending 400 feet along the river. Still farther down, on the same shore, the pleasant Temple Gardens are seen on the left, green and flourishing, amid the surrounding blackness of the City. Blackfriars Bridge, over which rises the stately dome of St. Paul's, is next passed under; then comes "the thiek" of the City, on the left bank, and the sky is penetrated by the spires of numerous churches, indicating by their numbers, now quite disproportioned to the spiritual wants of the very limited resident population, the

ancestral piety of London. Southwark Bridge, built of iron, is remarkable for its central arch, of 240 feet span, the widest curved arch in the world.

London Bridge, the last or most seaward of the metropolitan bridges, with its five granite arches crossing the Thames, divides London into "above" and "below" bridge. "Above bridge," the traffic of the river consists of coal barges,—bright-coloured and picturesque Thames hoys, laden with straw,—and the crowded penny and twopenny steamboats, darting along with almost railway rapidity. Immediately the arches of London Bridge are shot, the scene is at once changed. The visitor finds himself in a vast estuary crowded with ships as far as the eye can reach. Many great commercial establishments and the principal Docks of London lie on the left bank of the Thames, "below" bridge. The Fish-market (Billingsgate), and the Coal Exchange, are rapidly passed, after which the Tower, square and massive, with its irregular out-buildings, and its famous Traitor's-gate, may be said to terminate the boundary of the City.

§ 15. *The Pool* commences just below London Bridge, where the river is divided into two channels by the treble range of colliers and other vessels anchored in it to discharge their cargoes—the city of London deriving its chief income from a tax of 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton levied on coals consumed in the metropolis and its vicinity. Only a certain number of these dingy-looking colliers are admitted into the "Pool" at once, the remainder waiting in "the Lower Pool" until the flag which denotes that it is full is lowered, when those enter that are first in rank. The greatest order and regularity in marshalling these coal fleets is absolutely necessary to avoid choking the water-way. A little below the Tower of London are the St. Katherine's Docks, inclosed by warehouses, over which the masts of the larger shipping are observable. The London Docks succeed, and in connection with them are the wine vaults, in which as many as 65,000 pipes of wine can be stowed. Just past the first entrance to these docks, the steamer passes *over* the Thames Tunnel. On the opposite shore is the Grand Surrey Dock, devoted, together with the Commercial and Greenland Docks, to the timber and corn trades.

A little below the Pool, where the river takes an abrupt bend in its course at Limehouse-reach, is one of the entrances to the West India Docks. These docks run right across the base of the tongue of land called the Isle of Dogs, and open into Blackwall-reach; and the crowd of masts seen across the pasturage looks like a grove of leafless trees.

Deptford (on the right hand as you pass down Limehouse-reach) is a government dockyard and the seat of the victualling department, which every stranger should see. There are always several ships of war, steamers and others, lying off the wharf; and underneath its vast building sheds, the ribs of some future man-of-war are generally to be seen growing up under the busy hammers of the shipwrights. The steamer has scarce passed Deptford when the Seaman's Hospital-ship, the hulk of a 120-gun ship, rears itself out of the water, affording a noble example of the size and power of a first-rate man-of-war. This old ship stands as a kind of outwork to Greenwich Hospital, whose noble cupolas and double range of columniated buildings rise just beyond, a worthy dwelling for our decayed old naval worthies, and a noble monument of the genius of Wren. Few places are more picturesque than Greenwich as you descend the river. The old irregularly built town and the palace-like hospital are backed by the rising ground of Greenwich Park with its splendid sweet-chestnut trees, and crowned by the Observatory, from which place the Saxon race throughout the world marks its longitude. The exact time is shown to the shipping below by the fall, every day at one, of a large black ball, which slides down a mast surmounting the top of the building; by this means the thousand mariners in the river below have a daily opportunity of testing the accuracy of their chronometers.*

Opposite Greenwich are many busy and noisy Ship-builders' yards, who make the air ring with the din of hammer upon iron. Here was built the great Colossus of the sea, "The Great Eastern Steam Ship," in the yards of Mr. Scott Russell.

Below Greenwich the river for some distance is dull enough,

* A ball, in communication with Greenwich Observatory, falls every day at one, at the Electric Telegraph Office, Charing-cross (West).

low flat shores extending on either side, until Blackwall is reached, with its Italian-looking railway station, and its quay, always in fine weather crowded with people. The East India Docks, full of the largest class merchant ships, are situated here. Still further down the river is Woolwich Arsenal (the largest government ordnance depot), which every visitor should see. The river below, and nearly all the way to its mouth, lies between flat marshes, over which the ships appear sailing across the grass, as in a Dutch picture.

Gravesend, the last town on its banks, is at least 30 miles from London; a description of it therefore will not fall within our limits: nevertheless an excursion from London-bridge to Gravesend affords, at a rapid glance, a notion of the vast extent of the commerce of London.

The sailing vessels belonging to the port of London average nearly 3000, and the steamers 350, giving employment to crews of 35,000 men and boys. The Customs from this enormous mass of merchandise is upwards of eleven millions sterling, or half the receipts from this department for the whole country. The declared value of the exports is nearly of a like amount.

§ 16. To see the Thames in all its pastoral beauty the visitor should ascend the stream far beyond the limits of the metropolis. The best possible way of seeing it is to take the steamer downwards, after visiting Hampton Court or Richmond (which he may reach by the line of the South-Western Railway). The windings of the river make the journey a long one (two hours at least), but the lover of beautiful scenery and literary and historical associations will not regard it as time lost, as he will pass many places famous in song and history. At Twickenham he will pass Pope's grotto (the house has been entirely rebuilt), and Strawberry-hill, the sham castle of Horace Walpole; Ham House, an old mansion-house of the time of James I., notorious as the house where the "Cabal" ministers of the reign of Charles II. used to meet. Richmond Hill and Park, beautifully wooded, crown the prospect. The old palace of Sheen, celebrated in the early reigns, yet shows some fragments, incorporated in a modern house, the grounds of which come down to the water, at this spot crossed by

Richmond Bridge, and ornamented by an island planted with weeping willows.

Below Richmond, on the right bank of the river, runs Kew Park, once famous as the Farm where George III. set the example of scientific farming to his subjects and country; and on the left is Sion House, the fine mansion of the Duke of Northumberland, with beautiful gardens. Still further down is the charming village of Kew, with its Botanic garden and palm-house; Fulham succeeds, with the Bishop of London's Palace, amid the most verdant meadows and trees of the densest foliage; but here adieu to the country; smoking factories and rows of houses commence, and give to its banks a suburban character. The Thames so far is comparatively clear, running over a gravelly bottom, and banked with verdure on either hand. The swans too, sailing about in fleets, add to the beauty of the water. There are a vast number of these stately birds kept by the various City Companies at a great expense: one company (the Dyers') spending 300*l.* a year upon their swans.

On the left bank, and close to the clumsy old Battersea Bridge, are Cremorne Gardens, the nightly resort in the season of thousands. Below Battersea Bridge, on the right hand, extends the New Park, Battersea (with walks, carriage drives, and terrace running close beside the water); and Chelsea Hospital, with its high roof, and the old Physic Garden, marked, since 1854, only by a solitary cedar of Lebanon, terminate the open character of the banks, which are below this occupied with manufactories or with rows of houses. Below the Hospital the Pimlico Chain Bridge, and another for the passage of the West-End Railway, span the river. At Lambeth the visitor sees with interest the antique towers of the Primate's Palace, and old Lambeth Church, rebuilt—all but the tower; and on the opposite shore, the Penitentiary, covering a vast extent of ground, and looking like a "cut down" bastille. In immediate proximity to it is the new quarter of Pimlico, which has arisen since 1840, under the hands of the late Mr. Thomas Cubitt (d. 1856), the leviathan builder of the *Belgravian* portion of West-End London, and originally a ship-carpenter.

§ 17. *General Hints to Strangers.*

London should be seen in May, June, and July. In May, the Royal Academy Exhibition opens.—The Court is in residence.—The Queen or Princess of Wales holds Drawing-rooms and Levees.—The Parliament is sitting.—The Opera in full season.—Concerts and other public entertainments daily.—The town is full—the streets overflow with equipages.

There is not a more striking sight in London than the bustle of its great streets—the perpetually rolling tide of people, carts, carriages, gay equipages, and omnibuses, in its great thoroughfares. On *Drawing-room* and *Levee Days* it is worth while to take your stand in St. James's-street between 1 and 2, to see the distinguished personages going to St. James's, their equipages, &c. The Queen and Royal Family pass through St. James's Park usually about 2 and 4.

Saturday is the aristocratic day for sight-seeing.

Monday (Saint Monday) is generally a workman's holiday.

Take the right-hand side of those you meet in walking along the streets.

The *Electric Telegraph Companies. International.*—Head Office, Telegraph-street, Moorgate; British and Irish, and Submarine, 58, Threadneedle-street. There are 40 branch offices: at Charing-cross, Regent's Circus, St. James's-street, Knightsbridge, and other parts of the town. By means of the *Universal Private Telegraph Company* (Wheatstone's), messages may be sent in a very short time from one part of London to another, through nearly 400 miles of wires carried over the tops of the houses, and across the principal streets. There are more than 100 offices. Central Station, 90, Cannon-street.

Never listen to offers of "smuggled" cigars in the street.

Beware of mock auctions at shops.

Beware of drinking the unwholesome water furnished to the tanks of houses from the Thames—good *drinking* water may be obtained from springs and pumps in any part of the town by sending for it.

To find the direction of a "West-End friend" (who is not in lodgings), consult Webster's *Royal Red Book*, or *Boyle's Court Guide*, which, however, give only the names of persons residing in private houses.

To find the direction of any professional man or tradesman (possessing a house), consult *The Post-office Directory*, which is at once an official, street, commercial, trades law, court, parliamentary, City, conveyance, and postal directory. The visitor may see it at any hotel or in any of the better-class shops. The names and livings of Clergymen of the Church of England may be found in the annual "Clergy List."

Commissioners, or Messengers, a corps of wounded soldiers, all of whom have lost a limb in the service of their country, and bearing good characters, are authorised by a society to execute commissions, carry letters, parcels, and messages, on a moderate charge of 2*d.* for ½ a mile, 3*d.* for 1 mile or more than ½ a mile, or 6*d.* an hour, walking at the rate of 2½ miles per hour. They are stationed in the chief thoroughfares at the East and West ends of London, and are known by their green uniform, and badges and medals. Ladies requiring to drive about town in a cab, may take them on the box to act the part of servants, with perfect confidence in their steadiness.

The best London messenger is a well-sealed and clearly directed penny-post letter.

Foreign money is not current in England, and any attempt to use it will expose the traveller to inconvenience. It should be at once exchanged on arriving. Always note down the number of English bank notes; if lost or stolen, this precaution will be valuable. The hours of business, during which all offices, counting-houses, &c., are open are from 10 to 4.

The proper hours for calling at private houses are from 2 to 6 at the "West End." A letter of introduction should be left in person with a card and address, or at least delivered with a card by a messenger, and not sent by post.

The dinner hour in England for the professional and upper classes varies from 5 to 8 P.M. Guests should arrive not later than a quarter of an hour after the time named, but never a minute before it. In England the gentlemen never hand the ladies from *table*, but remain by themselves.

When requesting permission to view any of the private galleries or mansions, a foreigner had always better write a polite note in the French form and language, than in

English. Foreigners will find that the knowledge of the French language is universally, and of the German not rarely, diffused from the upper classes downwards, especially amongst females and young persons.

At Her Majesty's Theatre (Italian Opera), gentlemen are not admitted unless in black or white neckcloths, black pantaloons, and dress coats; much annoyance will often be the result of any attempted infringement of this rule.

There are some sights peculiarly national, which foreigners should not omit to see whilst in London.

Races.—Epsom and Ascot races take place in May and June, and are the great sights in this way. Go to Epsom (if not in your own carriage with four post-horses) outside a four-horse coach,—the scene on the road is most striking. "*The Derby*"—the Isthmian games of England—is the Carnival of the Metropolis. For it even Parliament suspends its sittings, and the City exchanges are deserted. Then the millions of London are exposed unroofed upon the open Downs. The race itself—"the great event," as it is called—will less affect those who are not sporting men than the spectacle of the Downs paved with human heads, and the miles of pic-nics and feasting which follow it. As these races are movable entertainments, consult some resident in London for the days on which they take place.

Public Dinners, for various political, social, and charitable objects, are always advertised, and any one may dine who will pay for a dinner ticket, generally one guinea. Distinguished speakers, and sometimes good vocal music, are the attractions. The English peculiarities as to "toasts," "cheering," "speeches," &c., may here be witnessed to perfection.

Boat Races and Sailing Matches on the Thames.—A steamer generally accompanies the best matches, by advertisement, and the cutter clubs, such as "the Leander," "the Westminster," &c., each pulled by eight "crack" amateurs, may generally be seen when it is high water in the evening, on the upper part of the Thames, about Putney.

The Game of Cricket is best seen at Lord's Cricket Ground, St. John's Wood Road, Regent's-park; admission 1*s.* The principal "matches," such as "Kent" against "all England,"

"Gentlemen" against "Players," "Oxford" against "Cambridge," are generally advertised.

Prize Fights are prevented by the police, and are now almost extinct. For all sporting subjects consult "The Field," or "Bell's Life in London," weekly papers.

From October to March, hunting is the rage — steeple-chases in the spring. The "meets" are always advertised, and often take place (especially those of the "Queen's Stag Hounds") near to the railway stations within 20 miles of London.

An English Trial by Jury may be seen, during Term time, at the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey) in criminal cases; and at Guildhall and Westminster Hall. A shilling to a doorkeeper will generally secure a good seat.

Be on your guard about the confusion in the nomenclature of London streets, the street branch of the "Post Office Directory" recording the existence, in various parts of the town, of 37 King-streets, 27 Queen-streets, 22 Princes-streets, and 17 Duke-streets, 35 Charles-streets, 29 John-streets, 15 James-streets, 21 George-streets, besides numerous thoroughfares with the common prefixes Robert, Thomas, Frederick, Charlotte, and Mary. Anomalies also are very common:—There are North and South Streets which lie east and west, and 10 East-streets and 11 West-streets which point to a sufficient variety of directions to box the compass. There are as many as 24 "New-streets," and only 1 Old-street, though some of the "New" are old enough. There are no fewer than 18 York-places, 16 York-streets, 14 Cross-streets, 13 Crown-courts, 19 Park-places, 16 Union-streets, 10 Wellington-places, 10 Gloucester-streets, and 13 Gloucester-places. The suburbs abound in provoking repetitions of streets and terraces bearing the names of "Victoria" and "Albert." These will soon cease under the Metropolis Local Management Act.

§ 18. *Cab Fares.*—Obtain at any bookseller's, price 1*s.*, the Red Book of fares, published by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, pursuant to section 6 of Act 16 and 17 Victoria, c. 33. These tables, in case of dispute as to fare, are conclusive evidence of all the distances they contain. The number of cabs in London is about 5000. A four-

wheeled cab holds four persons; a Hansom (named from the inventor) only two. Each cabman must earn ten shillings a day before he can clear his expenses or obtain a penny for himself. The London public, it is calculated, spends 860,000*l.* a year in cab-hire.

If you are in a hurry, and want to catch a railway train, call a Hansom-cab, promise the man a shilling above his fare, if he takes you in time.

The centre of London (for cabs) is Charing-cross.

Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare according to distance. After 8 o'clock in the evening, and before 6 o'clock in the morning, no driver is compellable to hire his carriage for a fare according to time.

Distance fares for two persons.—Sixpence a mile, or fragment of a mile, not exceeding four miles (radius) from Charing-cross.

One shilling a mile, or part of a mile, when taken beyond four miles from Charing-cross.

Back-fare cannot be claimed.

The charge for stopping, is sixpence for every quarter of an hour completed.

Time fares for two persons.—For any time within, and not exceeding, one hour, 2*s.*

Sixpence for every quarter of an hour, or any part of fifteen minutes not completed above one hour.

One shilling for every mile, or part of a mile, beyond four miles (radius) from Charing cross—if your cab is discharged beyond such four miles.

Back-fare cannot be claimed.

When hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at a rate not exceeding four miles an hour. When required to drive at a greater speed, he is entitled to claim 6*d.* a mile, or fragment of a mile, in addition to the time fare.

Distance and time fares for more than two persons.—When more than two persons are carried in one cab, an additional sixpence is to be paid for every additional person

for the whole hiring. Two children under ten years of age counted as one adult.

For every 15 minutes stoppage the driver is entitled to 6*d.* over his distance fare.

Luggage.—A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried in or upon the carriage free of charge, except when more than two persons are carried inside, with a greater quantity of luggage than can be carried inside, and then 2*d.* is to be paid for every package carried outside.

In case of any dispute between hirer and driver, the hirer may require the driver to drive to the nearest Metropolitan Police Court, or Justice Room, when the complaint may be determined by the Sitting Magistrate without summons; if no Police Court or Justice Room be open at the time, then the hirer may require the driver to drive him to the nearest Police Station, where the complaint will be entered, and tried by the Magistrate at his next sitting.

Every driver, when hired, is required to deliver to the hirer a card containing the printed number of the Stamp Office plate on such carriage, or such other words or figures as the Commissioners of Police may direct.

In London and the Metropolitan District there are about 300 cab-stands.

If you leave any article either in a "bus" or cab, apply for it at the Police Office, Scotland-yard.

§ 19. *Omnibus Routes* traverse London not only N. and S. and E. and W., but in all directions through the central parts, to and from the extreme suburbs. There are about 1500 different omnibuses, employing nearly 7000 persons. The majority commence running at 8 in the morning and continue till 12 at night, succeeding each other during the busy parts of the day every five minutes. Most of them have two charges—fourpence for part of the distance, and sixpence for the whole distance; some charge as low as twopence for short distances, and few exceed ninepence for the whole journey. It will be well, however, in all cases to inquire the fare to the particular spot; wherever there is a doubt the conductors will demand the full fare. The "bus" is subject to the inconvenience of heat and crowd.

ing; and in wet weather the steam from wet great coats and umbrellas is very oppressive. Add to this, it is not unfrequently chosen by pickpockets to carry out their operations. The seat on the roof, *vulgo*, "the knife-board," is free from those objections, provided you can climb up to it, which for females and infirm persons is not possible.

THE CHIEF CENTRES FROM WHICH OMNIBUS ROUTES RADIATE ARE—

All the Railway Stations.
The Bank.
Charing Cross.
Oxford Street—corner of Tottenham Court Road.
Oxford Street—Regent Circus.
Piccadilly—Regent Circus and White Horse Cellar.
Sloane Street.
Bishopsgate Street—Flower Pot.
Gracechurch Street.
Angel, Islington.
Elephant and Castle.

STARTING POINTS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON.

Bayswater—to Whitechapel, by Oxford Street, Holborn.
Blackwall—to Pimlico (Royal Blue).
Brompton—to London Bridge.
Camberwell—from Gracechurch Street, by London Bridge.
Camberwell—from Camden Town (Waterloo), by Albany Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross, and Waterloo Bridge.
Camden Town—(See York and Albany).
Chelsea—King's Road to Bishopsgate Street, by Sloane Street, St. Paul's, Bank.
Hammersmith and Kensington—to the Bank, by Piccadilly, Strand, St. Paul's, Cheapside.
International Exhibition—South Kensington (Exhibition and others), from all parts of London; also, all Brompton and Putney omnibuses pass close to it, and all Kensington and Hammersmith omnibuses within half a mile of it.
Kennington Gate—to King's Cross, by Blackfriars Road, Fleet Street, Gray's Inn Lane.
Paddington—to the Bank (Conveyance Company), by Euston Road, Pentonville, Angel (Islington), Finsbury.
Paddington—by Oxford Street, Holborn, Newgate Street, Cheapside.
St. John's Wood—to the Bank (City Atlas).
St. John's Wood—to Elephant and Castle, by Baker Street, Regent Street, Charing Cross, and Westminster Bridge (Atlas).
Westminster—to Highgate Archway (Favourite), by Charing Cross, Chancery Lane, Gray's Inn Road, Islington, Holloway.
York and Albany—near Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, to Camberwell Gate, by Portland Road, Regent Street, Charing Cross, and Waterloo Bridge (Waterloo).

OMNIBUSES FROM LONDON TO THE ENVIRONS.

To *Blackwall*—from Regent Circus, Piccadilly, by Bank. Better by Rail, from Fenchurch Street.
To *Brixton*—from Gracechurch Street, by London Bridge, Newington Causeway, Kennington, Tulse Hill.

To *Brixton*—from King's Cross, by Chancery Lane, Westminster Bridge.
To *Clapham*—from Gracechurch Street, by the Borough.
To *Clapham*—from Oxford Street (Regent Circus), by Westminster Bridge.
To *Cremorne Gardens*, Chelsea—from Bank, by Charing Cross, Piccadilly, Sloane Street. (N.B. Also by Thames steamers to Upper Chelsea Pier.)
To *Crystal Palace*, Norwood — from Oxford Street, Charing Cross, Westminster Bridge, Kennington, and Brixton.
To *Crystal Palace*, Norwood — from Gracechurch Street, City, by Brixton or Camberwell, and Dulwich. (Quicker by Rail.)
To *Dulwich*—from Gracechurch Street, London Bridge, every hour.
To *Greenwich*—from Charing Cross, by Westminster Bridge.
To *Greenwich*—from Gracechurch Street, by London Bridge.
To *Hackney*—from the Bank, by Bishopsgate Street, Shoreditch, Clapton.
To *Hampstead*—from the Bank, by Holborn, Tottenham Court Road.
To *Hampton Court*—from St. Paul's, by Charing Cross, White Horse Cellar, Hammersmith, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham (White).
To *Kensal Green Cemetery*—from Oxford Street, Edgeware Road.
To *Highgate Hill*—from Westminster (Favourite), Charing Cross, Chancery Lane, Islington.
To *Islington*—Barnsbury Park, from Kennington Gate, Blackfriars Bridge, St. Paul's, Post Office, Goswell Road.
To *Islington*—from Old Kent Road (Borough), by London Bridge.
To *Putney Bridge*—from London Bridge Station, by Fleet Street, Piccadilly, Parson's Green, Fulham.
To *Richmond*—from St. Paul's, Charing Cross, Piccadilly, Kennington, Kew Bridge.
To *Richmond*—by Brompton, Putney Bridge, Mortlake.

§ 20. *Letters* (for distances beyond the London delivery) can be posted at the Receiving Houses throughout the Metropolis until 5h. 30m. p.m., or until 6 p.m., with double postage stamps attached.

The ten Postal Districts of London and the Chief Offices are—

E.C.	*Eastern Central.*	St. Martin's-le-Grand.
W.C.	*Western Central.*	126, High Holborn.
W.	*Western.*	3, Vere-street, Oxford-street.
N.W.	*North Western.*	Eversholt-street, Oakley-square.
S.W.	*South Western.*	Little Charlotte-street, Buckingham-gate.
S.	*South.*	Westminster-road, Lambeth.
S.E.	*South East.*	170, High-street, Southwark.
E.	*East.*	Nassau-place, Commercial-road.
N.E.	*North East.*	78, Church-street, Bethnal-green.
N.	*North.*	Lower-street, Islington.

In the London District Posts there are 11 deliveries of letters daily. Take care to post before ¼ to 8, 10, 12, and

2, 4, 6, 8, and in one of the Iron Pillar Boxes (first erected 1855) on the kerb stones of the leading thoroughfares.

Letters posted at the Receiving-houses in London before 6 at night are delivered the same evening at all places within a circle of three miles from the General Post Office; or if posted before 5, they are delivered in the environs the same evening.

§ 21. *Hotels, Inns, &c.*—The best Hotels at the West End of London, are the Clarendon, in New Bond-street; Claridge's, late Mivart's, in Brook-street; Albemarle, York and London Hotels, in Albemarle-street; Maurigy's Hotel, Regent-street, of the highest respectability, well managed, resort of clergy and gentry; Fenton's, and Howchin's, in St. James's-street; and numerous hotels in Jermyn-street, Albemarle-street, and Dover-street; the Burlington and Queen's, in Cork-street, all good *Family Hotels*. House-rent in this quarter is expensive, and the terms are accordingly high.

Long's Hotel, Bond-street; and Limmer's, Conduit-street, are the resorts chiefly of sporting gentlemen or families.

GRAND HOTELS—built expressly for the purpose, in the fashion of those in America and the Hôtel de Louvre, at Paris—have been established at the *Termini* of the chief *Railways*—generally in connection with the Company; and in other quarters of London. They have fixed tariffs of prices; and Coffee-rooms for ladies as well as for gentlemen.

At the London and North-Western are the Euston and Victoria Hotel.—At King's Cross, the Great Northern.—The Great Western Railway Hotel at Paddington is one of the largest and the best in London. The Westminster Palace Hotel at the end of Victoria-street, close to Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, contains 300 rooms, 140 of which are occupied by the Indian Council, 130 bed-rooms, a coffee-room for ladies. The Palace Hotel, close to Buckingham Palace, quiet and genteel, kept by Mr. Breach, for families and gentlemen—The Grosvenor Hotel, at the Victoria Station, Pimlico—The London Bridge Terminus Hotel, close to the Dover and Brighton Railway (250 rooms)—Langham Hotel, Langham place. Charing Cross Hotel at the South Eastern Railway Terminus. A

general tarif of prices has been adopted at all these large hotels.

Fleming's Private Hotel, Half-Moon-street, Beattie's Dover-street, and Rawlins', Jermyn-street, are recommended.

Less expensive hotels are Hatchett's and Bath Hotel, Piccadilly; and as central houses, chiefly for bachelors, the Tavistock, and the New and Old Hummums, in Covent Garden.

Midway between the City and the West End are the British, in Cockspur-street, the Golden Cross, and Morley's, at Charing Cross.

Less expensive houses in the City:—The Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge; the Queen's, and the Castle and Falcon, St. Martin's-le-Grand; Radley's, 10, New Bridge Street, may be recommended; besides which, in St. Paul's Churchyard and its district, are many good and respectable hotels.

Hotels for Foreigners.—Visitors of distinction will find French and German spoken at Claridge's and the Clarendon.

To those who wish to be moderate in their expenses, we would mention the well-conducted house of M. de Keyser (the Royal Hotel), New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; here every guest must be introduced personally, or by letter.

But the quarter more especially devoted to French and German visitors is Leicester-square, and the vicinity of the Haymarket. The Sablonnière Hotel, and the Hôtel de Provence (in Leicester-square), are both conducted by Mr. Nind, in the Continental style. The French *cuisine* of both is excellent, and at the Sablonnière there is a *table d'hôte* daily at 6. The Hôtel de Versailles, 37, Gerrard Street, Soho.

There are many disreputable houses in this neighbourhood, therefore travellers should be cautious not to resort to any without some *reliable* recommendation.

Boarding-houses for Foreigners are also numerous around Leicester-square.

The visitor who wishes to make a lengthened stay in the Metropolis, will find it most economical to take *lodgings*. These he may get at all prices, from the suite of elegantly furnished rooms in the West End, at 4, 7, 10, or 15 guineas a week, to the bed-room and use of a breakfast parlour, at 10

shillings a week. In the West End the best description of lodgings are to be found in the streets leading from Piccadilly —such as Sackville-street, Dover-street, Half-Moon-street, Clarges-street, and Duke-street, and in streets leading out of Oxford-street and Regent-street, St. James's-street, Jermyn-street, Bury-street, and King-street. The best class of apartments are those in private houses, let by persons of respectability, generally for the season only. In the windows of these houses you will probably not see "Apartments to Let." A list of such apartments is to be found, however, at the nearest house-agent, who gives cards to view, and states terms. An advertisement in the *Times* for such rooms, stating that "no lodging-house-keeper need apply," will often open to the stranger the doors of very respectable families, where he will get all the quiet and comfort of a home, so difficult to be found in the noisy, and often extortionate, professed lodging-house. Furnished houses for families can always be obtained at the West End.

Those who wish moderate lodgings in a central situation should seek for apartments in some of the secondary streets leading from the Strand, such as Cecil-street, Craven-street, Norfolk-street, Southampton-street, Bedford-street, or the Adelphi. Here, in the season, the prices range from 1 to 4 guineas for a sitting and bedroom. Those again who care not for locality will find every quarter of the town abounding in boarding-houses and lodging-houses, varying in price according to the situation. The middle-class visitor who is bent on sight-seeing should obtain a bedroom in a healthy locality, and the use of a breakfast-room. There are thousands of such lodgings to be had for half-a-guinea a week. He can either provide his breakfast himself or get his landlady to provide it for him. The various chop-houses and dining-rooms, of which there are nearly 600 in the Metropolis, will supply him with his dinner; whilst the 900 coffee-houses will afford him a cheap tea in any quarter of the town. He should not omit to pay one visit at least, however, to the Divan in the Strand, where for 1*s.* he has the *entrée* of a handsome room, a cup of coffee and a cigar, and the use of newspapers, periodicals, chess, &c.

§ 22. RESTAURANTS AND DINING-ROOMS.—At the West End—Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. In the

City—The London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, are adapted for large public or private dinners. Some of the dining-houses of the City are famous for some particular dish: Thus, the Ship and Turtle, in Leadenhall-street, for its turtle; "Joe's," or "Ned's," in Finch-lane, Cornhill, for steaks and chops, served on metal plates; the "Cock," 201, Fleet-street, for steaks and chops and "snipe kidneys;" "Williams's Old Bailey Beef Shop" is famous for its boiled beef; "Dolly's," in Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster-row, is also a quiet chop-house; the Three Tuns Tavern, at Billingsgate Market, is the celebrated fish ordinary, where at one and four o'clock the charge is 1*s.* 6*d.*, including butcher's meat and cheese. There is an ordinary at the "Salutation," in Newgate-street, every day at 5 o'clock, where you are provided with three courses for 1*s.* 6*d.*, bread, beer, and cheese included; you are expected, however, to take wine or spirits afterwards. In Bucklersbury, leading from Cheapside, there are several clean and excellent dining-rooms, where you may dine well from 8*d.* upwards. These are termed "Dining-rooms," or "Eating-houses," and it may be observed as a general rule that it is customary to give the waiter 1*d.* if your dinner is under 1*s.*, and so on in proportion, but never to exceed 6*d.* each person. The "Rainbow," "Dick's," the "Mitre," and the "Cheshire Cheese," in Fleet-street, and "The London Restaurant," corner of Chancery Lane, are good dining-houses for chops, beefsteaks, or joints, and at moderate prices. The London is provided with a separate dining-room for ladies. The European Coffee-house, facing the Mansion-house, is an excellent house. —B. Westward of Temple Bar, the best dining-houses are the "Wellington," 160, Piccadilly (late "Crockford's"); *St. James's Hall*, Piccadilly and Regent's Quadrant—Restaurant kept by Donald. "Verrey's," Regent-street, at the corner of Hanover-street—good French cookery and wines; the Sablonnière Hotel; where there are daily *tables d'hôte*, and where dinners are served also in private apartments; Bertolini's, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square; or Rouget's, Castle-street, Leicester-square. All these establishments provide French dinners at moderate rates. Simpson's at the Divan Tavern, 103, Strand,—the great saloon is fitted up like

a French Restaurant; fresh joints are cooked every quarter of an hour, between the hours of 5 and half-past 7, and the dish is wheeled round to the diner, that the carver may cut to his liking; charge, exclusive of stout or ale, 2*s*. Jaquet's, Clare-court, Drury-lane, has nearly a century's reputation for an English dish with a French name, "A-la-mode Beef." Still further west, the "Blue Posts," in Cork-street, is a noted house, both for its cooking and its baked punch. John o'Groat's, in Rupert-street, is a clean and reasonable dining-house. The "Albany," in Piccadilly, is good and cheap, and a house in which ladies may dine with comfort. The "Scotch Stores," corner of New Burlington-street, Regent-street, and the "Scotch Stores," in Oxford-street (the "Green Man and Still"), are good houses, the table-cloth clean, and your dinner, served on metal, costs you about 2*s*. 6*d*. If you want to give a dinner to a friend, remember that Richardson's Hotel in Covent-garden (Clunn's) is famed for its wines.

Wilton's, Great Ryder-street, St. James's. Oysters and stout are in perfection.

The West End Tavern dining-hours are from 3 to 7 o'clock.

The West End supper-houses are, Simpson's, opposite Drury-lane (already mentioned); the Cyder Cellars, Maiden-lane; Rule's, in Maiden-lane, famous for boned bloaters and oysters; the Coal-hole, in the Strand; and Evans's, in Covent-garden. The Hôtel de l'Europe (Heming's) and Dubourg's, close to the Haymarket Theatre, and the fish-shops, such as Scott's, Quinn's, &c., which almost line this street, are much used as late supper houses. In the City, the Cock, the Rainbow, Dick's, and Dr. Johnson's tavern (all four in or off Fleet-street), are the chief houses resorted to after the theatres.

The stranger who wishes to see City feasting in all its glory, should procure an invitation to one of the banquets of the City Companies in their own halls. The Goldsmiths' dinners, given in their magnificent hall, behind the General Post Office, exhibit a grand display of gold plate. Some of the Companies, again, the Fishmongers', Merchant Tailors', &c., are famous for their cookery, and the antique character of their bills of fare—still maintaining the baron of beef, the boar's-head, the swan, the crane, the ruff, and many other

delicacies of the days of Queen Elizabeth. After these dinners "the loving cup" goes round. In the Carpenters' Company, the new master and wardens are crowned with silver caps at their feast; at the Clothworkers', a grand procession enters after dinner. Similar customs prevail at other of the great Companies' banquets, and all the dinners are first-rate.

The suburban dining-houses are the Star and Garter, and the Castle, at Richmond, where you may dine simply but well, for 4*s.* 6*d.* (wine excepted); Lovegrove's East India Dock Tavern at Blackwall (where ministerial white-bait dinners are given); the Ship (Quartermaine's), and Trafalgar, at Greenwich, and the Ship at Gravesend; these are all famous for their white-bait. Crystal Palace Restaurant, Sydenham.

§ 23. The Amusements and objects of interest in London are so numerous, and so diverse in character, that some classification is absolutely necessary to enable the visitor to select what he would most like to witness. The theatres, which we presume to interest most classes, we shall place first, giving in the most succinct manner the character of performance to be seen at each. They are—

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Haymarket.—Italian Opera.
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden.
DRURY-LANE THEATRE.
HAYMARKET THEATRE.—British Drama, Vaudeville, Farce, and Burlesque, 7 p.m.
THE LYCEUM, or ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, Strand, 7 p.m.
PRINCESS'S, Oxford-street.—British Drama, Spectacles, Melodrama, and Farce, 7 p.m.
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, St. James's-street.—French Plays. Occasionally.
NEW ADELPHI, Strand.—Melodrama and Farce.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Wych-street.—Melodrama and Farce.
STRAND THEATRE, Strand.—Melodrama and Farce.
MARYLEBONE, Church-street.—British Drama.
SADLER'S WELLS, Islington.—British Drama.
BRITANNIA HOXTON.—Melodrama and Pantomime, 7 p.m.
SURREY, Blackfriars-road.—Melodrama, English Opera, and Farce, 7 p.m.
VICTORIA, Waterloo-road.—Melodrama and Farce.
WESTMINSTER (late ASTLEY'S), Westminster Bridge.—Melodrama, &c., 7 p.m.
STANDARD, opposite Eastern Counties Railway Station.—Melodrama and Farce, 7 p.m.
GRECIAN SALOON, Eagle Tavern, City Road.—Opera and Farce.
ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square.—Concerts, at 2 and 8 p.m.

§ 24. *Miscellaneous Exhibitions, Panoramas, &c.*

BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—The Views are varied every season. Open from 10 till dusk. Admission, 1*s.* to each circle; to three circles, 2*s.* 6*d.*

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, opposite Bond-street.
COLISEUM, Regent's Park. Panorama from the top of St. Paul's, and other exhibitions.
THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309, Regent-street, and 5, Cavendish-square. Popular science illustrated by dissolving views, &c.; a collection of all kinds of curious machinery in motion, and of models, &c.; lectures on chemistry, and other scientific subjects, are daily given Open from 11 o'clock till 5 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock till 10 o'clock. Admission, 1*s*. Mr. Pepper is the popular manager.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAX WORKS, Baker-street, Portman-square. The evening is the best time. Admission, 1*s*. Chamber of Horrors, 6*d. extra*. Shut 6 to 8 p.m.
BAKER-STREET BAZAAR.
CREMORNE GARDENS, Chelsea. In summer the gardens open at 3, are illuminated at night. Dancing commences at dusk, the whole concluding with Fireworks at 11. Admission, 1*s*.

CONCERTS AND MUSIC.

§ 25. *Performances of Interest to the Musician.*

THE TWO OPERAS. See sec. xx, p. 181.
CONCERTS of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY held in the Hanover-square Rooms. Apply at Messrs. Addison and Co.'s, 110, Regent-street.
SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Performances of Oratorios, by Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, &c., in Exeter Hall, from November to July.
MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—St. James's Hall, from 8 to 10½ p.m.
MUSICAL UNION CONCERTS, held in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.
PRIVATE CONCERTS, given by celebrated artists, during the season—May, June, July. Hanover-square Rooms—Almack's, St. James's Hall.
ELLA'S CONCERTS OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—most scientific and first-rate.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY, in St. Paul's Cathedral in May.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN OF LONDON, beneath the Dome of St. Paul's, the First Thursday in June.
Madrigal, Choral, and Glee Societies, always taking place in the Metropolis, of which notice is given in the public papers.
Concerts, Handel Celebrations, &c. at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
CANTERBURY HALL, Marsh-gate, Lambeth.—Good Collection of Modern Paintings, fine Hall, and Music.

§ 26. *Objects of Interest to the Painter and Connoisseur.*

*The Collections thus marked are private, and placed in dwelling-houses, and can only be seen by special permission of the owners.**

NATIONAL GALLERY, including the TURNER COLLECTIONS. *Free*, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM OF WORKS OF ART, including the SHEEPSHANKS and the VERNON GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.
THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 29, George-street, Westminster.
§ BRIDGEWATER GALLERY, St. James's. By Tickets only.

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* These Collections are fully and satisfactorily described in Waagen's "Treasures of Art in Britain," 1854.

§ Grosvenor Gallery (Lord Westminster's), Upper Grosvenor-street. By Tickets, in May, June, and July.
§ Duke of Sutherland's Pictures by Murillo, Van Dyck, and P. Delaroche.
§ Duke of Bedford's Dutch Pictures, 6, Belgrave-square.
§ The Correggio (Christ in the Garden), and other pictures, at Apsley House.
§ The Van Dyck Portraits and Sketches (en grisaille), fine Canaletti (View of Whitehall), at Montagne House.
§ Lady Garvagh's Raphael, the Aldobrandini Madonna, 26, Portman-square.
§ Duke of Grafton's Van Dyck, of Charles I. standing by his horse.
The Holbein, at Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell-street, City.
§ Titian's Cornaro Family, at Northumberland House; to be seen by an order from the Duke of Northumberland only.
Rubens's Ceiling, in Inigo Jones's Banqueting House (now the Chapel Royal), at Whitehall. May be seen on Sunday morning after divine service.
Old Masters and Diploma Pictures, at the Royal Academy. Write to the Keeper of the Royal Academy.
The Hogarths and Canalettis, at the Soane Museum in Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
The Hogarths, at the Foundling Hospital Lincoln's Inn Hall, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
The Three Sir Joshua Reynolds' of the Dilettanti Society, at Willis's Rooms, King street, St. James's.
§ The Van Dycks, at Earl de Grey's, in St. James's-square.
§ Sir Robert Peel's Dutch Pictures, in Privy Gardens.
§ The late Mr. Hope's Dutch Pictures, Piccadilly (corner of Down street).
The Portraits in the British Museum.
§ Lord Lansdowne's Collection, Lansdowne House.
Barry's Pictures at the Society of Arts, Adelphi.
The Pictures in the Painted Hall, Greenwich Hospital.
§ The Duke of Devonshire's Gallery, Piccadilly.
§ Lord Ashburton's Collection, at Bath House, Piccadilly.
Lord Ward's Collection.
§ Marquis of Hertford's Collection, Manchester Square.
§ Lord Normanton's Collection.
§ Baron Rothschild's Murillo (Infant Saviour), at Gunnersbury, five miles from Hyde-Park-corner.
§ R. S. Holford's Collection, at Dorchester House, Park-lane.
§ Pool of Bethesda, by Murillo, at George Tomline's, Esq., No. 1, Carlton-House-terrace.
Private Collections of H. A. J. Munro, Esq., in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly; of Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., 41, Upper Grosvenor-street; of Mrs. Gibbons, No. 17, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park; of Sir Chas. Eastlake, Fitzroy Square; Mr. B. G. Windus's Turner Drawings, at Tottenham, five miles from St. Paul's (shown every Tuesday to strangers bringing letters of introduction).
The Dulwich Gallery, daily, except Sundays, 10 to 5.
Raphael's Cartoons, and other fine Paintings, at Hampton Court.
The Pictures by Rubens, Van Dyck, &c., at Windsor.

Exhibitions of Modern Pictures.

Royal Academy of Arts, East Wing of the National Gallery, in Trafalgar-square. The Exhibition of the Academy, containing the

greatest novelties of the best English Artists, is open to the public daily from the first Monday in May till the end of July. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 1*s.* If you wish to see the pictures, go early, before 12.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, exhibiting between 500 and 600 pictures annually, at Suffolk-street, Charing Cross. Admission, 1*s.*, open April to July.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall, contains from February to May between 300 and 400 modern pictures. From June to September there is AN EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT MASTERS, collected from the principal private collections in town and country. Admission, 1*s.* Catalogue, 1*s.*

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1*s.*, open April to August. Catalogue, 6*d.*

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Pall-mall. Admission, 1*s.*, open April to August. Catalogue, 6*d.*

During the London season (April, May, and June) the Connoisseur should make a point of occasionally dropping in at the Auction Rooms of Christie and Manson, in King-street, St. James's-square; and of Sotheby and Wilkinson, Wellington-street, Strand.

PICTURES OF FRENCH ARTISTS GALLERY, Pall-mall, in the summer months.

§ 27. *Objects of Interest to the Sculptor.*

THE NINEVEH, ELGIN, PHIGALIAN, TOWNLEY, AND OTHER MARBLES in the British Museum.

BAS-RELIEF, by Michael Angelo, at the Royal Academy. Write to the Keeper of the Royal Academy.

THE SCULPTURE in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.

STATUE OF CHARLES I., by Le Sœur, at Charing-cross.

STATUE OF JAMES II., by Grinling Gibbons, behind Whitehall.

§ STATUE OF NAPOLEON, by Canova, at Apsley House. STATUES by the same artist at Buckingham Palace.

§ TWO FINE STATUES, by Canova, at Gunnersbury (five miles from Hyde-Park-corner), seat of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.

THE SEVERAL STATUES in the Squares and public Places—PITT, by Chantrey, in Hanover-square; Fox, by Westmacott, in Bloomsbury-square; CANNING, by Westmacott, near Westminster Hall; GEORGE III., by Wyatt, in Cockspur-street; GEORGE IV., by Chantrey, in Trafalgar-square; DUKE OF WELLINGTON before the Royal Exchange, by Chantrey, and at Hyde-Park-corner, by Wyatt. The Italian and other Sculpture in the S. Kensington Museum, including TWO STATUES OF MADNESS AND MELANCHOLY, by Cibber, brought from Bethlehem Hospital.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, by Marochetti, Palace Yard (*see* sec. xxxi. p. 257).

FLAXMAN'S MODELS at University College, in Gower-street. Write to C. C. Atkinson, Esq., at University College.

§ MARBLES at Lansdowne House, in Berkeley-square, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

THE FINE COLLECTION OF CASTS at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham.

§ 28. *Objects of Interest to the Architect and Engineer.*

NORMAN AND GOTHIC.
The Norman Chapel, in the Tower.
The Norman Crypt, under the church of St. Mary-le-Bow.
St. Bartholomew - the - Great, Smithfield, the oldest church in London.
St. Mary Overy, London Bridge.
Westminster Abbey and Hall.
St. Michael's, Cornhill.
Temple Church.
Dutch Church, Austin Friars.
Ely Place Chapel.
Crypt at Guildhall.
Crypt at St. John's, Clerkenwell.
Allhallows Barking.
St. Olave's, Hart-street.
Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, built 1466-1472.
Savoy Chapel.
St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
Lambeth Palace — (Chapel and Hall, and Lollards' Tower).

RENAISSANCE:
Holland House, Kensington.

WORKS, BY INIGO JONES:
Banqueting House, Whitehall.
St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
York House Water-gate, close to Hungerford Bridge.
Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street.
Lindsey House, Lincoln's-Inn-fields (West side).
Ashburnham House Cloisters, Westminster.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel.
St. Catherine Cree—(part only).
Piazza, Covent-garden.

BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN:
St. Paul's Cathedral.
St. Stephen's, Walbrook.
St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street.
St Magnus, London Bridge.
St. James's, Piccadilly.
Spire of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.
St. Mary Aldermary.
St. Michael's, Cornhill.
Towers of St. Vedast, St. Antholin, and St. Margaret Pattens.

BY GIBBS:
St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
St. Mary-le-Strand.

BY HAWKSMOOR (WREN'S PUPIL):
St. Mary Woolnoth, near the Mansion House.
Christ Church, Spitalfields.
St. George's, Bloomsbury.
Limehouse Church.

BY LORD BURLINGTON:
Colonnade, at Burlington House.
Duke of Devonshire's Villa at Chiswick.

BY SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS:
Somerset House.

BY KENT:
Marquis of Bath's House, No. 44, Berkeley-square.

BY DANCE (SENIOR):
The Mansion House.

BY DANCE (JUNIOR):
Newgate.

BY MYLNE:
Blackfriars Bridge.
BY JOHN RENNIE:
Waterloo Bridge.

BY SIR JOHN SOANE:
Bank of England.

BY NASH:
Regent-street.
Buckingham Palace (east front excepted, which is by BLORE).

BY DECIMUS BURTON:
Athenæum Club, Pall-mall.
Colosseum, in the Regent's Park.
Gateways at Hyde-Park-corner.

BY PHILIP HARDWICK (AND SON):
Goldsmiths' Hall.
Lincoln's Inn Hall.
Euston-square Railway Terminus.

BY SIR ROBERT SMIRKE:
British Museum.
Post Office.

By Sir Charles Barry:
Houses of Parliament.
Reform Club, Pall-mall.
Travellers' Club, Pall-mall.
Treasury, Whitehall.
Bridgewater House.

By Sydney Smirke, A.R.A.:
Carlton Club-house.
Conservative Club-house.
Interior of Pantheon.

By G. G. Scott, A.R.A.:
Camberwell New Church.
The New Government Offices, Downing Street.

By Benjamin Ferrey:
St. Stephen's Church, Rochester-row, Westminster.

By Edmund Street:
St. James the Less Church, Garden Street, Vauxhall Road.

By Carpenter:
All Saints', Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

By Butterfield:
St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-square.

By Messrs. Raphael, Brandon, and Robert Ritchie:
Catholic and Apostolic [or Irvingite] Church, Gordon-square.

The Stations of the great Railways, viz., Great Western, North Western, Great Northern, South Eastern, Victoria, &c.

§ 29. *Objects of Interest to the Antiquary.*

The British Museum.
The Tower.
Westminster Abbey, and Chapter House.
The Remains of London Wall, in St. Martin's-court, off Ludgate-hill.
London Stone, inserted in the outer wall of the church of St. Swithin in Cannon-street. The top is seen through an oval opening. Camden considers it to have been the central *Milliarium*, or milestone, similar to that in the Forum at Rome, from which the British high roads radiated, and from which the distances on them were reckoned. It is a block of Kentish Rag (Lower Greensand), encased in a frame of Bath stone. Jack Cade struck London Stone with his sword, exclaiming "Now is Jack Cade lord of the City."
The Collection at the City of London Library, at Guildhall.
The Roman Bath under the Coal Exchange, at Billingsgate.
The Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset House. Write to the Secretary, for permission.
The Gothic Churches named in p. xlvii.
St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
Stained-glass Window, in St. Margaret's, Westminster.
Monument of Camden, in Westminster Abbey.
Monument of Stow, in St. Andrew's Undershaft, Leadenhall-street.
The China (especially Faïence of Henri II.) of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., 2, Grosvenor-place Houses, Hyde-Park-corner.
Sword and Turquoise Ring of James IV. of Scotland, at Heralds' College.
South Kensington Museum. Collection of Italian and other sculpture, wood carvings, majolica, ivories, &c. Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, free.

§ 30. *Places and Sights, Museums, &c., which a Stranger must see.*

The Tower, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 to 4, charge 6*d*.
Westminster Abbey, to be seen daily, Sundays excepted.

St. Paul's Cathedral, daily, Sundays excepted.
British Museum, free, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4.
National Gallery, free, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Houses of Parliament. Saturday, between 10 and 4. Tickets are to be obtained by all respectable applicants, (gratis), at the Lord Great Chamberlain's office, in the Court, near the Victoria Tower.
Westminster Hall.
South Kensington Museum. Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays.
St. James's Park and Palace.
Lambeth Palace, to be seen by order from the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Apsley House, to be seen by order from the Duke of Wellington.
Hyde Park, Rotten Row, and the Serpentine Drive, between 12 and 2, and 5 to 7 p.m., from May to July.
Kensington Gardens, between ½ past 5 and ½ past 6 in May and June. The band plays Tuesdays and Fridays.
Whitehall Banqueting House. The spot where Charles I. was beheaded.
Thames between Chelsea and Greenwich.
Charing Cross and Charles I.'s Statue.
Waterloo Bridge.
Thames Tunnel, open daily, admission 1*d*. By steam from Hungerford or London Bridge.
London Docks. Get a tasting order for the wine-vaults.
Metropolitan Cattle Market (the modern Smithfield); to see the market, go early on a Monday.
Covent-Garden Market; go on a Saturday morning early.
London Stone. (Described above.)
Temple Bar and St. John's Gate.
The Monument, to commemorate the Fire of London in 1666, open daily, Sundays excepted, admission 3*d*.
Old Priory Church of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield.
Temple Church, during Sunday morning service. A Bencher's order, or personal introduction, will admit you to the best seats. From Monday to Friday inclusive, the church is to be seen without a bencher's order.
Bow Church and Steeple. (Wren's Masterpiece.)
St. Stephen's, Walbrook.
Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.
Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington.
Goldsmiths' Hall.
Soane Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Royal Exchange.
Bank of England. 10 to 3. Any one may walk through.
The Mint. Shown on Thursday by Ticket from the master.
Christ's Hospital, the children supping in public every Sunday evening from Quinquagesima Sunday to Easter Sunday inclusive.
Museum of the College of Surgeons. (For men of science.)
St. Paul's Cathedral from Blackfriars' Bridge; ditto, from Sermon-lane.
Allsopp and Sons' Burton Ale Warehouses, Haydon-square, Minories (occupying 20,000 square feet).
Barclay's Brewery, in Southwark, near London Bridge, is to be seen by order from the Messrs. Barclay.
Times,* Newspaper Office, Printing-house-square, Blackfriars, to be

* The *Times* usually comprises 72 columns, or 17,500 lines—containing more than a million different pieces of type. More marvellous

seen by order signed by the printer of the paper. The office of this world-famous Paper is placed in one of the most labyrinthine recesses to be seen in London.

CLOWES'S PRINTING OFFICE, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, to be seen by order from Messrs. Clowes & Son.

LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND, near the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, when a match is being played.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, and of the Mineral Productions of Great Britain and her Colonies, in Piccadilly, entrance in Jermyn-street.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, at Whitehall.

EAST INDIA MUSEUM, Fife House, Whitehall Yard. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4. Products of India, and other curiosities.

LONDON BRIDGE, about ½ past 9 in the morning, when it is most crowded with passengers, all pushing into the City on business; or at ½ past 4 and 5 p.m.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE. Best point of view for the Houses of Parliament.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, generally in February, and its prorogation, generally in July.

THE HORTICULTURAL FÊTES at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden South Kensington. May. June. July.

THE THAMES, by moonlight, from Westminster Bridge.

THE GREAT HALL of the North-Western Terminus, Euston-square.

THE POST OFFICE ARCADE, St. Martin's-le-Grand, at 6 o'clock on Saturdays, when the grand rush to post newspapers takes place. To see the sorting process immediately after, an order from Sir Rowland Hill is necessary, and is granted only on application of foreign ministers, &c.

THE INNER TEMPLE GARDENS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND CELLARS, and MACHINES for weighing coin and printing bank-notes, by order from a Director.

THE COAL EXCHANGE, Lower Thames-street.

THE LONG ROOM in the Custom House.

BREAK-NECK STAIRS OFF THE OLD BAILEY, affording a capital notion of the strength of London when enwalled.

§ 31. *Places near London which a Stranger should see.*

WINDSOR CASTLE, by Great Western Railway from Paddington, or by South Western Railway from Waterloo Station. The state apartments are open gratuitously to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, by the Lord Chamberlain's tickets, to be obtained in London (gratis) of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, Printsellers, No. 14, Pall-mall East; of Mr. Mitchell, Bookseller, No. 33, Old Bond-street; and of Mr. Wright, Bookseller, No. 60, Pall-mall; of whom also Guide-books may be obtained, for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable, and it is contrary to Her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them be

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still, two-fifths of the matter of which the type is the exponent, was *unwritten* at seven o'clock on the previous evening. The number of compositors employed is 110, and the number of pressmen 25. The *Times* prints 200 sheets a minute.

The circulation of the *Times* is 59,000 per diem; of these 33,000 are distributed by news-agents in London; 26,000 go into the country (of which 22,000 are conveyed by railway trains), and 5,800 by post.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer in the "Times" of March 19th*, 1855.

made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the state apartments are—from 1st April to 31st October, between 11 and 4; and from 1st November to 31st March, between 11 and 3. The Inns at Windsor are the White Hart and the Crown (neither very good).

ETON COLLEGE, 1 mile from Windsor.

HAMPTON COURT, by South-Western Railway, three-quarters of an hour distant from Waterloo Station. The state apartments are open gratuitously to the public on every day except Friday (when they are closed for the purpose of being cleaned), from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 6 o'clock (*Sundays* from 2 to 6), from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and the remainder of the year from 10 until 4. The Vine, in the Private Garden, and the Maze, in the Wilderness, are open every day until sunset; for these a small fee is required by the gardeners who show them. Inns—The King's Arms, the Mitre, and the Greyhound. Guide-books (price 6*d.* and 3*d.*), containing a complete catalogue of the pictures, may be had in the Palace.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, by Greenwich Railway from London Bridge Station, or by steamboat from Hungerford Market Stairs, or London Bridge. (*See* Painted Hall, the Pensioners at the r tea, &c.)

WOOLWICH ARSENAL, by North Kent Railway from London Bridge or by Railway to Blackwall Pier, and thence by Steamer; or by Steamer from Hungerford or London Bridge. Open every day, except Sundays. Arsenal and Royal Military Repository, 9 till half-past 11; 1 till 4. *Admission.*—By tickets given by the Master-General of the Ordnance, certain Officers of the Artillery, or the personal escort of any of the officers. Strangers are admitted to walk about the grounds of the Arsenal, but *not to enter the buildings.* In the Arsenal: the Foundry for casting, boring cannon; Sir Wm. Armstrong's Cannon Manufactory, established here 1859, is shown by special tickets on Tuesdays. In the Laboratory the several sorts of ammunition are prepared; percussion caps, cartridges, rockets, and shells are made and filled; here also is the machinery of all kinds for preparing articles for the use of the Artillery service.

On Woolwich Common, near the Royal Artillery Barracks and Military Academy, is the Rotunda, or *Royal Military Repository* (open daily to the public, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), a museum of models of Batteries, Artillery, Vessels, Barracks, various Forts, Towns, Rock of Gibraltar, Lines of Torres Vedras, &c. In front of the Artillery Barracks is the Trophy Gun (16 ft. 4 in. long), taken at Burtpoor. It was made for the Emperor Aurengzebe, 1677. Also 4 Florentine cannon, 1750. The best way of seeing Woolwich and its curiosities is to obtain the escort of an Artillery officer. The Government Ordnance Stores in all parts of the world are valued at six millions, and of this sum, goods to the value of more than 2 millions are deposited at Woolwich. Everything necessary to equip an army is here provided in readiness: a siege train of 105 guns, and 750 rounds for each.

Woolwich Dockyard, open daily, 9 to 11, and 1½ to 3, in winter, to 5 in summer. *See* the Docks, Basins, Building Sheds, Blacksmiths' Shops, Nasmyth's Hammers, and Machinery.

CRYSTAL PALACE, at Sydenham, erected 1853-4, at a cost of £1,450,000—one million more than the original estimate. The expenses have been £60,000 a year. Trains from London Bridge and Victoria Station, Pimlico, every ¼ hour. The inspection of the interior will furnish occupation for 3 or 4 hours. Concert every day. The exterior, gardens and water-works, alone will repay a visit. Open daily, 1*s.*; Saturdays, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Children, 1*s.*

ULWICH GALLERY, a fine collection of pictures, by old masters, open

daily (except Sunday) 10 to 5, free. Omnibus from Charing Cross; rail from Victoria Station and London Bridge.

HOLLAND HOUSE, Kensington, can only be seen by order. The exterior, however, will repay a visit, and may be seen from the Kensington-road. A pleasant walk up pathway near the house.

HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE, the two companion hills north of London, are pleasant places in themselves, and afford excellent views of London.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS are open gratuitously to the public every day from 1 till dark; Sundays 2 to 6. The *Royal Pleasure Grounds* (sometimes by strangers confounded with the Botanic Gardens) constitute a separate though adjoining portion of ornamental ground, open gratuitously to the public from Midsummer-day to Michaelmas, every day, by three gates: two in the road leading from Kew to Richmond, called the *Lion Gate* and the *Pagoda Gate*, and one by the river side, nearly opposite Brentford Ferry, and called the *Brentford Gate*.

VIEW FROM THE TERRACE AND THE PARK AT RICHMOND.

VIEW FROM GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

WIMBLEDON COMMON, 2 miles from Station of South Western Railway. In July during the Meetings of the National Rifle Association and the Volunteer Reviews.

VIEW FROM HARROW CHURCHYARD.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, 21 miles north of London (trains from Euston-square, London and North Western Railway, in 1½ hour). In St. Michael's Church, about 1 mile from the abbey, the great Lord Bacon is buried. Here is a statue of him.

§ 32. HINTS TO FOREIGNERS.

By the law of Great Britain all foreigners have unrestricted right of entrance and residence in this country; and while they remain in it, are, equally with British subjects, under the protection of the law; nor can they be punished except for an offence against the law, and under the sentence of the ordinary tribunals of justice, after a public trial, and on a conviction founded on evidence given in open Court. No foreigners, as such, can be sent out of this country by the Executive Government, except persons removed by virtue of treaties with other States, confirmed by Act of Parliament, for the mutual surrender of criminal offenders.

Foreigners may obtain admission in general to private collections not usually shown, by applying from their several ambassadors or ministers to the owner. Such an ambassadorial request will also procure for foreigners entrance to the Royal Dockyards, Woolwich Arsenal, &c.

§ 33. NEWSPAPERS.

The principal London morning newspapers are the *Times*, published daily (Sunday excepted), Office, Printing House-square, Blackfriars; the *Daily News*; the *Morning Advertiser*; the *Morning Herald*; the *Morning Post*. For evening news see the Second Edition of the *Times*, the *Globe*, and the *Express*. Also, Penny Papers—*Standard*, *Morning and Evening Star*, and *Telegraph*.

§ 31. SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AND POPULAR PREACHERS.

At St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, And Exeter Hall, Strand } Services of the Church of England, Sacred Music, and Sermon, at 7 p.m.

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

Whitehall.—Preachers appointed by the Queen—Special Preachers during Lent: Selected Divines from Oxford and Cambridge.

All Saints', Margaret-street.

Scotch Church, Drury-lane.—Rev. Dr. Cumming at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Foundling Hospital.—Good music. After service, visitors may see the children at their dinner.

St. James's Hall, Piccadilly (Nonconformist).

Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, close to the Elephant and Castle, a vast building of Italian architecture, with porticos, has cost, including the land, £31,000, raised by voluntary subscription, 1860-61. It will hold 4400 persons. Architect W. W. Pocock. Tickets admitting one person for three Sundays cost 3s. In front of the pulpit is a marble bath, for adult baptism. Ingress to the building is attained through 15 doors.

§ 35. STUDIOS OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS.

PAINTERS.

Sir Edwin Landseer	1, St. John's-wood-road.
William Mulready	1, Linden-grove, Kensington.
Clarkson Stanfield	Hampstead.
David Roberts	7, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.
Francis Grant	27, Sussex-place, Regent's-park.
C. W. Cope	19, Hyde-park-gate South.
J. R. Herbert	Hampstead.
D. Maclise	14, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.
W. P. Frith	10, Pembridge-villas, Bayswater.
E. M. Ward	1, Kent-villas, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill.
E. W. Cooke	The Ferns, Kensington-gore.
J. E. Millais	Cromwell Terrace, S. Kensington.
S. Watts	Little Holland House, Kensington.

SCULPTORS.

Foley	10, Osnaburgh-street.
Noble	Bruton-street, Bond-street.
E. H. Baily	17, Newman-street.
W. C. Marshall	47, Ebury-street, Eaton-square.
P. M'Dowell	75 A, Margaret-street.
Baron Marochetti	34, Onslow-square.
Theed	12, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square

§ 36. METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1855 the Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted by an Act of Parliament, superseding numerous local boards, to watch over the various lines of communication between different parts of London; to open new avenues in proportion to the increase of traffic; to manage the streets, drains, and buildings; and to suggest and carry out improvements in all these. The Board consists of 40 members, elected

by the ratepayers. The Board has an office, where meetings are held, at Berkeley House, Spring Gardens, a handsome edifice erected for the purpose, 1861, at a cost of £15,000. The principal measure yet undertaken by the Board is the new system of main drainage.

THE EMBANKMENT OF THE NORTH BANK OF THE THAMES, an improvement originally suggested by John Martin the painter, and too long delayed, will soon be executed under the direction of the Board, and will contribute much to the convenience and ornament of London. It is proposed to form a quay and thoroughfare along the river bank, varying in width from 100 to 70 feet, beginning at Westminster, and extending to Blackfriars Bridge, with approaches from the chief streets leading down to the river, including one from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House. The cost is estimated at 1½ million pounds.

There are also schemes for a street from the Commercial-road to Holborn and from Shoreditch to Piccadilly, running parallel with Cheapside, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Holborn, for widening the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral-yard, and improving Holborn. A communication between "Tyburnia" and "Belgravia," through Hyde Park, and other alterations, tending to bring Westminster, Chelsea, and Belgravia nearer to Oxford-street and the north-west of the metropolis.

NEW STREETS from High-street, Southwark, to the end of Stamford-street, and a RAILWAY VIADUCT from London-bridge station to Charing-cross, traversing the Thames at Hungerford, with a terminus on the site of Hungerford market.

IRON WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE over the Thames from Church Street, Lambeth, to Market Street, Westminster.

METROPOLITAN OR UNDERGROUND RAILWAY, from Paddington to Farringdon Street, was designed to relieve the streets of London from excessive goods traffic. The Corporation subscribed £200,000 to the undertaking on this account. It runs on a level with or below the gas-pipes and water-mains, and has been called "the Railway of the Rats," the companions of sewers. It consists of 3½ miles of tunnels and cuttings from Paddington to Farringdon Street, running under the New Road and other great thoroughfares. The engines used condense their steam, and, using coke, there is no escape of either smoke or vapour. Engineer, Mr. John Fowler—Cost, £1,300,000.

Trains from 6 a.m to 12 p.m., at intervals of 20 minutes or ⅓ hour. It begins at Bishop's Road Station, Paddington, near the Great Western Terminus.

Edgeware Road Station.

Baker Street Station, near to Regent's Park.

Portland Road Station, close to Regent's Park.

Gower Street Road Station, near London and North-Western Railway Terminus, Euston Square.

King's Cross Station adjoins Great Northern Terminus. The Fleet Ditch sewer is carried in a water-tight iron duct over the line. Open cuttings now begin, but Coldbath Fields Prison is passed in a tunnel.

FARRINGDON STREET STATION, not far from Holborn and Snow Hill, is the present Terminus; but it is proposed to prolong the line, to meet the Chatham and Dover at the Terminus on the site of the Fleet Prison. Travelling in the dark by this line is by no means disagreeable. The carriages are good and well lighted, and the stations convenient. From Farringdon Street a branch line will be carried near Smithfield, and under Barbican and Milton Street, to Finsbury.

The success of the Metropolitan Railway has given rise to schemes without number for carrying other lines above and below ground in all directions through London, and we are threatened with a railway station at every street corner. It is too early to pronounce which of these lines are likely to be executed. Some of them will, no doubt, greatly benefit the public, and cure the growing evil of having even the widest streets blocked up by traffic too great for them. Among the lines thus projected are—

1. Albert Station and Mid-London, from Leicester Square to Fulham.
2. ——— Ditto to Hammersmith, Kew, and Richmond.
3. East London and Rotherhithe
4. North and South City Junction } To cross the Thames below London Bridge (? through the Thames Tunnel).
5. Kensington, Hammersmith, and Barnes.
6. Great Eastern Extension from Shoreditch to Tottenham.
7. Greenwich and Woolwich.
8. South London, Tooting, and Sutton.
9. Midland Extension to King's Cross.
10. North London and Edmonton.
11. Pimlico and Paddington.
12. Putney, Balham, and City Junction.
13. King's Cross to Regent's Circus.

PROPOSED RAILWAY LINES AND TERMINI IN LONDON —

Broad Street, City—New Terminus for London and North-Western.

Finsbury Circus—Terminus of the Great Eastern, connected with Shoreditch, a line running parallel with the former. Station 19 ft above the street.

NEW BRIDGES OVER THAMES:—

Blackfriars Bridge (to replace the old one).

——— *Railway Bridge*, 50 yards lower down, to carry the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Earl Street, and thence across Ludgate Hill, to join the Metropolitan.

THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY, Eversholt Street, conveys despatches through a tube, by the action of the atmosphere and a pump, from the London and North-Western Railway, Euston Square, to the Post-Office, W. District. The letter-bags, &c., are blown through in less than two minutes.

RECORD OFFICE, a new reading-room for persons consulting the records, is to be built on the Rolls Estate, Fetter Lane, from Mr. Pennethorne's design.

British Museum.—In 1862, the number of visitors was 895,077, being an increase of 200,000 on any former year.

It is proposed by Mr. G. G. Scott to throw open The Houses of Parliament, by pulling down Abingdon Street and the houses between it and the Lambeth Wire Bridge, and replacing them by a few buildings of stately construction, with a quay along the Thames Bank.

The Memorial to the Prince Consort is to be a Gothic cross, on the plan of Queen Eleanor's crosses, but on a grander scale, raised to a height of 150 or 200 ft., and much adorned with sculpture. It is to be placed in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition Building of 1851, and the cost will be defrayed by public voluntary subscriptions to the amount of £60,000, to which will be added £50,000, a grant from Parliament.

The Great Exhibition Building of 1862, South Kensington, owes its origin to Albert, Prince Consort. The plans were made in February, 1861, but he did not live to see the execution. The building was designed by Captain Fowke, R.E., and built by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas. The plan originally included a vast central dome, abandoned on account of the expense. It occupies about 16 acres. It consists of a nave 800 ft. long, 85 ft. wide, 100 ft. high, and of two transepts at the E. and W. ends, covered at the crossings by *domes* of glass, exceeding in dimensions any of like material, being 160 ft. in diameter, and rising 260 ft. from the ground. It is supported on coupled cast-iron columns 50 ft. high, on which rest the arched ribs of the roof and the galleries in two rows, whose aggregate length is 1¼ mile.

On the side next Cromwell-road run the Picture Galleries, permanent structures of brick, 1150 ft. long, and of great solidity.

Along the N. side of the building extends a line of open arcades, overlooking the Horticultural Gardens.

The Agricultural Hall, Islington Green, a capacious building, covering nearly 3 acres, between Liverpool Road and Islington Green. An Italian façade, of brick, with two towers. The main hall, 384 by 217 ft., covered with a glass roof supported on iron columns. More than 8000 tons iron were used in its construction. Architect, — Peck, of Maidstone. Cost, £40,000. Here are held at Christmas, the Agricultural Show, exhibitions of Cattle of the Smithfield Club.

Museum of College of Surgeons has been enriched by a unique specimen of part of the skeleton of a *Glyptodon*, found about 80 miles S. of Buenos Ayres.

MODERN LONDON.

II.—PALACES OF THE SOVEREIGN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE Town Palaces are Buckingham Palace, in which her Majesty resides; St. James's Palace, in which she holds her Drawing-rooms; the beautiful fragment of the Palace of Whitehall, used as a Chapel Royal, commonly known as Inigo Jones's Banqueting-house; and the Palace at Kensington, in which her Majesty was born.

1. BUCKINGHAM PALACE, in St. James's Park, was commenced in the reign of George IV., on the site of Buckingham House, by John Nash, and completed in the reign of William IV., but never inhabited by that sovereign, who is said to have expressed his great dislike to the general appearance and discomfort of the whole structure. When the first grant to George IV. was given by Parliament it was intended only to repair and enlarge old Buckingham House; and therefore the old site, height, and dimensions were retained. This led to the erection of a clumsy building, probably at a cost little inferior to that which would have produced an entirely new Palace. On her Majesty's accession several alterations were effected, and new buildings added to the S.; her Majesty entering into her new Palace on the 13th of July, 1837. Other and more extensive alterations have since taken place by the removal of a Marble arch, and the erection, at a cost of 150,000*l.*, of an E. front, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore. The chapel on the S. side, originally a conservatory, was consecrated in 1843. The Grand Staircase is of white marble, with decorations by L. Gruner. The magnificent Ball-room, on the S. side, was finished, 1856, from Pennethorne's designs, and decorated within by Gruner. The Library is generally used as a Waiting-room for deputations, which, as soon as the Queen is ready to receive them, pass across the Sculpture-gallery into the Hall, and thence ascend

by the Grand Staircase through an ante-room and the Green Drawing-room, to the Throne-room. The Green Drawing-room opening upon the upper story of the portico of the old building is 50 feet in length, and 32 in height. At state balls, to which the invitations often exceed 2000, those having the *entrée* alight by the temporary garden entrance, and the general circle enter by the grand hall. Visitors are conducted through the Green Drawing-room to the Picture Gallery and the Grand Saloon. On these occasions refreshments are served in the Garter-room and Green Drawing-room, and supper laid in the principal Dining-room. The concerts, invitations to which seldom exceed 300, are given in the Grand Saloon. The Throne-room is 64 feet in length, and hung with crimson satin, striped. The ceiling of the room is coved, and richly emblazoned with arms; here is a white marble frieze (the Wars of the Roses), designed by Stothard and executed by Baily, R.A. In the Gardens is the Queen's summer-house, containing frescoes from Milton's Comus, executed in 1844-5, by Eastlake, Maclise, Landseer, Dyce, Stanfield, Uwins, Leslie, and Ross. The ornaments and borders are by Gruner. The Queen has 325,000*l.* a year settled upon her, of which 60,000*l.* a year only is in her own hands; the remainder is spent by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the Lord Steward of the Household, and other great officers attached to the Court. The pictures were principally collected by George IV., and include the choice collection of Sir Thomas Baring. The Dutch and Flemish pictures, of which the collection chiefly consists, are hung together. They are almost without exception first-rate works. The portraits are in the State Rooms adjoining. *Observe*—

Albert Durer: An Altar Piece in three parts.—Mabuse: St. Matthew called from the receipt of Custom.—Rembrandt: Noli me Tangere; Adoration of the Magi; The Ship-builder and his wife (very fine, cost George IV. when Prince of Wales, 5000 guineas); Burgomaster Pancras and his Wife.—Rubens: Pythagoras, the fruit and animals by Snyders; A Landscape; The Assumption of the Virgin; St. George and the Dragon; Pan and Syrinx; The Falconer; Family of Olden Barneveldt. —Van Dyck: Marriage of St. Catherine; Christ healing the Lame Man; Study of Three Horses; Portrait of a Man in black; Queen Henrietta Maria presenting Charles I. with a crown of laurel.—Mytens: Charles I. and his Queen, full-length figures in a small picture.—Jansen: Charles I. walking in Greenwich Park with his Queen and two children. —N. Maes: A Young Woman, with her finger on her lip and in a listening attitude, stealing down a dark winding Staircase (very fine).— Several fine specimens of Cuyp, Hobbema, Ruysdael, A. Vandervelde, Younger Vandervelde, Paul Potter, Backhuysen, Berghem, Both, G. Douw, Karel Du Jardin, De Hooghe, Metzu (his own portrait), T. Mieris, A. Ostade, I. Ostade, Schalken, Jan Steen, Teniers, Ferburg, &c.—Sir Joshua Reynolds: Death of Dido; Cymon and Iphi-

genia; His own portrait, in spectacles.—ZOFFANY: Interior of the Florentine Gallery; Royal Academy in 1773.—SIR P. LELY: Anne Hyde, Duchess of York.—SIR D. WILKIE: The Penny Wedding; Blind Man's Buff; Duke of Sussex in Highland dress.—SIR W. ALLAN: The Orphan; Anne Scott near the vacant chair of her father, Sir Walter Scott.—*Mode of Admission to view the Pictures*:—order from the Lord Chamberlain, granted only when the Court is absent.

When Parliament is opened, or prorogued, or dissolved, by her Majesty in person, the following is the order observed:—The Queen leaves Buckingham Palace at a quarter before 2, being conducted to her carriage by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, and her Crown carried to the House of Lords by one of the Lord Chamberlain's chief officers. The State procession includes a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying 3 gentlemen ushers and the Exon in waiting; a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Groom in waiting, and the Pages of Honour in waiting; a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Equerry in waiting, and the Groom of the Robes; a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Clerk Marshal, the Silver Stick in waiting, the Field Officer in waiting, and the Comptroller of the Household; a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Lord in waiting, and the Treasurer of the Household; a carriage drawn by a set of black horses, conveying the Lady in waiting, the Lord Steward, the Gold Stick in waiting, and the Groom of the Stole to the Prince. Here the carriage procession is broken by the Queen's Marshalmen, the Queen's Footmen in State, and a party of the Yeoman Guard. Then follows the State Coach drawn by 8 cream-coloured horses, conveying the Queen, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Master of the Horse.

ROYAL STABLES.—The Mews, concealed from the Palace by a lofty mound, contains a spacious riding-school; a room expressly for keeping state harness; stables for the state horses; and houses for 40 carriages. Here, too, is kept the magnificent state coach, designed by Sir W. Chambers in 1762, and painted by Cipriani with a series of emblematical subjects; the entire cost being 7661*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The stud of horses and the carriage may be inspected by an order from the Master of the Horse. The entrance is in Queen's-row, Pimlico.

2. ST. JAMES'S PALACE. An irregular brick building, the only London Palace of our Sovereigns from the time of the burning of Whitehall, in the reign of William III., to the occupation of Buckingham Palace by her present Majesty

It was first made a manor by Henry VIII., and was previously an hospital dedicated to St. James, and founded for fourteen sisters "maidens that were leprous." When Henry altered or re-built it, (it is uncertain which,) he annexed the present Park, closed it about with a wall of brick, and thus connected the manor of St. James's with the manor or Palace of Whitehall. Little remains of the old Palace; nothing, it is thought, but the old, dingy, patched-up brick gateway towards St. James's-street, contiguous to which is the Chapel Royal, bearing, in the chimney-piece of the old Presence-chamber, the initials H. A. (Henry and Anne Boleyn). The Queen still holds her Drawing-rooms in this Palace, for the purposes of which it has been quite inadequate, and it will probably be enlarged. It not unfrequently happens that the carriages attending the Drawing-room extend from the Palace up Bond-street to Oxford-street. In the "Colour-court" (to the E. and so called because the standard of the household regiment on duty is planted within it), the Guards muster every day at 11, and the band of the regiment plays for about a quarter of an hour. The stranger should see this once. In the Great Council-chamber the odes of the Poets Laureate were formerly performed and sung, before the King and Queen. Queen Mary I. and Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., died here. Charles II. was born here. Here Charles I. took leave of his children the day before his execution; and here he passed his last night, walking the next morning "from St. James's through the Park, guarded with a regiment of foot and partisans," to the scaffold before Whitehall. Monk took up his quarters in "St. James's House," while his plans for the Restoration were as yet undecided. James II.'s son, by Mary of Modena, the old Pretender, was born here. A contemporary plan of the Palace is dotted with lines, to show the way in which the child was said to have been conveyed in the warming-pan to her Majesty's bed in the Great Bed-chamber. Queen Anne (then the Princess Anne) describes St. James's Palace "as much the properest place to act such a cheat in."* Here died Caroline, Queen of George II.; and here George IV. was born. In the dingy brick house on the west side of the Ambassadors' Court, or west quadrangle, Marshal Blucher was lodged in 1814. He was so popular that he had to show himself every day many times to the mob, who were content to wait until the court was filled, when he was vociferously called forward to the window to be cheered.

* The room in which the old Pretender was born was pulled down previous to the repairs in 1822.

Every information respecting the mode of *presentation at Court* may be obtained at the offices of the Lord Steward at Buckingham Palace, and of the Lord Chamberlain, in St. James's Palace. Levees are for the presentation of gentlemen only; Drawing-rooms are for introducing ladies (principally) and are attended by few gentlemen. The days on which they take place are advertised in the morning and evening papers, with the necessary directions about carriages, &c., some days before. The greatest occasion in every year is, of course, on Her Majesty's birthday (which is made a kind of movable feast), but presentations do not take place on that day. Any subject of Great Britain, who has been presented at St. James's, can claim to be presented, through the English ambassador, at any foreign court. On the presentation of Addresses to Her Majesty, no comments are suffered to be made. A deputation to present an Address must not exceed four persons. Tickets to the corridor, affording the best sight to the mere spectator, are issued by the Lord Chamberlain to persons properly introduced. The names of gentlemen wishing to be presented, with the name of the nobleman or gentleman who is to present them, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain's office several days previous to presentation, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation, it being Her Majesty's command that no presentation shall be made at any Levees but in conformity with the above regulations. Noblemen and gentlemen are also requested to bring with them two cards, with their names clearly written thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in attendance in the Presence-chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to Her Majesty.

In the Chapel Royal, entered from the Colour Court of the Palace, are seats appropriated to the nobility. Service is performed at 9 a.m. and 12 noon. Admittance, 2*s.*! The service is chaunted by the boys of the Chapel Royal.

3. WHITEHALL. The Palace of the Kings of England from Henry VIII. to William III., of which nothing remains but Inigo Jones's Banqueting-house, James II.'s statue, and the memory of what was once the Privy Garden, in a row of houses, so styled, looking upon the Thames. It was originally called York House; was delivered and demised to Henry VIII., on the disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, and then first called Whitehall. Henry VIII.'s Whitehall was a building in the Tudor or Hampton Court style of architecture, with a succession of galleries and courts, a large Hall, a Chapel, Tennis-court, Cockpit, Orchard, and Banqueting-

house. James I. intended to have rebuilt the whole Palace, and Inigo Jones designed a new Whitehall for that King worthy of our nation and his own great name. But nothing was built beyond the present Banqueting-house, deservedly looked upon as a model of Palladian architecture, and one of the finest buildings in the whole of London. Charles I. contemplated a similar reconstruction, but poverty at first prevented him, and the Civil War soon after was a more effectual prohibition. Charles II. preserved what money he could spare from his pleasures to build a palace at Winchester. James II. was too busy about religion to attend to architecture, and in William III.'s reign the whole of Whitehall, except the Banqueting-house, was destroyed by fire. William talked of rebuilding it after Inigo's designs, but nothing was done. Anne, his successor, took up her abode in St. James's Palace, and Vanbrugh built a house at Whitehall out of the ruins—the house ridiculed by Swift with such inimitable drollery.

The present Banqueting-house was designed by Inigo Jones, between 1619 and 1622. The master-mason was Nicholas Stone, the sculptor of the fine monument to Sir Francis Vere in Westminster Abbey. The Hall is exactly a double cube, being 111 feet long, 55 feet 6 inches high, and 55 feet 6 inches wide. King Charles I. was executed on a scaffold erected in front of the Banqueting-house, towards the Park. The warrant directs that he should be executed "in the open street before Whitehall." Lord Leicester tells us in his Journal, that he was "beheaded at Whitehall-gate;" Dugdale, in his Diary, that he was "beheaded at the gate of Whitehall;" and a single sheet of the time, preserved in the British Museum, that "the King was beheaded at Whitehall-gate." There cannot, therefore, be a doubt that the scaffold was erected in front of the building facing the present Horse Guards. It appears from Herbert's minute account of the King's last moments, that "the King was led all along the galleries and Banqueting-house, and there was a passage *broken through the wall*, by which the King passed unto the scaffold." This seems particular enough, and leads, it is said, to a conclusion that the scaffold was erected on the north side. Wherever the passage was broken through, one thing is certain, the scaffold was erected on the west side, or, in other words, "in the open street," now called Whitehall; and that the King, as Ludlow relates in his Memoirs, "was conducted to the scaffold out of the window of the Banqueting-house." Ludlow, who tells us this, was one of the regicides, and what he states, simply and straightforwardly,

is confirmed by an engraving of the execution, published at Amsterdam in the same year, and by the following memorandum made by Vertue, on the copy of Terasson's large engraving of the Banqueting-house, preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries:—"It is according to the truest reports said, that out of this window K. Charles went upon the scaffold to be beheaded, the window-frame being taken out purposely to make the passage on to the scaffold, which is equal to the landing-place of the Hall within side." The window marked by Vertue belonged to a small building abutting from the north side of the present Banqueting-house. From this window, then, the King stept upon the scaffold.

The ceiling of the Banqueting-house is lined with pictures on canvas, representing the apotheosis of James I., painted abroad by *Rubens*, in 1635. Kneller had heard that Rubens was assisted by Jordaens in the execution. The sum he received was 3000*l*. "What," says Walpole, "had the Banqueting-house been if completed! Van Dyck was to have painted the sides with the history and procession of the Order of the Garter." To be seen at all, they must be viewed from the south end of the apartment. Within, and over the principal entrance, is a bust, in bronze, of James I., by Le Sœur, it is said. The Banqueting-house was converted into a chapel in the reign of George I., and re-altered as we now see it, between 1829 and 1837, by Sir Robert Smirke. It has never been consecrated. Here, on every Maunday Thursday, (the day before Good Friday,) the Queen's eleemosynary bounty (a very old custom) is distributed to poor and aged men and women.

The statue of James II., behind the Banqueting-house, was the work of *Grinling Gibbons*, and was set up while the King was reigning, at the charge of an old servant of the crown called Tobias Rustat. The King, it is said, is pointing to the spot where his father was executed; and this vulgar error, though exposed long ago, is still repeated. Nothing can illustrate better the mild character of the Revolution of 1688, than the fact that the statue of the abdicated and exiled King was allowed to stand, and still stands, in the innermost court-yard of what was once his own Palace.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, St. James's; the residence of H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales. Built 1709-10 by Sir C. Wren for John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, on ground leased to him by Queen Anne. The great duke and his duchess both died in this

house. The duchess used to speak of her *neighbour George*, meaning the King in St. James's Palace, and here she is described as receiving a deputation of the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, "sitting up in her bed in her usual manner." The Pall-mall entrance to the house being, as it still is, extremely bad, the duchess designed a new one, and was busy trying to effect the necessary purchases when Sir Robert Walpole, wishing to vex her, stept in and bought the very leases she was looking after. The sham archway, facing the principal entrance to the house, forms a sort of screen to the parlour in Pall-mall. This was turning the tables on the duchess, who had employed Wren to vex Vanbrugh. Marlborough House was bought by the Crown in 1817 for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. The Princess died before the assignment was effected but the Prince (now the King of the Belgians) lived here for several years, and afterwards Queen Adelaide, widow of William IV. It was lent for the purposes of a Gallery to contain the Vernon and Turner pictures belonging to the nation, down to 1859, when they were removed to the *South Kensington Museum*.

4. KENSINGTON PALACE is a large and irregular edifice, originally the seat of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor of England; whose son, the second earl, sold it to King William III., soon after his accession to the throne. The lower portion of the building was part of Lord Nottingham's house; the higher story was added by William III., from the designs of Wren, and the N.W. angle by George II., as a Nursery for his children. William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, her husband Prince George of Denmark, and King George II., all died in this Palace. Her present Majesty was born in it, (1819,) and here (1837) she held her first Council. The Duke of Sussex, son of George III., lived, died, and had his fine library in this Palace. The Orangery, a very fine detached room, was built by Wren. The last memorable interview between Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough took place in this palace. The collection of pictures (long famous and still known as the Kensington Collection to the readers of Walpole) has been removed to other palaces; and the kitchen-garden has been built over with two rows of detached mansions, called "Palace-gardens."

III. HOUSES OF THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

LAMBETH PALACE, on the S. side of the Thames over-against the Palace at Westminster, has been the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury from at least the 13th century, and exhibits various gradations in its architecture, from Early English to late Perpendicular. *The Chapel*, the oldest part, was built by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, (1244-70). It is Early English, with lancet windows and a crypt. The roof is new. There is an oak screen with the arms of Archbishop Laud, by whom it was erected. Before the altar is the grave of Archbishop Parker, (d. 1575). In this chapel all the archbishops have been consecrated since the time of Boniface. The stained glass windows were destroyed in the Civil Wars, and are feelingly lamented by Laud in the History of his Troubles. The glass now in the windows was placed at the expense of Archbp. Howley. The Lollards' Tower at the W. end of the chapel, the oldest brickwork in England since Roman times, was built by Archp. Chicheley, in the years 1434-45, and so called from the Lollards, who are said (incorrectly) to have been imprisoned in it. In the front facing the river is a niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas; and at the top is a small room (13 feet by 12, and about 8 feet high) called the prison, wainscotted with oak above an inch thick, on which several names and broken sentences in old characters are cut, as "Chessam Doctor," "Peiit Iouganham," "Ihs cyppe me out of all el compane, amen," "John Worth," "Nosce Teipsum," &c. The large iron rings in the wall seem to sanction the supposed appropriation of the room. *The Post-room* in this tower contains an ornamented flat ceiling, of uncommon occurrence. *The Gate-house* of red brick, with stone dressings, is said to have been built by Archbishop Morton, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor, (d. 1500). *The Hall*, 93 feet by 38, was built by Archbishop Juxon, the bishop who attended Charles I. to the scaffold. Over the door (inside) are the arms of Juxon, and the date 1663. The roof is of oak, with a louvre or lantern in the centre for the escape of smoke. The whole design is Gothic in spirit, but poor and debased in its details. The bay window in the Hall contains the arms of Philip II. of Spain (the husband of Queen Mary); of Archbishops Bancroft, Laud, and Juxon; and a portrait of Archbishop

Chicheley. *The Library,* of about 25,000 volumes, and kept in the Hall, was founded by Archbishop Bancroft (d. 1610); enriched by Archbishop Abbot (d. 1633); and enlarged by Archbishops Tenison and Secker. One of its curiosities is a MS. of Lord Rivers's translation of The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, containing an illumination of the earl introducing Caxton, the printer (it is said), to Edward IV., his Queen and Prince. The portrait of the Prince (afterwards Edward V.) is the only one known of him. Here are numerous Autograph Letters of Lord Bacon. Of the English books in the library printed before 1600, there is a brief but valuable catalogue by Dr. Maitland, many years librarian. The whole habitable Palace was erected by Archbishop Howley from the designs of Edward Blore, and contains a few good portraits, such as Archbishop Warham, by *Holbein,* (the picture really from his hand,) Archbishop Tillotson, by *Mrs. Beale.* The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury is 15,000*l.* a year. The *church* adjoining the red brick gateway of the Palace is the mother-church of Lambeth; here several Archbishops of Canterbury are buried; also Tradescant and Ashmole—the former in the churchyard, with altar-tomb (restored 1853), the latter in the church with grave-stone.

LONDON HOUSE, No. 22, St. James's Square, town residence of the Bishop of London. It has no architectural pretensions. The income of the Bishop is fixed at 10,000*l.* a year. The house belongs to the See.

APSLEY HOUSE, Hyde Park Corner. The London residence, 1820—1852, of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, built by Henry Bathurst, Baron Apsley, Earl Bathurst, and Lord High Chancellor, (d. 1794,) the son of Pope's friend. The house, originally of red brick, was faced with Bath stone in 1828, when the front portico and the W. wing, containing on the upper stories a gallery 90 feet long, (to the W.,) were added for the great Duke by Messrs. S. & B. Wyatt; but the old house is intact. The iron blinds—bullet-proof it is said—put up by the great Duke during the ferment of the Reform Bill, when his windows were broken by a London mob,—were taken down in 1855 by the present Duke.

Observe.—George IV., full-length, in a Highland costume (*Wilkie*).—William IV., full-length (*Wilkie*).—Sarah, the first Lady Lyndhurst (*Wilkie*). This picture was penetrated by a stone, thrown by the mob through a broken window, in the Reform Riot, but the injury has been skilfully repaired.—Emperor Alexander.—Kings of Prussia, France, and the Netherlands, full-lengths.—Full lengths of Lord Lynedoch,

Marquis of Anglesey, Marquis Wellesley, &c.—Head of Marshal Soult.—Two full length portraits of Napoleon, one consulting a map.— Bust of Sir Walter Scott (*Chantrey*).—Bust of Pitt (*Nollekens*).—Bust of Duke (*Nollekens*).—Small bronze of Blucher (*Rauch*).—Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon in the foreground (*Sir W. Allon*). The Duke, bought this picture at the Exhibition; he is said to have called it "good, very good, not too much smoke."—Many portraits of Napoleon, one by *David*, extremely good.—*Wilkie's* Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo, painted for the Duke.—*Burnet's* Greenwich Pensioners celebrating the Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, bought of Burnet by the Duke. Portraits of veterans in both pictures.—Van Amburgh and the Lions (*Sir E. Landseer*).—Highland Whiskey Still (*Ditto*).—Meet at Melton Mowbray (*F. Grant*).—Colossal marble statue of Napoleon, by *Canova*, with a figure of Victory on a globe in his hand, presented in 1817 to the Duke by the Prince Regent.—Bust of Pauline Buonaparte (*Canova*), a present from Canova to the Duke.—Christ on the Mount of Olives (*Correggio*,) the most celebrated picture of Correggio in this country; on panel, captured in Spain, in the carriage of Joseph Buonaparte; restored by the captor to Ferdinand VII., but with others, under like circumstances, again presented to the Duke by that sovereign. An Annunciation, after *M. Angelo*, of which the original drawing is in the Uffizj at Florence.—The Adoration of the Shepherds (*Sogliani*).—The Water-seller (*Velasquez*).—Two fine portraits by *Velasquez*, of himself, (and of Pope Innocent X.)—A fine *Spagnoletto*.—Small sea-piece, by *Claude*.—A large and good *Jan Steen* (a Wedding Feast, dated 1667).—A Peasant's Wedding (*Teniers*).—Boors Drinking (*A. Ostade*).—The celebrated *Terburg* (the Signing the Peace of Westphalia), from the Talleyrand Collection. This picture hung in the room in which the allied sovereigns signed the treaty of Paris, in 1814.—A fine *Philip Wouvermans* (the Return from the Chase).—View of Veght, *Vanderheyden*.

The Crown's interest in the house was sold to the great Duke for the sum of 9530*l*.; the Crown reserving a right to forbid the erection of any other house or houses on the site. Marshal Soult, when ambassador from France at the Queen's Coronation, was entertained by the Duke in this house. The room in which the Waterloo banquet was held every 18th of June is the great west room on the drawing-room floor, with its seven windows looking into Hyde Park.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, Charing Cross, the town-house of the Duke of Northumberland, (with rich central gateway, surmounted by the Lion crest of the Percies,) and so called after Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, (d. 1668,) the subject of more than one of Van Dyck's finest portraits. It was built by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, (son of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the *poet*,) Bernard Jansen and Gerard Christmas being, it is said, his architects. The Earl of Northampton left it, in 1614, to his nephew, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, (father of the memorable Frances, Countess of Essex and Somerset,) when it received the name of *Suffolk House*, by which name it was known until the marriage, in 1642, of Elizabeth, daughter of

Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, with Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, who bought the house of James, Earl of Suffolk, for 15,000*l.*, and called it Northumberland House. Josceline Percy, eleventh Earl of Northumberland, (son of the before-mentioned Algernon Percy,) dying in 1670, without issue male, Northumberland House became the property of his only daughter, Elizabeth Percy, heiress of the Percy estates, afterwards married to Charles Seymour, commonly called the *proud* Duke of Somerset. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset lived in great state and magnificence in Northumberland House, for by this title it still continued to be called, as the name of Somerset was already attached to an older inn or London town-house in the Strand. The duchess died in 1722, and the duke, dying in 1748, was succeeded by his eldest son, Algernon, Earl of Hertford and seventh Duke of Somerset, created (1749) Earl of Northumberland, with remainder, failing issue male, to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., husband of his only daughter, which Sir Hugh was raised to the Dukedom of Northumberland in 1766. The present duke (1856) is the grandson of this Sir Hugh Smithson, Duke of N. The house originally formed three sides of a quadrangle, (a kind of main body with wings,) the fourth side remaining open to the gardens and river. The principal apartments were on the Strand side; but after the estate became the property of the Earl of Suffolk, the quadrangle was completed by a side towards the Thames.

The date, 1749, on the façade, refers to the work of reparation; and the letters A. S., P. N., stand for Algernon Somerset, Princeps Northumbriæ.

Observe.—The celebrated Cornaro Family, by *Titian*. Evelyn saw it here in 1658. It has been much touched upon. St. Sebastian bound, on the ground; in the air two angels: a clear, well-executed picture, by *Guercino*, with figures as large as life. A small Adoration of the Shepherds, by *Giacomo Bassano*. Three half figures in one picture, by *Dobson*, representing Sir Charles Cotterell, embraced by Dobson and Sir Balthazar Gerbier in a white waistcoat. A Fox and a Deer Hunt; two admirable pictures by *Franz Snyders*. A genuine but ordinary Holy Family, by *J. Jordaens*. A pretty Girl, with a candle, before which she holds her hands, by *G. Schalken*. The School of Athens, after *Raphael*, copied by *Mengs* in 1755, and the best copy ever made of this celebrated picture. View of Alnwick, by *Canaletti*, valuable as showing the state of the building, *circ.* 1750; full-length portrait of Edward VI. when a boy of six or seven, assigned to *Mabuse*, and curious —he is in a red dress. A large and fine *Ruysdael*. Josceline, 11th Earl of Northumberland, by *Wissing* (oval). Portrait of Napoleon when First Consul, by *T. Phillips*, R.A., taken from repeated observation of Napoleon's face.

All that is old of the present building is the portal towards the Strand; but even of this there is a good deal that is new.

The house is massively furnished and in good taste. The staircase is stately, the Pompeian room most elegant, and the state Drawing-room, with its ten lights to the E., and its noble copies after *Raphael*, is not to be matched in London for magnificence. Many of the fire-places, fenders, and fire-irons are of silver. The large Sèvres vase in the centre of the great room was presented by Charles X. to the late Duke when representative of Great Britain at Charles's coronation in 1825.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Piccadilly. A good, plain, well-proportioned brick building, built by William Kent, for William Cavendish, third duke of Devonshire, (d. 1755). It stands on the site of *Berkeley House*, destroyed by fire in 1733, and is said to have cost the sum of 20,000*l.*, exclusive of 1000*l.* presented to the architect by the duke. *Observe.*—Very fine full-length portraits, on one canvas, of the Prince and Princess of Orange, by *Jordaens*. Fine three-quarter portrait of Lord Richard Cavendish, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* fine three-quarter portrait, in black dress, by *Tintoretto;* Sir Thomas Browne, author of Religio Medici, and family, by *Dobson;* fine male portrait, by *Lely*. Portrait of the Earl of Burlington, the architect, by *Kneller*. The Devonshire Gems, in a glass case, over fire-place—a noble collection. The "Kemble Plays"—a matchless series of old English plays, with a rich collection of the first editions of Shakspeare,—formed by John Philip Kemble, and bought, for 2000*l.*, at his death. The portico is modern, and altogether out of keeping with the rest of the building. The old entrance, taken down in 1840, was by a flight of steps on each side. The magnificent marble staircase at the back of the house, with its glass balustrade, was erected by the late duke. The grand saloon (part of Kent's design) is decorated in the style of Le Brun. The grounds extend to Lansdowne House.

STAFFORD HOUSE, in St. James's Park, between St. James's Palace and the Green Park, was built, for the Duke of York, (second son of George III.,) with money advanced for that purpose by the Marquis of Stafford, afterwards first Duke of Sutherland (d. 1833). The Duke of York did not live to inhabit it, and the Crown lease was sold in 1841 to the Duke of Sutherland, for the sum of 72,000*l.*, and the purchase-money spent in the formation of Victoria Park. The upper story was added by the duke of S. This is said to be the finest private mansion in the

metropolis. The great dining-room is worthy of Versailles. The internal arrangements were planned by Sir Charles Barry. The pictures, too, are very fine; but the collection distributed throughout the house is private, and admission is obtained only by the express invitation or permission of the duke. The Sutherland Gallery, as it is called, is a noble room, 126 feet long by 32 feet wide. *Observe*—

Raphael: Christ bearing his Cross; a small full-length figure, seen against a sky back-ground between two pilasters adorned with arabesques; said to have been brought from a private chapel of the Pope in the Ricciardi Palace at Florence.—Guido: Head of the Magdalen; Study for the large picture of Atalanta in the Royal Palace at Naples; the Circumcision.—Guercino: St. Gregory; St. Grisogono; a Landscape.—Parmegiano: Head of a Young Man (very fine).—Tintoretto: A Lady at her Toilet.—Titian: Mercury teaching Cupid to read in the presence of Venus (an Orleans picture, figures life-size); St. Jerome in the Desert; three Portraits.—Murillo (5): Two from Marshal Soult's Collection: the Return of the Prodigal Son (a composition of nine figures); Abraham and the Angels, cost 3000*l*.—F. Zurbaran (4): Three from Soult's Collection (very fine).—Velasquez (2): Duke of Gandia at the Door of a Convent; eight figures, life-size, from the Soult Collection; Landscape.—Albert Durer: the Death of the Virgin.—Honthorst: Christ before Pilate (Honthorst's *chef d'œuvre*), from the Lucca Collection. —N. Poussin (3).—G. Poussin (1).—Rubens (4): Holy Family; Marriage of St. Catharine; Sketch, *en grisaille*, for the great picture in the Louvre, of the Marriage of Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis.—Van Dyck (4); Three-quarter portrait of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, seated in an arm-chair (very fine, and finely engraved by Sharp); two Portraits: St. Martin dividing his Cloak (in a circle).—Watteau (5); all fine. —D. Teniers (2): a Witch performing her Incantations; Ducks in a Reedy Pool.—Terburg: Gentleman bowing to a Lady (very fine).—Sir Joshua Reynolds: Dr. Johnson without his Wig, and with his hands up.—Sir D. Wilkie: the Breakfast Table (painted for the first Duke of Sutherland).—Sir T. Lawrence: Lady Gower and Child (the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, and her daughter, the Duchess of Argyll).—E. Bird, R.A.: Day after the Battle of Chevy Chase.—Sir E. Landseer, R.A.: Lord Stafford and Lady Evelyn Gower (now Lady Blantyre).—W. Etty, R.A.: Festival before the Flood.—John Martin: the Assuaging of the Waters.—Paul Delaroche: Lord Strafford on his way to the Scaffold receives the blessing of Archbishop Laud. —Winterhalter: Scene from the Decameron.—A collection of 150 portraits, illustrative of French history and French memoirs.

The land on which Stafford House stands belongs to the Crown, and the duke pays an annual ground-rent for the same of 758*l*. It stands partly on the site of Godolphin House, and partly on the site of the Library built by the Queen of George II. At least 250,000*l*. have been spent on Stafford House.

NORFOLK HOUSE, in the S.-E. corner of St. James's Square, was so called from the seventh Duke of Norfolk, who died here, 1701. It was built by Payne. The interior is handsome, the first floor consisting of a fine set of drawing-

rooms toward the square, terminated by a magnificent dining-hall, lined with mirrors, the roof of which is very rich and beautiful. The arrangements of the house are not such as will allow of its being shown. In the rear is part of an older house in which Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, of the time of Charles II., lived, and in which George III. was born. In it are preserved the very valuable records of the great historical family of the Howards, and of those of Fitzalan and Mowbray, which have merged into it. *Observe.*—Portrait of the First Duke of Norfolk (Howard), three-quarter length, in robes, with a marshal's staff in his hand, *Holbein;*—portraits of Bishop Trieste, and of Henrietta Maria, in a green dress, *Van Dyck;*—portrait of his wife, by *Rubens;* two very fine landscapes, by *Salv. Rosa;* the Crucifixion, a curious picture, by that rare master, *Lucas v. Leyden;* Family of the Earl of Arundel, the collector; small figures, by *Mytens;* Shield given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the ill-fated Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, at a tournament in Florence, in 1537, painted in the style of *Perino del Vaga.*

MONTAGUE HOUSE, between Whitehall Gardens and Richmond Terrace, the town-house of the Duke of Buccleuch, who inherits it from the noble family of Montague. Was rebuilt 1859-62, from designs of William Burn, architect. The site belongs to the Crown. It contains some dark but good pictures by *Van Dyck: viz.* full-length of Duke of Hamilton in armour (hand leaning on a helmet), front face, buff boots, hair over forehead, (very fine); full-length of Lord Holland,—slashed sleeves, hair short on forehead; full-length of Duke of Richmond, in complete black—yellow hair over shoulders, brownish back-ground. 35 sketches (*en grisaille*), by *Van Dyck,* made for the series of portraits etched in part by Van Dyck, and published by Martin Vanden Enden; they belonged to Sir Peter Lely. One of *Canaletti's* finest pictures, a view of Whitehall, showing Holbein's gateway, Inigo's Banqueting-house, and the steeple of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields with the scaffolding about it. A noble collection of English miniatures, from Isaac Oliver's time to the time of Zincke.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Upper Grosvenor Street. The town-house of the Marquis of Westminster. The handsome screen of classic pillars, with its double archway dividing the court-yard from the street, was added in 1842. Here is the *Grosvenor Gallery* of Pictures, founded by Richard, first Earl

Grosvenor, and augmented by his son, and grandson, the present noble owner. Rubens and Claude are seen to great advantage. *Observe*—

Raphael (5): but, according to Passavant, not one by Raphael's own hand.—Murillo (3): one a large Landscape with Figures.—Velasquez (2): his own Head in a Cap and Feathers; Prince of Spain on Horseback, small full-length.—Titian (3): the Woman taken in Adultery; a Grand Landscape; the Tribute Money.—Paul Veronese (3): Virgin and Child; the Annunciation; Marriage at Cana; small finished Study for the Picture at Venice.—Guido (5): Infant Christ Sleeping (fine, engraved by Strange); La Fortuna; St. John Preaching; Holy Family; Adoration of the Shepherds.—Salvator Rosa (4): one, his own Portrait.—Claude (10): all important, and not one sea-piece among them.—N. Poussin (4): Infants at Play (fine).—G. Poussin (3).—Le Brun (1): Alexander in the Tent of Darins (finished Study for the large picture in the Louvre).—Rembrandt (7): his own Portrait; Portrait of Berghem: Ditto of Berghem's Wife; the Salutation of Elizabeth (small and very fine); a Landscape with figures.—Rubens (11): Sarah dismissing Hagar; Ixion; Rubens and his first wife, Elizabeth Brandt; Two Boy Angels; Landscape (small and fine); the Wise Men's Offering; Conversion of St. Paul (sketch for Mr. Miles's picture at Leigh Court); *Four* Colossal Pictures, painted when Rubens was in Spain, in 1629, and bought by Earl Grosvenor, in 1810, for 10,000*l*.—Van Dyck (2): Virgin and Child: Portrait of Nicholas Laniere (this picture induced Charles I. to invite Van Dyck to England).—Paul Potter (1): View over the Meadows of a Dairy Farm near the Hague, Sunset (fine).—Hobbema (2).—Gerard Douw (1).—Cuyp (4).—Snyders (2).—Teniers (3).—Van Huysum (1).—Vandervelde (1).—Wouvermans (1): a Horse Fair.—Hogarth (2): the Distressed Poet; a Boy and a Raven.—Sir Joshua Reynolds (1): Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, the original picture, cost 1760*l*. (a masterpiece).—Gainsborough (3), all very fine: the Blue Boy; the Cottage Door; a Coast Scene.—R. Wilson (1): View on the River Dee.—B. West (5): Battle of La Hogue; Death of General Wolfe; William III. passing the Boyne; Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament Landing of Charles II. *Admission*—On Thursdays between 2 and 5 in the months of May and June, by order granted by the Marquis of Westminster.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, on the S. side of Berkeley Square, was built by Robert Adam for the Marquis of Bute, when minister to George III., and sold by the marquis, before completion, to Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, for 22,000*l*., which was supposed to be 3000*l*. less than it cost. Priestley was living in *Lansdowne House* as librarian and philosophic companion to Lord Shelburne, when he made the discovery of oxygen. The first cabinet council of Lord Grey's administration was held in this house; and here, at the same meeting, it was resolved that Brougham should be Lord Chancellor. The Sculpture Gallery, commenced 1778, contains the collection formed by Gavin Hamilton, long a resident in Rome. At the E. end is a large semicircular recess, containing the most important statues. Down the sides of the room are ranged the busts

and other objects of ancient art. *Observe.*—Statue of the Youthful Hercules, heroic size, found in 1790, with the Townley Discobolus, near Hadrian's Villa; Mercury, heroic size, found at Tor Columbaro, on the Appian Way. Here is a statue of a Sleeping Female, the last work of Canova; also, a copy of his Venus, the original of which is in the Pitti Palace at Florence. A marble statue of a Child holding an alms-dish, by *Rauch* of Berlin, will repay attention. The Collection of Pictures was entirely formed by the present Marquis, since he came to the title in 1809. *Observe.*—St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, a small early picture by *Raphael;* half-length of Count Federigo da Bozzola, by *Seb. del Piombo;* full-length of Don Justino Francisco Neve, by *Murillo;* head of himself, head of the Count Duke d'Olivarez (*Velasquez*); two good specimens of *Schidone;* Peg Woffington, by *Hogarth;* 12 pictures by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*—including The Sleeping Girl, The Strawberry Girl, Hope Nursing Love, and the noble portrait of Laurence Sterne; Sir Robert Walpole, and his first wife, Catherine Shorter, by *Eckhart* (in a frame by Gibbons—from Strawberry Hill); full-length of Pope, by *Jervas;* Portrait of Flaxman, by *Jackson, R.A.*; Deer Stalkers returning from the hills (*E. Landseer*); Italian Peasants approaching Rome (*Eastlake*); Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator going to Church (*C. R. Leslie*); Sir Roger de Coverley and the Gipsies (*ditto*); Olivia's return to her Parents, from the Vicar of Wakefield (*G. S. Newton, R.A.*); Macheath in Prison (*ditto*). Some of these have been removed to Bowood in Wiltshire, the country seat of the noble Marquis. The iron bars at the two ends of Lansdowne-passage (a near cut from Curzon-street to Hay-hill) were put up, late in the last century, in consequence of a mounted highwayman, who had committed a robbery in Piccadilly, having escaped from his pursuers through this narrow passage, by riding his horse up the steps.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, St. James's, fronts the Green Park, and was built 1846-51, from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, for Francis, Earl of Ellesmere, great nephew, and principal heir of Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater. The duke, dying in 1803, left his pictures, valued at 150,000*l.*, to his nephew, the first Duke of Sutherland (then Marquis of Stafford), with remainder to the marquis's second son, Francis, late Earl of Ellesmere. The collection contains 47 of the finest of the Orleans pictures; and consists of 127 Italian, Spanish and French pictures; 158 Flemish, Dutch,

and German pictures; and 33 English and German pictures —some 322 in all.

"There is a deficiency of examples of the older Italian and German schools in this collection; but from the time of Raphael the series is more complete than in any private gallery I know, not excepting the Lichtenstein Gallery at Vienna. The Caracci school can nowhere be studied to more advantage."—*Mrs. Jameson.*

Observe.—(O. C. *signifying* Orleans Collection.)

RAPHAEL (4): la Vierge au Palmier (in a circle); one of two Madonnas painted at Florence in 1506 for his friend Taddeo Taddei, O.C.; la plus Belle des Vierges, O.C.; la Madonna del Passeggio, O.C.; la Vierge au Diadème (from Sir J. Reynolds's collection?).—S. DEL PIOMBO (1); the Entombment.—LUINI (1): Female Head, O.C.—TITIAN (4): Diana and Actæon, O.C., (very fine); Diana and Calisto, O.C., (very fine); the Four ages of Life, O.C.; Venus Rising from the Sea, O.C.—PAUL VERONESE (2): the Judgment of Solomon; Venus bewailing the death of Adonis, O.C.—TINTORETTO (3): Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman, O.C.; the Presentation in the Temple (small sketch); the Entombment, O.C. —VELASQUEZ (3): Head of Himself; Philip IV. of Spain (small full-length); full-length of the natural son of the Duke d'Olivarez (life-size, and fine).—SALV. ROSA (2): les Augures (small oval, very fine).—GASPAR POUSSIN (4): Landscapes.—N. POUSSIN (8): The Seven Sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, O.C.; Moses striking the Rock (very fine), O.C.—AN. CARACCI (7): St. Gregory at Prayer; Vision of St. Francis, O.C.; Danäe, O.C.; St. John the Baptist, O.C.; same subject, O.C.; Christ on the Cross, O.C.; Diana and Calisto, O.C.—L. CARACCI (6): Descent from the Cross, O.C.; Dream of St. Catherine; St. Francis; a Pietà; 2 Copies after Correggio.—DOMENICHINO (5).—GUIDO (2): Infant Christ sleeping on the Cross, O.C; Assumption of the Virgin (altar-piece).—GUERCINO (2): David and Abigail, O.C.; Saints adoring the Trinity (study).—BERGHEM (5).—RUYSDAEL (6).—CLAUDE (4): Morning (a little picture); Morning, with the story of Apuleius; Evening, Moses before the Burning Bush; Morning (composition picture).—REMBRANDT (5): Samuel and Eli; Portrait of Himself; Portrait of a Burgomaster; Portrait of a Lady; Head of a Man.—RUBENS (3): St. Theresa (sketch of the large picture in the Museum at Antwerp); Mercury bearing Hebe to Olympus; Lady with a fan in her hand (half-length).—VAN DYCK (1): the Virgin and Child.—BACKHUYSEN (2).—CUYP (6): Landing of Prince Maurice at Dort (the masterpiece of this artist).—VANDERVELDE (7): Rising of the Gale (very fine); Entrance to the Brill; a Calm; Two Naval Battles; a Fresh Breeze; View of the Texel.—TENIERS (8): Dutch Kermis or Village Fair (76 figures); Village Wedding; Winter Scene in Flanders, the Traveller; Ninepins; Alchymist in his Study; Two Interiors.—JAN STEEN (2): the Schoolmaster (very fine); the Fishmonger.—A. OSTADE (6) Interior of a Cottage; Lawyer in his Study; Village Alehouse; Dutch Peasant drinking a Health; Tric-Trac; Dutch Courtship.—G. DOUW (3): Interior, with his own Portrait (very fine); Portrait of Himself; a Woman selling Herrings.—TERBURG (1): Young Girl in white satin drapery.—N. MAES (1): a Girl at Work (very fine).—HOBBEMA (3).—METZU (3).—PHILIP WOUVERMANS (4).—PETER WOUVERMANS (1). —Unknown (1):—DOBSON (1): Head of Cleveland, the poet.—LELY: Countess of Middlesex (elegant).—RICHARD WILSON, R.A. (2).—G. S. NEWTON, R.A. (1): Young Lady hiding her face in grief.—J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. (1): Gale at Sea, (nearly as fine as the fine *Vandervelde* in this collection, Rising of the Gale).—F. STONE (1): Scene from Philip Van Artevelde.—PAUL DELAROCHE (1): Charles I. in the Guard-room, insulted by the soldiers of the Parliament.

The house stands on the site of what was once Berkshire House, then Cleveland House, and afterwards Bridgewater House.

Cards to view the Bridgewater Gallery can be obtained from Messrs. Smith, 137, New Bond-street; Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street; H. Graves & Co., 6, Pall Mall; Colnaghi & Co., 13, Pall Mall East; Days of admission, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 till 5—Catalogues may be had at Messrs. Smith's, and at the Gallery.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, South Audley-street, facing Hyde Park. The town-house of the Earl of Chesterfield, but let (1852) to the Marquis of Abercorn. It was built by Isaac Ware, the editor of Palladio, for Philip, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, author of the celebrated Letters to his Son, and stands on ground belonging to Curzon, Earl Howe. The *boudoir* was called by Lord Chesterfield the gayest and most cheerful room in England, and the library the best.

"In the magnificent mansion which the earl erected in Audley-street, you may still see his favourite apartments furnished and decorated as he left them—among the rest, what he boasted of as 'the finest room in London,' and perhaps even now it remains unsurpassed, his spacious and beautiful library, looking on the finest private garden in London. The walls are covered half way up with rich and classical stores of literature; above the cases are in close series the portraits of eminent authors, French and English, with most of whom he had conversed; over these, and immediately under the massive cornice, extend all round in foot-long capitals the Horatian lines:—

NUNC . VETERUM . LIBRIS . NUNC . SOMNO. ET . INERTIBUS . HORIS.
DUCERE . SOLICITÆ . JUCUNDA . OBLIVIA . VITÆ.

On the mantel-pieces and cabinets stand busts of old orators, interspersed with voluptuous vases and bronzes, antique or Italian, and airy statuettes in marble or alabaster, of nude or seminude Opera nymphs. We shall never recall that princely room without fancying Chesterfield receiving in it a visit of his only child's mother—while probably some new favourite was sheltered in the dim mysterious little boudoir within—which still remains also in its original blue damask and fretted gold-work, as described to Madame de Monconseil."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 152, p. 484.

Lord Chesterfield, in his Letters to his Son, speaks of the Canonical pillars of his house, meaning the columns brought from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos. The grand staircase came from the same magnificent house. *Observe.*—Portrait of the poet Spenser; Sir Thomas Lawrence's unfinished portrait of himself; and a lantern of copper-gilt for 18 candles, bought by the Earl of Chesterfield at the sale at Houghton, the seat of Sir Robert Walpole. Stanhope-street, adjoining the house (also built by Lord Chesterfield), stands on ground belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Lord Chesterfield died (1773) in this house, desiring by will that his remains might be buried in the next burying-place to the place where he should die, and that the expense of his funeral might not exceed 100*l.* He was accordingly interred

in Grosvenor Chapel, in South Audley-street, but his remains were afterwards removed to Shelford in Nottinghamshire.

HOLLAND HOUSE, KENSINGTON, two miles from Hyde-Park-corner (during the life of the late Lord Holland, the meeting-place for Whig politicians, for poets, painters, critics, and scholars), was built in 1607 (John Thorpe, architect) for Sir Walter Cope, whose daughter and co-heir married Henry Rich (second son of Robert, Earl of Warwick), created by King James I., Baron Kensington and Earl of Holland, and beheaded (1649) for services rendered to King Charles I. The widow of Robert Rich, Earl of Holland and Earl of Warwick, was married, in 1716, to Addison, the poet; and here, at Holland House, occurred that "awful scene," as Johnson has called it, with the Earl of Warwick, a young man of very irregular life and loose opinions. "I have sent for you," said Addison, "that you may see how a Christian can die!" after which he spoke with difficulty, and soon expired. On the death, in 1759, of Edward Rich, the last Earl of Holland and Warwick, the house descended by females to William Edwardes, created Baron Kensington, and by him was sold to Henry Fox, first Baron Holland of that name, and father of Charles James Fox. Lord Holland died here, July 1st, 1774. During his last illness, George Selwyn called and left his card; Selwyn had a fondness for seeing dead bodies, and the dying lord, fully comprehending his feeling, is said to have remarked, "If Mr. Selwyn calls again, show him up; if I am alive I shall be delighted to see him, and if I am dead he would like to see me." The late Lord Holland called on Lord Lansdowne a little before his death, and showed him an epitaph, composed by himself for himself. "Here lies Henry Vassall Fox, Lord Holland, &c., who was drowned while sitting in his elbow-chair;" he died in this house in his elbow-chair of water in the chest.

"It will be a great pity when this ancient house must come down, and give way to rows and crescents. It is not that Holland House is fine as a building—on the contrary, it has a tumble-down look; and although decorated with the bastard-gothic of James I.'s time, the front is heavy. But it resembles many respectable matrons, who, having been absolutely ugly during youth, acquire by age an air of dignity. But one is chiefly affected by the air of deep seclusion which is spread around the domain."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

The stone gateway close to the house (on the east) was designed by Inigo Jones, and carved by Nicholas Stone, master-mason to James I. The raised terrace in front was made in 1847-48. William III. and his queen resided in Holland House while negotiating for the purchase of what is now Kensington Palace.

BATH HOUSE, Piccadilly, No. 82, corner of Bolton-street. The residence of Lord Ashburton, built by Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton (d. 1848), on the site of the old Bath House, the residence of the Pulteneys. Here is a noble collection of Works of Art, selected with great good taste, and at a great expense. Pictures of the Dutch and Flemish Schools form the main part of the collection.

Observe.—Thorwaldsen's Mercury as the Slayer of Argus. "The transition from one action to another, as he ceases to play the flute and takes the sword, is expressed with incomparable animation."—*Waagen.*—Leonardo da Vinci (?): the Infant Christ asleep in the arms of the Virgin; an Angel lifting the quilt from the bed.—Luini: Virgin and Child.—Correggio (?): St. Peter, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalene, and Anthony of Padua.—Giorgione: a Girl, with a very beautiful profile, lays one hand on the shoulder of her lover.—Titian: the Daughter of Herodias with the head of St. John.—Paul Veronese: Christ on the Mount of Olives (a cabinet picture).—Annibale Caracci: the Infant Christ asleep, and three Angels.—Domenichino: Moses before the Burning Bush.—Guercino: St. Sebastian mourned by two Angels (a cabinet picture).—Murillo: St. Thomas of Villa Nueva, as a child, distributes alms among four Beggar-boys; the Madonna surrounded by Angels; the Virgin and Child on clouds surrounded by three Angels; Christ looking up to Heaven.—Velasquez: a Stag Hunt.—Rubens: the Wolf Hunt—a celebrated picture painted in 1612. 'The fire of a fine dappled grey horse, which carries Rubens himself, is expressed with incomparable animation. Next him, on a brown horse, is his first wife, Caroline Brant, with a falcon on her hand."—*Waagen.* Rape of the Sabines; reconciliation of the Romans and Sabines. "Both these sketches are admirably composed, and in every respect excellent; few pictures of Rubens, even of his most finished works, give a higher idea of his genius."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*—Vandyck: the Virgin Mary, with the Child upon her lap, and Joseph seated in a landscape looking at the dance of eight Angels; Count Nassau in armour (three-quarter size); one of the Children of Charles I. with flowers (bust); Charles I. (full-length); Henrietta Maria (full-length).—Rembrandt: Portrait of Himself at an advanced age; Portrait of a middle-aged Man; Lieven Von Coppenol (the celebrated writing-master) with a sheet of paper in his hand (very fine); two Portraits (Man and Wife).—G. Dow: a Hermit praying before a crucifix. "Of all Dow's pictures of this kind, this is carried the furthest in laborious execution."—*Waagen.*—Terburg: a Girl in a yellow jacket, with a lute.—G. Metzu: a Girl in a scarlet jacket. "In the soft bright manner of Metzu; sweetly true to nature, and in the most perfect harmony."—*Waagen.*—Netscher: Boy leaning on the sill of a window, blowing bubbles. "Of the best time of the master."—*Waagen.*—A. Vanderwerff: St. Margaret treading on the vanquished Dragon.—Jan Steen: an Alehouse, a composition of thirteen figures. "A real jewel."—*Waagen.* Playing at Skittles.—De Hooge: a Street in Utrecht, a Woman and Child walking in the sunshine (very fine).—Teniers: the Seven Works of Mercy: the picture so celebrated by the name of La Manchot; Portrait of Himself (whole-length, in a black Spanish costume); Court Yard of a Village Alehouse; a Landscape, with Cows and Sheep.—A. Ostade (Several fine).—I. Ostade: Village Alehouse.—Paul Potter: Cows, &c., marked with his name and the date 1652; Oxen butting each other in play; the Church Steeple of Haarlem at a distance.—A. Vandervelde: the Hay Harvest; Three Cows, &c.—Berghem: "Here we see what the master could do."—*Waagen.*—Karel du Jardin: a Water-

mill.—Philip Wouvermans.—Cuyp.—Wynants.—Ruysdael.—Hobbema.—W. Vandervelde: "la petite Flotte."—Backhuysen.—Vander Heyden: Market-place of Henskirk, near Haarlem.—Van Huysam: Flower Pieces.—Holbein: a Head.—Sir Joshua Reynolds: Head of Ariadne.

HOLDERNESSE HOUSE, Park Lane, town residence of Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry, is one of the most splendid as well as conveniently planned mansions in London (S. and B. Wyatt, architects), and commands a charming view over Hyde Park. It is remarkable also for several fine works of art and *vertu*—some of them gifts of the Allied Sovereigns to the second Marquis—vases and tables of malachite. The grand gallery is very magnificent.

Among the works of art are—Andrea del Sarto: a Holy Family, probably the finest work by the master in this country, from Count Fries's gallery:—a fine Titian.—Lawrence: Portraits, whole length, of Lady Londonderry; of the Duke of Wellington in civil attire, 1814; of George IV., *bis*.—By Hoppner: Wm. Pitt, three-quarter size:—the original.—? Hercules and Antæus.

Statues.—By Canova: Theseus and the Minotaur, perhaps his most splendid work.—Chantrey: Bust of the Minister, first Lord Londonderry.—Four Statuettes of Rosso Antico, of Victory—very fine:—gifts of Pope Pius IV. to the late Lord Londonderry.—Knight's Waterloo and Peninsular Heroes: Sèvres Vase, six feet high—gift of Louis XVIII.

HARCOURT HOUSE, Cavendish Square, west side, concealed by a high and dilapidated brick wall, the residence of Bentinck, Duke of Portland, one of the richest of the English aristocracy. It was built by Lord Bingley, and originally called Bingley House. Within the enclosure of the square is a statue to the late Lord George Bentinck.

HERTFORD HOUSE, Piccadilly, corner of Engine-street, built (1850-53) by Richard Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford—the façade having formed part of the Pulteney Hotel, where the Emperor Alexander of Russia put up during the memorable visit of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814, and where the Duchess of Oldenburgh (the Emperor Alexander's sister) introduced Prince Leopold to the Princess Charlotte.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, Manchester Square, Marquis of Hertford: is one of the most sumptuous Mansions, and contains one of the very finest collections of paintings in London, formed chiefly, 1845 to 1860, by the present owner, who has spared no cost; many are purchases from the best portions of the galleries of the King of Holland and Marshal Soult. *Observe.*—The Water-Mill, the *chef-d'œuvre* of *Hobbema;* la Vierge de Pade, the masterpiece of *Andrea del Sarto;* Portraits of Philippe and Madame le

Roy, two noble specimens of *Vandyck;* Holy Family, by *Rubens* (2478*l.*); the Unmerciful Servant, by *Rembrandt,* from Stowe, cost 2300*l.*; Nelly O'Brien, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds,* one of the finest portraits in the world; Mrs. Braddyl; The Girl with a dog; and Strawberry Girl, all by *Reynolds;* 4 Holy Families. *Murillo;* The Rainbow Landscape, *Rubens;* The Rape of Europa, *Titian;*—16 *Canalettos;* Views of Venice,—*A. Ostade;* The Fishmonger,—*Metzu;* The Sportsman (cost 3000*l.*).

HOUSE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, PRIVY GARDENS, contains a very fine collection of Dutch, Flemish, and English pictures, formed by the late Sir Robert Peel, at great cost, and with extreme good taste. The collection ornaments the walls of rooms in the daily occupation of the family, and consequently cannot be very often shown to strangers. *The Dutch and Flemish Pictures,* some 72 in number; 3 by *Rembrandt;* 1 by *Rubens,* the well-known Chapeau de Paille, (3500 guineas), and the Triumph of Silenus, (1100*l.*); 2 by *Van Dyck,* a Genoese Senator and his wife, bought at Genoa by Sir David Wilkie; 7 by *D. Teniers;* 2 by *Isaac Ostade,* one a Village Scene, very fine; 1 by *Adrian Ostade;* 1 by *Jan Steen;* 1 by *Terburg;* 2 by *G. Metzu;* 1 by *F. Mieris;* 1 by *W. Mieris;* 1 by *G. Douw,* the Poulterer's Shop, fine; 3 by *Cuyp,* one an Old Castle, very fine; 4 by *Hobbema,* one very fine, the ducks and geese by *Wyntrank,* and the figures by *Lingelback;* 2 by *De Hooghe;* 1 by *Paul Potter;* 3 by *Ruysdael;* 2 by *Backhuysen;* 1 by *Berghem;* 1 by *Gonzales Coques;* 3 by *Karel du Jardin;* 6 by *Wouvermans;* 2 by *Vander Heyden;* 3 by *A. Vandervelde,* one a Calm, very fine; 8 by *W. Vandervelde;* 1 by *F. Snyders;* 2 by *Wynants;* 1 by *Slingelandt;* 1 by *Jan. Lingelback;* 1 by *Moucheron* and *A. Vandervelde;* 3 by *Gaspar Netscher.* The late Sir Robert Peel died (1850) in the dining-room of this house—the room towards the river.

HOUSE OF HENRY THOMAS HOPE, Esq., M.P., in Piccadilly, at the corner of Down-street, built 1848-49, from the designs of M. Dusillon and Mr. Donaldson. The handsome iron railing in front was cast at Paris, by Mons. J. P. V. André. The cost of the whole building is said to have been 30,000*l.* Mr. Hope is the possessor of the celebrated collection of pictures (chiefly Dutch) formed at the Hague by the family of the Hopes—and described by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is not shown to the public.

VANDYCK: The Assumption of the Virgin; a faint picture. Charity. —RUBENS: The Shipwreck of Æneas; the clouds in Mr. Turner's manner

"Highly poetical in the design, and executed in a most masterly manner in a deep full tone."—*Waagen.*—CLAUDE: Landscape.—S. ROSA: Landscape.—DOMENICHINO: St. Sebastian.—GIORGIONE: Judith with the Head of Holofernes.—REMBRANDT: Young Woman in an Arm-chair by which a Man is standing. "One of the rare family portraits of this master in whole-length figures."—*Waagen.*—BACKHUYSEN: Sea Piece with Ships. "A large and capital picture."—*Sir J. R.*—NETSCHER: Lady at a Window with Parrot and Ape, marked 1664.—JAN STEEN: An Oyster Feast, "in which is introduced an excellent figure of Old Mieris, standing with his hands behind him."—*Sir J. R.*—LAIRESSE: Death of Cleopatra.—VAN DER HELST: Halt of Travellers. "In Van der Helst's middle and best period."—*Waagen.*—REMBRANDT: Our Saviour in the Tempest. "In this picture there is a great effect of light, but it is carried to a degree of affectation."—*Sir J. R.*—TERBURG: The Music Lesson; the Trumpeter.—F. MIERIS: A Gentleman with a Violin; a young Woman with her back turned is making out the reckoning, marked 1660. "This picture, painted when he was only twenty-six years of age, is one of his great master-pieces."—*Waagen.*—METZU: Woman reading a Letter. Woman writing a Letter.—SCHALKEN: Man reading by Candlelight. "A carefully executed picture; the impasto particularly good."—*Waagen.*—RUYSDAEL: Landscape, Cattle and Figures.—VERKOLJE: David and Bathsheba.—A. VANDERVELDE: Cattle at a Watering-place; an evening scene; a wonderful picture: perhaps the finest Adrian Vandervelde in the world.—P. DE HOOGE; An interior, with Figures. "Spoiled by cleaning."—*Waagen.*—WEENIX: A Dead Swan and Dead Hare. "Perfect every way; beyond Hondekoeter."—*Sir J. R.*—VANDERWERF: The Incredulity of St. Thomas. D. TENIERS: Soldiers playing at Backgammon.—G. DOW: "A Woman at a Window with a Hare in her Hand. Bright colouring and well drawn"?—D. TENIERS: Soldiers Smoking.—P. POTTER: Exterior of Stable—Cattle and Figures.—P. WOUVERMANS: Halt of Hawking Party (fine).—A. OSTADE: Exterior of Cottage with Figures.—HOBBEMA: Wood Scenery.—TERBURG: Trumpeter waiting (fine).—WOUVERMANS: Cavaliers and Ladies, Bagpiper, &c. "The best I ever saw."—*Sir J. R.*—METZU: Lady in blue velvet tunic and white satin petticoat.—CUYP: Cattle and a Shepherd. "The best I ever saw of him; and the figure likewise is better than usual; but the employment which he has given the shepherd in his solitude is not very poetical."—*Sir J. R.*—P. GYZENS: Dead Swan and small Birds. "Highly finished and well coloured."—*Sir J. R.*

Antiquities, Vases, &c. The antiques are, for the most part, unfortunately much disfigured by indifferent restorations, and there is much that was originally of little value. The vases consist of the second collection made by Sir William Hamilton at Naples; and among them are several choice specimens.

Some of the pictures enumerated above have been removed, it is understood, to Deepdene, Mr. Hope's beautiful seat near Dorking, in Surrey.

HOUSE OF BARON LIONEL ROTHSCHILD, PICCADILLY, contains a few fine pictures: good specimen of *Cuyp*, "Skating;" a choice *De Hooge*, a good *Greuze*, Head of a Girl, and The Pinch of Snuff, an early work of *Wilkie;* with a noble collection of hanaps, cups, &c., of fourteenth and fifteenth century work; rare old china, fine carvings in ivory, &c.

DORCHESTER HOUSE, Park Lane, Hyde Park, residence of R. S. Holford, Esq. (*Lewis Vulliamy*, architect). A building of good design, and showing in its interior the most refined taste and splendour. Besides the picture gallery, it contains a most choice and valuable *Library*.—Among the pictures very fine specimen of *Hobbema;* View of Dort from the River, by *Cuyp*, very fine; good examples of *Claude, Both, Isaac Ostade*, &c.: Columbus by *Wilkie*. Mr. Holford's country house is at Westonbirt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

HOUSE OF H. A. J. MUNRO, Esq., Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, last house on right-hand side.

Observe.—The Lucca Madonna and Child, by *Raphael;* St. Francis Praying, a small picture by *Filippo Lippi;* Landscape by *Gaspar Poussin*, fine; Les Deux Petites Marquises, half-lengths, size of life, by *Watteau*, very fine; characteristic specimens of *Jan Steen*, one "After a Repast," very clever; also, good, if not choice, specimens of *Cuyp, Vandervelde, Backhuysen*, &c. Mrs. Stanhope, half-length, in white, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, very fine; 5 fine Landscapes, by *Richard Wilson;* large View in Venice, the masterpiece of *Bonington;* The Fishmarket, by *Bonington;* The Good Samaritan, by *Etty*, a choice specimen: 2 fine Italian Landscapes, by *Turner*, in the best time of his second period, and many other pictures and drawings by that master.

List of other Private Collections of Paintings and Works of Art.

Bale, C. Sackville, Esq., 71, Cambridge Terrace.

Baring, Thos., Esq., Upper Grosvenor Street — fine old masters of various schools: *Raphael*, Madonna—*Mantegna.*—*Cuyp*, A river-scene with boats.

Barker, Alexander, Piccadilly —Italian Pictures: Holy Family, *And. Verocchio* (the most important of his works—*Lor. da Credi*, &c.

Bromley, Rev. Davenport, 32, Grosvenor Street.

Caledon, Lord, 5, Carlton House Terrace.

De Grey, Earl.

Eardley, Sir Culling, Bart.

Ellis, Wynn, Esq., 30, Cadogan Place.

Garvagh, Lady, 31, Portman Square — *Raphael*, Virgin and Child.

Morrison, Chas., 57, Upper Harley Street.

Overstone, Lord, 2, Carlton Gardens, Dutch paintings, part of the Baron Verstolk's collection.

Robarts, Mrs., 26, Hill Street, Berkeley Square.

Ward, Lord, Dudley House.

Yarborough, Lord, Arlington Street.

IV.—PARKS AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

HYDE PARK. A park of 388 acres, deservedly looked upon as one of the lungs of London, connecting the Green Park with Kensington Gardens, and thus carrying a continuous tract of open ground, or park, from Whitehall, to Kensington. The whole Park is intersected with well-kept footpaths, and the carriage drives are spacious and well attended. The Park is accessible for private carriages, but hackney-coaches and cabs are excluded. The triple archway at Hyde-Park-corner, combined with an iron screen, was erected in 1828 from the designs of Decimus Burton. It cost 17,069*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.*, including 1000*l.* to Mr. Henning for the bas-reliefs from the Elgin marbles which surround it. The Park derives its name from the Hyde, an ancient manor of that name adjoining Knightsbridge, and, until the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., the property of the abbots and monks of Westminster. For much of its present beauty it is indebted to William III., and Caroline, consort of George II. The iron railings have all been erected since 1826.

In this Park, in the London season, from May to August (between 11 and 1, and 5½ and 7, may be seen all the wealth and fashion and splendid equipages of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain. As many as 800 equestrians, including the Knot at the music, have been seen assembled at Hyde-Park in the height of the season. The bridle-road, running east and west (from Apsley House to Kensington Gardens) is called *Rotten Row*, a corruption, it is supposed, of *Route du Roi*—King's Drive. The first set of horsemen are valetudinarians, along with leading counsel, hard-worked barristers, and solicitors of eminence, some bankers, city merchants, taking their "constitutional" before breakfast. From 12 to 2 the ride is sprinkled with the wives and daughters of our aristocracy, taking exercise with papas, brothers, or grooms;

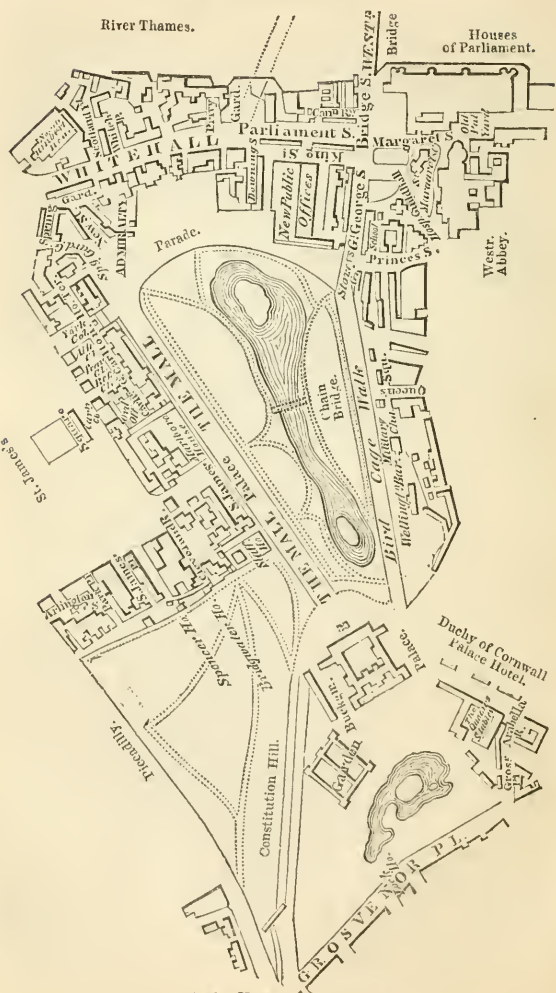
increased by a few officers and M.P.'s seeking fresh air after a night spent in the House of Commons. The sheet of water called the Serpentine was formed by Caroline, Queen of George II. The carriage-drive along the upper side is called "The Lady's Mile." The boats may be hired by the hour. Certain traces of the Ring, formed in the reign of Charles I. and long celebrated, may be recognised by the large trees somewhat circularly arranged in the centre of the Park. Beyond the Humane Society's Receiving-house (on the north bank of the Serpentine) and close to the bridge is the government store of gunpowder, including upwards of one million rounds of ball and blank ammunition kept ready for immediate use of the Garrison of London. A review of troops in Hyde Park is a sight worth seeing; they usually take place in June or July. Reviews or parades of *Volunteers* are more frequent. *Observe.—Statue of Achilles,* "inscribed by the women of England, to Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms," erected in Hyde Park, 18th of June, 1822, by command of his Majesty George IV. The statue was cast by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A., from cannon taken in the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and the cost was defrayed by a subscription of 10,000*l.*, raised among the ladies. The figure is copied from one of the famous antiques on the Monte Cavallo, at Rome: so that the name Achilles is a misnomer. The Marble Arch, facing Great Cumberland-street (near where the Tyburn tree formerly stood) was moved from Buckingham Palace in 1850 and erected here in 1851. The original cost was 80,000*l.*, and the cost of removal 11,000*l.* The equestrian statue of George IV., now in Trafalgar-square, was intended for the top of this arch. The sculpture on the S. front of arch by Baily; N. by Sir R. Westmacott.

The Crystal Palace, or Great Exhibition Building of 1851 (now re-erected and enlarged at Sydenham, in Kent), stood on the S. side of the Park, opposite Prince's Gate, and the large elm-trees covered in by the transepts are still alive, though far from flourishing. During the 24 weeks the Exhibition was open, it was visited by upwards of 6,000,000 persons, or about 250,000 weekly. The receipts exceeded 400,000*l.* On three consecutive shilling days the number of visitors exceeded 100,000, and the receipts 5000*l.* per day. It is proposed to erect on the site a memorial to Albert, Prince Consort.

Tyburn Gallows stood here.
Cumberland Gate and Marble Arch.
Albany Street foot-gate.
Victoria Gate.
Grosvenor Gate.
Grosvenor Gallery.
Dorchester House.
Chesterfield House.
Stanhope Gate
Hyde P. Corner.
Apsley House.
HYDE PARK
RING
Carriage Drive
PLENTY RIVER
KENSINGTON GARDENS
Crystal Palace Gates.
SITE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION
BOTTOMLESS PIT
Princes Gate
Knightsbridge Barracks
Albert Gate.
Road to Kensington
0
1/4
1/2
3/4
1 Mile

ST. JAMES'S PARK. A park of 91 acres (shaped not unlike a boy's kite), originally appertaining to the Palace of St. James's; first formed and walled in by Henry VIII.; replanted and beautified by Charles II.; and finally arranged by George IV., much as we now see it, in 1827-28-29. What I shall call the head of the kite is bordered by three of the principal public offices: the Horse Guards in the centre, the Admiralty on its right, and the Treasury on its left. The tail of the kite is occupied by Buckingham Palace; its north side by the Green Park, Stafford House, St. James's Palace, Marlborough House, Carlton-House-terrace, and Carlton Ride; and its right or south side by Queen-square, and the Wellington Barracks for part of the Household Troops, erected in 1834-59. The gravelled space in front of the Horse Guards is called the Parade, and formed a part of the Tilt Yard of Whitehall: the north side is called the Mall, and the south the Birdcage-walk. Milton lived in a house in Petty France, with a garden reaching into the Birdcage-walk; Nell Gwyn in Pall Mall, with a garden with a mound and terrace at the end, overlooking the Mall; and Lord Chancellor Jefferies, in the large brick house north of Storey's Gate, with a flight of stone steps into the Park. St. James's Park, with its broad gravel walks and winding sheet of water, was, till the time of Charles II., little more than a grass park, with a few trees irregularly planted, and a number of little ponds. Charles II. threw the several ponds (Rosamond's Pond excepted) into one artificial canal, built a decoy for ducks, a small ringfence for deer, planted trees in even ranks, and introduced broad gravel walks in place of narrow and winding footpaths. Charles I., attended by Bishop Juxon and a regiment of foot (part before and part behind him), walked, Jan. 30th, 1648-49, through this Park from St. James's Palace to the scaffold at Whitehall. He is said on his way to have pointed out a tree near Spring Gardens, as planted by his brother Prince Henry. Here Cromwell took Whitelocke aside and sounded the Memorialist on the subject of a King Oliver. Some of the trees in this Park, planted and watered by King Charles II. himself, were acorns from the royal oak at Boscobel; none, however, are now to be seen. St. Evremont, a French Epicurean wit, was keeper of the ducks in St. James's Park in the reign of Charles II.

The gardens forming the inner enclosure, laid out by Nash the architect (temp. George IV.), yield in picturesqueness to those of no capital in Europe. The walks across them are enlivened by glimpses of numerous fine buildings around. In 1857 a chain bridge, for foot passengers,


River Thames.
Houses of Parliament.
Bridge
Bridge S. WEST'R
Parliament S.
Margaret S.
Old Pal. Yard
WHITEHALL
Guard.
Treasury
Horse Guards
Downing S.
New Public Offices
King S.
St. George's
Westm. Abbey.
Parade.
Princes S.
Storey's Gate
Chain Walk
Bridge
Cockpit
Duke of York's Column
Birdcage Walk
Spring Gardens
Admiralty
THE MALL
St. James's Palace
St. James's Park
Chain Bridge.
Carlton Palace
Duchy of Cornwall Palace Hotel.
Carlton Gardens
Green Park
Piccadilly
Constitution Hill.
Hyde Park Gardens
GROSVENOR PL.
Apsley House
Hyde Park Corner.

was thrown across the water, between Queen-square and St. James's-street, and the lake bed was cleared out and raised, so that the greatest depth of water does not exceed 4 ft. Hence, the annual sacrifice of life, from a portion of the crowd who throng the ice in winter, falling in, need no more occur.

Observe.—On the Parade near the Horse Guards, the mortar cast at Seville, by order of Napoleon, employed by Soult at Cadiz, and left behind in the retreat of the French army after the battle of Salamanca. It was presented to the Prince Regent by the Spanish government, and mounted on a bronze dragon. The heaviest shell it carried weighed about 1081b., and its extreme range was 6220 yards. A shell from this piece of ordnance has been seen to range into Cadiz, when the whole of that splendid square, the Plaza de San Antonio, was crowded, and fall accurately in the centre of the square without injuring a single individual. On the opposite side of the Parade is a Turkish gun taken from the French in Egypt. The Park was lighted with gas in 1822. The road connecting St. James's Park with Hyde Park, and skirting the garden wall of Buckingham Palace, now called *Constitution Hill*, was long known as "The King's Coach-way to Kensington." Near the upper end of this road Sir Robert Peel was thrown (1850) from his horse and killed. In this road Queen Victoria has been fired at by three idiots on three several occasions.

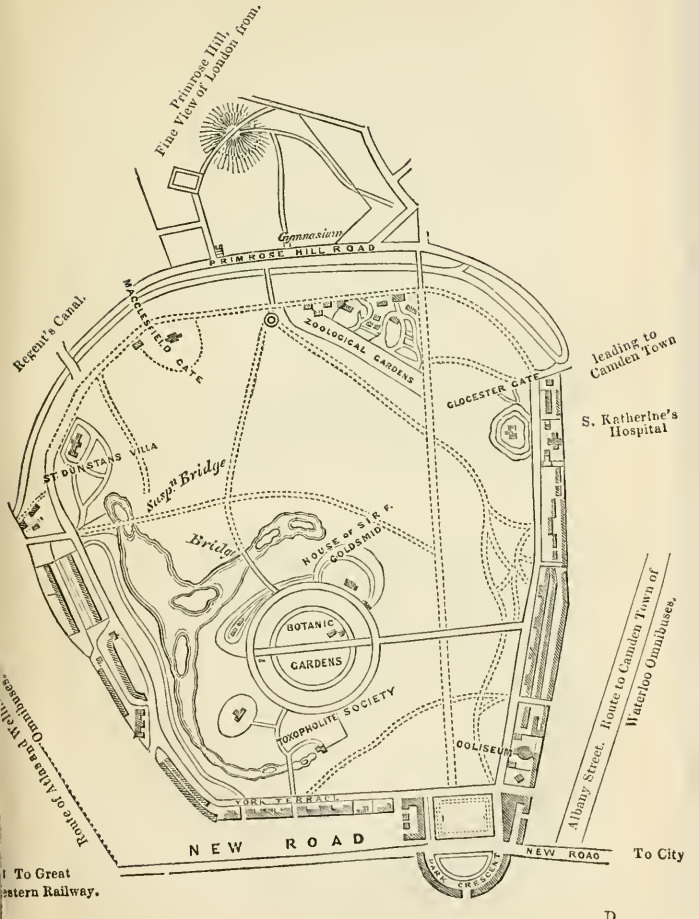
GREEN PARK. An open area of 60 acres between Piccadilly and St. James's Park, Constitution-hill, and the houses of Arlington-street and St. James's-place. It was occasionally called Upper St. James's Park. *Observe.*—On the E. side of the Park, *Stafford House*, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland; *Bridgewater House*, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere; *Spencer House*, the residence of Earl Spencer; the brick house with five windows, built in 1747, by Flitcroft, for the celebrated Lady Hervey; 22, St. James's-place (next a narrow opening), distinguished by bow windows, residence of the late Poet *Rogers; Earl of Yarborough's*, in Arlington-street, built by Kent, for Henry Pelham. The small gardens attached to the houses belong to the Crown, but are let on lease to the owners of the houses. In this park, fronting the houses in Arlington-street, was fought the duel with swords, between Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and John, Lord Hervey, the Fanny of the poet Pope.

REGENT'S PARK, a park of 472 acres, part of old Mary-

lebone Park, for a long time disparked, and familiarly known as Marylebone Farm and Fields. The present Park was laid out in 1812, from the plans of Mr. John Nash, Architect, who designed all the terraces except Cornwall-terrace, which was designed by Mr. Decimus Burton. The Park derives its name from the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., who intended building a residence here on the N.E. side. Part of Regent-street was actually designed as a communication from the Prince's residence to Carlton House, St. James's Palace, &c. The Crown Property comprises, besides the Park, the upper part of Portland-place, from No. 8,—the Park-crescent and square, Albany, Osnaburgh, and the adjoining cross streets, York and Cumberland-squares, Regent's-Park-basin, and Augustus-street, Park-villages E. and W., and the outer road. The *Zoological Gardens* occupy a large portion of the upper end of the Park. The *Holme*, a villa in the centre of the Park, so called, was erected by Mr. William Burton, architect, who covered with houses the Foundling Hospital and Skinner estates; and erected York and Cornwall-terraces in this Park. Through the midst of the Park, on a line with Portland-place, and along the E. side of the Zoological Gardens, runs a fine broad avenue lined with rows of trees, from which footpaths ramify across the sward in all directions, interspersed with ornamental plantations; laid out in 1833, and opened to the public in 1838. Around the Park runs an agreeable drive nearly two miles long. An inner drive, in the form of a circle, encloses the *Botanic Gardens*. Contiguous to the Inner Circle is *St. John's Lodge*, seat of Sir Francis Goldsmid, overlooking a beautiful sheet of water, close to which is the garden of the *Toxophilite Society*. *St. Dunstan's Villa*, on the south-west side of the Park, was erected by Decimus Burton, for the late Marquis of Hertford (d. 1842). In its gardens are placed the identical clock and automaton strikers which once adorned St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street. When old St. Dunstan's was pulled down the giants were put up to auction, and the marquis became their purchaser. They still do duty in striking the hours and quarters.

In the chapel of *St. Katherine's Hospital*, on the E. side of the Park, is the tomb of John Holland, Duke of Exeter (d. 1447), and his two wives; and a pulpit of wood, the gift of Sir Julius Cæsar; both removed, in 1827, from St. Katherine's at the Tower.

VICTORIA PARK, Bethnal Green, a park of 265 acres, planted and laid out in the reign of the Sovereign whose


Primrose Hill, Fine View of London from.
Gymnasium
PRIMROSE HILL ROAD
Regent's Canal.
MACCLESFIELD GATE
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
leading to Camden Town
GLOCESTER GATE
S. Katherine's Hospital
ST DUNSTANS VILLA
Susp.n Bridge
Bridge
HOUSE of SIR F. GOLDSMID
BOTANIC GARDENS
TOXOPHOLITE SOCIETY
COLISEUM
Albany Street. Route to Camden Town of Waterloo Omnibuses.
YORK TERRACE
NEW ROAD
NEW ROAD
To City
Route of Atlas and Tr Omnibuses.
To Great estern Railway.

D

name it bears. The first cost of formation was covered by the purchase-money received from the Duke of Sutherland, to whom the remainder of the Crown lease of York House, St. James's, was sold in 1841 for 72,000*l.* It is bounded on the S. by the Lea Union Canal; on the W. by the Regent's Canal; on the E. by Old Ford-lane, leading from Old Ford to Hackney Wick; and on the N. by an irregular line of fields. It serves as a lung for the N.E. part of London, and has already added to the health of the 550,000 inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green.

BATTERSEA PARK. An open space of 185 acres, almost all below the level of high tide, on the right bank of the Thames opposite Chelsea Hospital, converted between 1852-58 from marshy fields, on one of which occurred the duel between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchelsea, into a public park at a cost of 312,890*l.*, of which 246,517*l.* was paid for the ground. Laid out with ornamental plantations, and rich flower-beds varied by a fine sheet of water, and intersected by roads and walks, it already presents great attractions. It is approached from Pimlico by an iron suspension bridge over the Thames, of fanciful design, executed by Mr. Page, which cost 85,319*l.* and was completed 1858.

111,439*l.* has been laid out on the Chelsea embankment, bordering the left bank of the Thames from Pimlico to Vauxhall bridge.

GREENWICH PARK, (5 miles from Charing Cross) of 174 acres, extending from the high ground of Blackheath down towards the Thames at Greenwich Hospital, agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and from "One Tree Hill" and another eminence on which the Royal Observatory is erected, commanding a noble view of London and the river Thames. The Observatory was established in the reign of Charles II.: Flamstead, Halley, and Bradley, were the first three Astronomers Royal. The older portion of the building was erected from the designs of Wren. The lower portion of the tower is the residence of Mr. Airy, the present Astronomer Royal. "Greenwich Time," known all over the world, is marked every day at 1 o'clock, by the dropping of a black ball about six feet in diameter, surmounting the easternmost turret of the old building, and acting in instantaneous communication with the ball at Charing Cross, belonging to the Electric Telegraph Company. Strangers are not admitted to the Observatory, the Astronomical, Magnetical, and Meteorological observations conducted in the rooms requiring silence. The salary of the Astronomer Royal is 800*l.* a year, and the whole Observatory

is maintained at about 4000*l.* a year. A trip *down* the river to Greenwich, a visit to Greenwich Hospital, a stroll in Greenwich Park, and a dinner afterwards at the Trafalgar Hotel or the Crown and Sceptre, will be found a delightful way of passing an afternoon, from 1, of a fine summer's day, till it is time to return home in the cool of the evening. This beautiful park—the Park of the Royal manor of Greenwich—was planted, much as we now see it, in the reign of Charles II. Le Nôtre, it is said, was the artist employed; but his name does not occur in the accounts for the plantations made by Charles II. Greenwich may be reached by Rail, Bus, or Steamer.

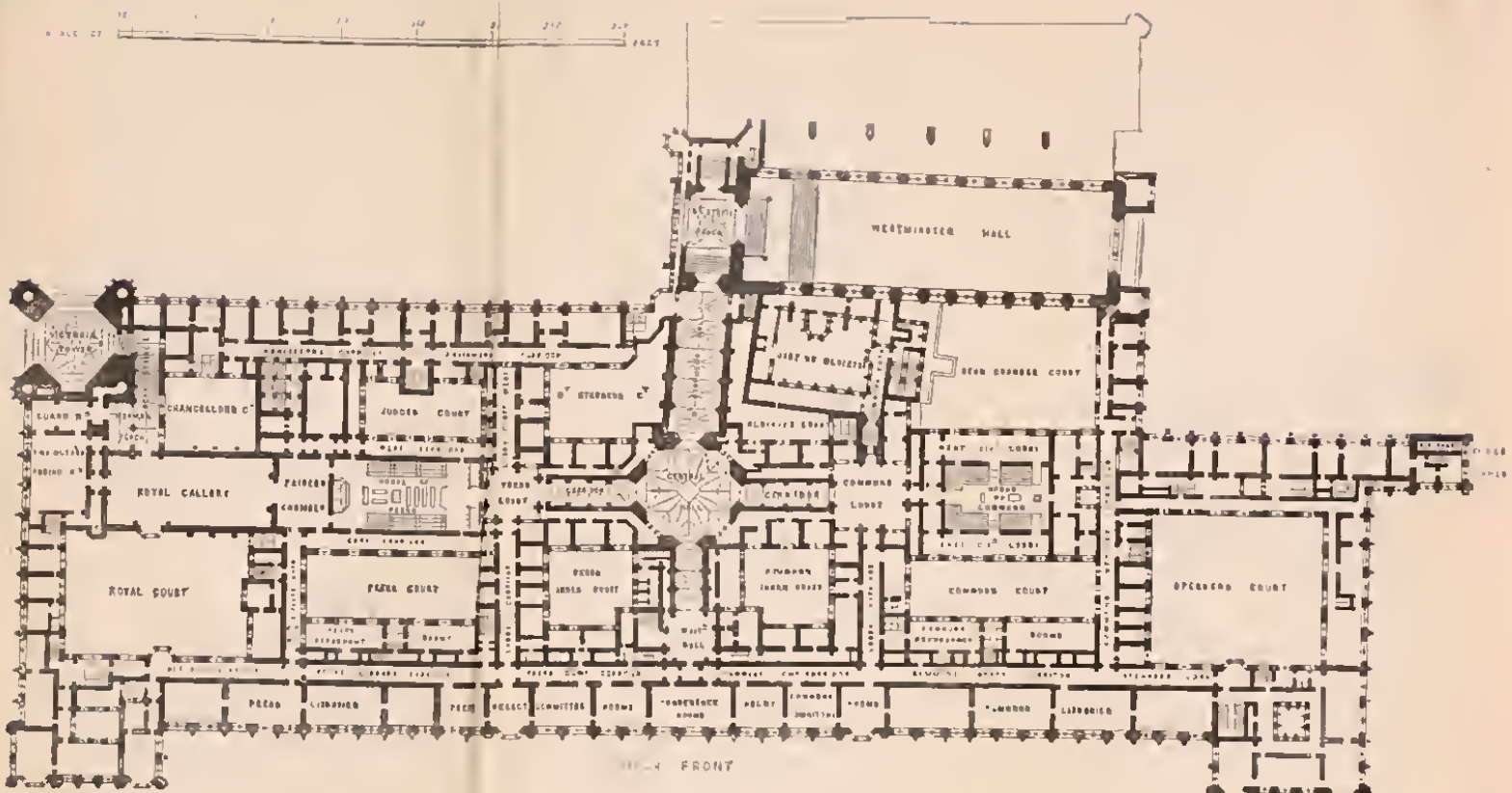
RICHMOND PARK, 9 miles from London, and 1 from the Richmond Station of the London and South Western Railway:—the Park of the Royal manor of Richmond, owes much of its present beauty to King Charles I. and King George II. The principal entrance is close to the Star and Garter Hotel. Enter by this gate, keep to the right for about a mile along the terrace and past Pembroke Lodge, the residence of Lord John Russell. The view begins a few yards within the gate, is stopped by the enclosure of Pembroke Lodge, but soon reappears. The view overlooking the Thames, is not to be surpassed. An afternoon at Richmond and Twickenham, and a dinner afterwards at the Star and Garter, will make a capital pendant to a like entertainment at Greenwich.

KENSINGTON GARDENS. Pleasure-grounds attached to *Kensington Palace* (p. 8), and open to the public, but not to be traversed by carriages. The stranger in London should, during the London season, make a point of visiting these Gardens when the band plays. The Gardens are then filled with gaily-dressed promenaders, and the German will be reminded of the scene in the Prater. Every information about the period when a military band plays may be obtained of any of the lodge-keepers at Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens. Kensington Gardens were laid out in the reign of William III., by London and Wise, and originally consisted of only 26 acres; Queen Anne added 30 under Bridgeman's superintendence, and Caroline (Queen of George II.) 300 under the care of Kent. The *Serpentine* was formed 1730-33; and the bridge over it, separating the Gardens from Hyde Park, was designed by Rennie, and erected 1826. The beautiful wrought-iron gates facing Rotten Row, were the entrance gates to the S. transept of the Crystal Palace of 1851, and cast at Colebrook Dale.

KEW BOTANICAL GARDENS, 5 miles from Hyde Park Corner, on the road to Richmond. Open daily *after* 1 p.m., Sundays 2 p.m. The Gardens containing in the open air or under glass the plants, flowers, and vegetable curiosities of all countries, have been laid out under the direction of Sir W. J. Hooker, the Botanist. The best way of reaching Kew is by railway trains from Waterloo, S.W. loop line, or by one of the White Richmond or red-coloured Kew Bridge omnibuses that leave Piccadilly every ¼ hour—fare 1*s.*; and the best account of the Gardens is Sir W. Hooker's own little Handbook, to be purchased at the Gardens, price 6*d.* The entrance is on Kew Green, by very handsome gates, designed by Decimus Burton. Visitors are obliged to leave baskets and parcels with the porter at the gate. The Palm House, is 362 feet long, 100 feet wide, 64 feet high, and cost nearly 30,000*l.* Some of the Palms have already reached the highest span of the roof. Among the hothouses—those devoted to Cactuses are unrivalled for the rarity and variety of their contents. Here, too, the Victoria Regia may be seen.

The *Winter Garden*, or Great Conservatory, is 583 feet long, covers 1¾ acre, and is twice the size of the Palm House. It forms an era in Horticulture; near it a lake of 5 acres is formed. Improvements are made every year, and the Gardens are receiving yearly extensions. The Pinetum has been augmented, Chincona plants have been reared in large quantities for India, to furnish quinine, which has hitherto been brought from Peru and cost the East India Government 40,000*l.* a year! The visitors to the Gardens in 1860 amounted to 425,314, chiefly for recreation and fresh air, but many botanical students take lodgings in Kew to prosecute their studies.

The *Museum of Economic Botany*, formed by Sir W. Hooker, is filled with vegetable products, useful in the arts and manufactures, most instructive and interesting. The *Herbaria* or dried plants from all quarters of the world, are more extensive than any yet brought together; they include those of the old East India Company. The Arboretum and Pleasure Grounds are beautifully kept, and most creditable to the present Director. In short, London and its neighbourhood affords no more pleasing sight. The Gardens are open daily. (*See* Hints and Suggestions, p. l.) The salary of the Director is 800*l.* a year.



GROUND PLAN OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

SIR CHARLES BARRY, R. A., ARCHITECT.

V.—HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, or THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER, on the left bank of the Thames, between the river and Westminster Abbey. This is one of the most magnificent buildings ever erected continuously in Europe—probably the largest Gothic edifice in the world. It occupies the site of the old Royal Palace at Westminster, burnt down Oct. 16th, 1834, and covers an area of nearly 8 acres. It has 100 staircases, 1100 apartments, and more than 2 miles of corridors! The architect was Sir Charles Barry, and the first stone was laid April 27th, 1840. In its style and character the building reminds us of those magnificent civic palaces, the town-halls of the Low Countries,—at Ypres, Ghent, Louvain, and Brussels—and a similarity in its destination renders the adoption of that style more appropriate than any form of classic architecture. The stone employed for the external masonry is a magnesian limestone from Anston in Yorkshire, selected with great care from the building stones of England by commissioners appointed in 1839 for that purpose. The River Terrace is of Aberdeen granite. There is very little wood about the building; all the main beams and joists are of iron; and the Houses of Parliament, it is said, can never be burnt down again. The E., or the River Front, may be considered the principal. This magnificent façade, 900 feet in length, is divided into five principal compartments, panelled with tracery, and decorated with rows of statues and shields of arms of the Kings and Queens of England, from the Conquest to the present time. The W. or Land Front is as yet in an imperfect state, but will, it is believed, surpass in beauty and picturesqueness any of the others, though, from the nature of the ground, it will not be in an uninterrupted line. A new façade is to replace the Law Courts, but is not yet commenced.

The *Royal* or *Victoria Tower*, at the S.-W. angle, one of the most stupendous works of the kind in the world, contains the Royal Entrance, is 75 feet square, and rises to the height of 340 feet, or 64 feet less than the height of the cross of St. Paul's. The entrance archway is 65 feet in height, and the roof is a rich and beautifully worked groined stone vault, while the interior is decorated with the statues of the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and with a statue of her present Majesty, supported on either side

by figures emblematical of Justice and Mercy. This stately tower (supplying what Wren considered Westminster was so much in need of) was finished by slow degrees in 1857, the architect deeming it of importance that the works should not proceed, for fear of settlements, at a greater rate than 30 feet a-year. The *Central Spire*, 60 feet in diameter, and 300 feet high, rises above the Grand Central Octagonal Hall. Its exquisitely groined stone vault is supported without a pillar. The *Clock Tower* (the "Beffroi" of London) abutting on Westminster Bridge, 40 feet square, and surmounted above the clock with a decorated roof, rises to the height of about 320 feet. Various other subordinate towers, by their picturesque forms and positions, add materially to the effect of the whole building.

The Palace Clock in the *Clock Tower*, constructed under the direction and approval of Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is an eight-day clock, striking the hours and chiming the quarters upon eight bells, and showing the time upon four dials about 30 feet in diameter. The diameter of the dial at St. Paul's is only 18 feet. The *Great Bell* (Stephen) was cast 1858; it weighs more than 8 tons, but having been cracked like its predecessor, Big Ben, is not used.

The Westminster Bridge end of the Palace contains the apartments of the Speaker and the Serjeant-at-arms, and the Vauxhall Bridge end the apartments of the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lords' librarian. Above these a long range of rooms has been appropriated to Committees of either House. The statues in and about the building exceed in number 450, and are by the late John Thomas.

The principal public *Entrances* are through Westminster Hall, and Old Palace Yard,:—both lead into the *Central Octagon Hall*, whence the right hand passage will take you to the Lords, and the left to the Commons. This magnificent *Hall*, 80 feet high, is covered with a groined stone roof, containing upwards of 250 elaborately carved bosses. *Westminster Hall*, together with the ancient cloisters (now augmented by an upper story and stair—a gem of florid Gothic architecture) and crypt of *St. Stephen's Chapel* (the only remains of the ancient Palace), have been skilfully incorporated into the new building. *Westminster Hall* has been somewhat altered in detail internally, to make it accord with the rest of the building. The architect has planned that the walls, below the windows, should be decorated with a series of historical paintings, and that there should be two tiers of pedestals, to be occupied by figures of those eminent Englishmen to whom Parliament may decree the honour of a statue.

The conception is grand, and appropriate to the building in which so many Englishmen have been distinguished. For *Westminster Hall*, see section xvi.

The *Royal Entrance* is under the Victoria Tower, and leads to the *Norman Porch*, so called from the frescoes illustrative of the Norman history of this country and the figures of the Norman Kings, with which it is to be decorated.

On the right hand is the *Robing Room*, facing the river, decorated with frescoes by Dyce, R.A., of the Legend of King Arthur. After the ceremony of robing, which takes place in this room, her Majesty passes through a magnificent chamber 110 feet in length, 45 in width, and 45 feet high, called the *Victoria Gallery*, decorated with frescoes of events from the history of England, with stained glass windows and a ceiling rich in gilding and heraldry. On one side is the meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the Battle of Waterloo at la Belle Alliance (at which place *they did not meet*). The death of Nelson occupies the opposite wall,—both are by Maclise, R.A., and executed in the water-glass fresco process. Passing thence, her Majesty enters the *Prince's Chamber*, or *Peers' Robing Room*, decorated with equal splendour, lined with wood carvings and portraits of the Tudor and Stuart sovereigns, and containing a noble marble group by *Gibson*, of the Queen supported by Justice and Mercy, thence into

The *House of Peers*, 97 feet long, 45 wide, and 45 high, a noble room, first opened April 15th, 1847, presenting a *coup d'œil* of the utmost magnificence, no expense having been spared to make it one of the richest chambers in the world. The spectator is hardly aware, however, of the lavish richness of its fittings from the masterly way in which all are harmoniously blended, each detail, however beautiful and intricate in itself, bearing only its due part in the general effect. *Observe.*—The Throne, on which her Majesty sits when she attends the House, with the chair for the Prince of Wales; the Woolsack, in the centre of the House, on which the Lord Chancellor sits; the Reporters' Gallery (facing the Throne); the Strangers' Gallery (immediately above); the Frescoes (the first, on a large scale, executed in this country), in the six compartments, three at either end, viz., The Baptism of Ethelbert, by *Dyce, R.A.* (over the Throne); Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince, and Henry, Prince of Wales, committed to prison for assaulting Judge Gascoigne, both by *Cope, R.A.*; the Spirit of Religion, by *Horsley, A.R.A.*, in the centre compartment, over the Strangers' Gallery; and the Spirit of Chivalry, and the Spirit of Law, by *Maclise, R.A.* The 12 figure windows

are filled with stained glass, and are lighted at night from the outside. Between the windows, and at either end of the house, are 18 niches, for statues of the Magna Charta barons, carved by Thomas. Immediately beneath the windows runs a light and elegant gallery of brass work, filled in compartments with coloured mastic, in imitation of enamel. On the cornice beneath the gallery are the arms of the Sovereigns and Chancellors of England, from Edward III. to the present time.

A *Lord Chamberlain's* order or *Peeress' ticket* for a lady to the Galleries or Area of the House of Lords, when her Majesty opens, prorogues, or dissolves Parliament, is highly prized. The opening of Parliament is generally in February, the prorogation generally in July. On these occasions the gallery, which directly fronts the throne, is set apart for ladies. Failing to obtain this, a seat in the "Royal Gallery," the splendid hall through which the procession twice passes, affords an admirable view of the Queen and her great officers. Gentlemen as well as ladies are admitted here, but sit in separate places. It is *not* etiquette to examine the Sovereign through a *lorgnette*. To obtain a good seat, you should be in the House of Lords by half-past 12, for the carriages of strangers are not suffered to pass the barriers later than one, and it is a crowded and dirty struggle to get to the House after that hour. The arrival of her Majesty is announced within the House by the booming of the cannon. Her entrance is preceded by the Heralds in their rich dresses, and by some of the chief officers of state in their robes. All the peers are in their robes. The Speech is presented to her Majesty by the Lord Chancellor kneeling, and is read by her Majesty; the Mistress of the Robes and one of the ladies of the bedchamber standing by her side on the dais. The return to Buckingham Palace is by 3 at the latest. The address to her Majesty in both houses is moved at 5 the same evening; and the debate, therefore, is always looked to with great interest. The old custom of examining the cellars underneath the House of Lords, about two hours before her Majesty's arrival, still continues to be observed. The custom had its origin in the infamous Gunpowder plot of 1605.

The House of Commons, 62 feet long by 45 feet broad, and 45 feet high, is more simple in character than the House of Peers:—the ceiling is, however, of nearly equal beauty. The windows are filled with stained glass, of a simple character; the walls are lined with oak richly carved, and, supported on carved shafts and brackets, is a gallery extending along them, on either side. At the N. end is the chair for the

Speaker, over which is a gallery for visitors, and for the reporters of the debates; while the S. end is occupied by deep galleries for the Members of the House, and for the public. The *Entrance for the Members* is either by the public approaches, or a private door and staircase from the Star Chamber Court (one of the twelve Courts lighting the interior), so called from occupying the site of that once dreaded tribunal. England and Wales return 498 members, Ireland 105, and Scotland 53, making in all 656 members composing the House of Commons.

St. Stephen's Hall, leading direct from Westminster Hall to the *Great Central Hall*, is 95 feet long by 30 wide, and to the apex of the stone groining 56 feet high. It derives its name from occupying the same space as St. Stephen's Chapel of the ancient Palace, and is lined by 12 "statues of Parliamentary statesmen who rose to eminence by the eloquence and abilities they displayed in the House of Commons." They are: Hampden, by *Bell*; Falkland, by *Foley*; Clarendon, by *Marshall*; Selden, by *Bell*; Sir Robert Walpole, Lords Somers and Mansfield, Lord Chatham, Charles Fox; William Pitt, by *McDowal*; Burke, by *Theed*; and Grattan. The crypt of St Stephen's, mutilated more by abuse than by the fire, still exists beneath, and is the only fragment remaining of the ancient Palace of Westminster. This interesting example of English architecture of the 13th century has undergone a careful restoration.

The Cloister Court, surrounded by a richly groined and traceried cloister of 2 stories, of which the upper story is a creation of Sir Charles Barry, is one of the finest features in the building. It is for the most part a restoration, is 49 feet 6 inches from E. to W., and 63 feet from N. to S. It is open to members of the house, but not to the public.

The Upper Waiting Hall, or *Poets' Hall*, will contain 8 frescoes from 8 British poets—viz., Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Scott, and Byron. Four have been completed. The Chaucer, by *C. W. Cope, R.A.*, representing a scene from Griselda; the Shakspeare, by *J. R. Herbert, R.A.*, Lear and his Daughter; the Milton, by *J. C. Horsley* Satan starting at the touch of Ithuriel's Spear; and the Dryden, by *John Tenniel*, St. Cecilia. In the corridors leading to the two Houses are—The last sleep of Argyle before his Execution, The Burial of Charles I., The Execution of Montrose. Capture of Alice Lisle, Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers, all by *E. N. Ward*; "Charles I. erecting his Standard at Nottingham," by *F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A.*; and "Speaker

Lenthall asserting the Privilege of the Commons, when Charles I. attempted to seize the five members," by *Cross.*

Admission to Inspect the House of Lords—free tickets for Saturdays to be obtained at the Chamberlain's Office in the court next the Victoria Tower. *Admission to the Strangers' Gallery to hear the debates*—a peer's order. Up to 4 p.m., during the hearing of appeal cases, the House is open to the public. *Admission to the Commons*—a member's order, which any member can give. If you know an M.P., go to the lobby with the member's name written on your card; at the door of the House you will see a good-tempered old gentleman, with a powdered head, sitting in a watch-box. If you civilly ask him, he will send your card into the House, and thus fetch out the member you have named. Take care to keep on one side, out of the thoroughfare to the door or you will be warned off by a policeman, Take your seat before 5. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery is secured to those holding a member's ticket in the order of their arrival; doors are opened at 4, but many persons arrive on the spot some hours before, on occasions of debates of any importance. On the night of an interesting debate the House seldom rises before 2 o'clock in the morning. Strangers and reporters used to be excluded during divisions, but this practice was terminated in 1853, except in regard to strangers occupying certain privileged seats. Ladies have been excluded from the interior of the House since 1738. There is, however, a small gallery (above that of the Reporters), behind whose grating the ladies are invisible, and enjoy but an imperfect view of the House. The Speaker takes the chair at 5 p.m., when prayers are read, and business commences. The House of Commons empties at 7 p.m., and refills about 9 p.m. The best nights are Mondays and Fridays. On Wednesdays the House sits only from noon to 6 p.m. Unless forty members are present there is no House. The entire cost of erecting the Houses of Parliament, down to 1858, was 1,768,979*l.*, as far as the architect is concerned; but including other charges is not less than *two millions!*

NOTE.—For a detailed and graphic account of the usual proceedings in the House of Commons, refer to an article in the *Quarterly Review* for June, 1854.

VI.—THE THAMES AND ITS BRIDGES; THAMES TUNNEL, POOL AND PORT OF LONDON.

THE Thames, on whose banks London is situated, is the noblest commercial river in the world; above, below, and at London, it is, however, little more than a common sewer, oscillating with the tide; about Richmond and Twickenham, it is a sweet flowing stream; still higher up, about Pangbourne (where you may catch some pleasing glimpses of it from the Great Western Railway), it is pastoral and pretty; and at the Nore and Sheerness, where the Medway joins it, it is an estuary where the British navy may sail, or ride safely at anchor. The Thames rises in Gloucestershire, and passing Oxford, Reading, Windsor, Hampton Court, Twickenham, Richmond, Fulham, Chelsea, London, and Greenwich, falls into the English Channel at a distance of 60 miles from London. At very high tides, and after long easterly winds, the water at London Bridge is very often brackish. Spenser calls it "The silver-streaming Thames." Denham has sung its praises in some noble couplets—

> "O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
> My great example, as it is my theme!
> Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull,
> Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

And Pope described its banks with the accuracy of a Dutch painter in his ludicrous imitation of Spenser's manner.

The bridges (three of which alone are toll free) were built or opened to the public in the following order:—old London Bridge, 1209; Westminster Bridge, 1750; Blackfriars Bridge, 1769; Vauxhall Bridge, 1816; Waterloo Bridge, 1817; Southwark Bridge, 1819; new London Bridge, 1831; and Hungerford Bridge, 1845. The Thames Tunnel was opened, 1843. The first steamboat seen on the Thames was in 1816.

The London visitor should make a point of descending the Thames by a steamboat from Chelsea to Blackwall, a voyage of 1½ hour. The places, principally on the left or Middlesex bank, are detailed in the order in which they present themselves in pp. 294 to 298.

The Port of London, legally so called, extends 6½ miles below London Bridge to a point called Bugsby's Hole, over against Blackwall; but the Port itself does not reach beyond Limehouse. Nearly 50,000 vessels enter and leave the Thames in 12 months, or on an average 120 daily. The Customs

duties paid at this Port amount to nearly 12 millions sterling per annum, or nearly one-half of the duties paid in the United Kingdom. *The Pool* is that part of the Thames between London Bridge and Cuckold's Point, where colliers and other vessels lie at anchor. It is said that no vessel of more than 300 tons is seen navigating *above* London Bridge. For some account of the Docks, see *post*, Commercial Buildings, &c., p. 61.

Every master of a collier is required, upon reaching Gravesend, to notify the arrival of his vessel to the officer upon the spot; and then he receives a direction to proceed to one of the stations appointed for the anchorage of colliers. There are seven of these stations on different Reaches of the river. The ships are then directed to proceed in turn to the Pool, where about 250 are provided with stations in tiers, at which they remain for a limited time to unload.

"This morning was fair and bright, and we had a passage thither [from London to Gravesend], I think as pleasant as can be conceived, for take it with all its advantages, particularly the number of fine ships you are always sure of seeing by the way, there is nothing to equal it in all the rivers in the world. The yards of Deptford and Woolwich are noble sights. . . . We saw likewise several Indiamen just returned from their voyage. . . . The colliers likewise, which are very numerous and even assemble in fleets, are ships of great bulk; and if we descend to those used in the American, African, and European trades, and pass through those which visit our own coasts, to the small craft that lie between Chatham and the Tower, the whole forms a most pleasing object to the eye, as well as highly warming to the heart of an Englishman, who has any degree of love for his country, or can recognise any effect of the patriot in his constitution."—*Fielding, A Voyage to Lisbon.*

LONDON BRIDGE, 928 feet long, of five semi-elliptical arches, built from the designs of John Rennie, a native of Scotland, and of his sons, John and George. The first stone was laid June 15th, 1825, and the bridge publicly opened by William IV., August 1st, 1831. It is built of granite, and is said to have cost, including the new approaches, near two millions of money. The centre arch is 152 feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of 29 feet 6 inches; the two arches next the centre are 140 feet in span, with a rise of 27 feet 6 inches; and the two abutment arches are 130 feet span, with a rise of 24 feet 6 inches. The piers of the centre arch have sunk about six inches, owing, it is said by Telford and Walker, to over-piling. The lamp-posts are made from cannon taken in the Peninsular War. It is the last bridge over the Thames, or the one nearest to the sea, and is 54 feet wide, or 11 feet more than Waterloo.

It has been ascertained that the number of carriages of all

descriptions, and equestrians, who daily pass along London Bridge in the course of twenty-four hours exceeds 20,000; and that the number of pedestrians who pass across the bridge daily during the same space of time, is not fewer than 107,000.

By police arrangement, vehicles of slow traffic travel at the sides, the quick in the centre. This was commenced in 1854.

The present low-water mark at London Bridge is 18 feet 11 inches below the Trinity House datum. Previous to 1832, when the old bridge was removed, it was only 15 feet 4 inches. In severe winters the starlings of the old bridge arresting the floating ice, at times caused the river to be *frozen* over. This is not likely to occur again since the impediments of the old bridge have been removed.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, 708 feet long, of three cast-iron arches, resting on stone piers, designed by John Rennie, and erected by a public company, at an expense of about 800,000*l.* The first stone was laid April 23rd, 1815; and the bridge publicly opened April, 1819. The span of the centre arch is 402 feet (38 feet wider than the height of the Monument, and the largest span of any arch in the world until the tubular bridges were made.) The entire weight of iron employed in the bridge is about 5780 tons. There is a penny toll. The Company are willing to sell their tolls for 300,000*l.* The cost of proper approaches would require (at the least) 150,000*l.* more. It is very ill placed.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE. The old bridge of 4 arches built 1760-69 by Robert Mylne, having failed in its piers and also in accommodating the increasing multitudes who pass over it, is about to be replaced by a new one.

This bridge affords a stately and imposing view of St. Paul's Cathedral and Bow Church steeple, surmounted by its dragon.

HUNGERFORD BRIDGE, called also CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE, crosses the Thames from the Charing Cross Railway Station to Belvedere Road, Lambeth, and was built in 1863 by the South Eastern Railway Company in order to carry their line across the Thames to a station in the heart of Western London. It replaces Hungerford Suspension Bridge, built 1846, for foot passengers only, which has been sold for 85,000*l.* and removed to Clifton. The new Railway Bridge, which also admits foot passengers in the centre, is of

iron lattice resting on 6 or 7 cylinder and two brick piers, forming 8 spans 70 feet wide. Its breach is sufficient for 4 lines of rails, and a footway 14 feet wide. Mr. Hawkshaw is the Engineer.

The toll charged is a halfpenny each person each way.

WATERLOO BRIDGE, perhaps the noblest bridge in the world, was built by a public company pursuant to an act passed in 1809. The first stone was laid 1811, and the bridge opened on the second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1817. It is said to have cost above a million. The engineer was John Rennie, son of a farmer at Phantassie, in East Lothian—the engineer of many of our celebrated docks and of the breakwater at Plymouth.

"Canova, when he was asked during his visit to England what struck him most forcibly, is said to have replied—that the trumpery Chinese Bridge, then in St. James's Park, should be the production of the Government, whilst that of Waterloo was the work of a Private Company."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 112, p. 309.

M. Dupin calls it "a colossal monument worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars." It consists of nine elliptical arches of 120 feet span, and 35 feet high, supported on piers 20 feet wide at the springing of the arches. The bridge is 1380 feet long, 43 feet wide, the approach from the Strand 310 feet, and the causeway on the Surrey side, as far as supported by the land-arches, 766 feet, thus raising it to a level with the Strand, and uniform throughout. This bridge affords a noble view of Somerset-house, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Sir William Chambers. The toll charged is a halfpenny each person each way, and the receipts from foot-passengers in a half-year were 4676*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, received from 2,244,910 persons. The proprietors offer to sell the tolls for 700,000*l.*

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE. The second stone bridge over the Thames, built by Labelye, a Swiss, 1739-1750. It was built on caissons of timber, floated to the spot destined for the piers, and then sunk. It was surmounted by a lofty parapet, which M. Grosley, a French traveller, gravely asserted was placed there in order to prevent the English propensity to suicide; but the real intention of Labelye was to secure a sufficient weight of masonry to keep his caissons to their proper level. The scour caused in the river bed by the removal of Old London Bridge effectually undermined several of the piers of Westminster, whose foundations lay only 6 feet beneath low water. In 1846 and following years, extensive and expensive repairs, and attempts to prop it up

were made; but these having proved ineffectual, an entirely new bridge from designs of Mr. Page, engineer to the Board of Works, was begun in 1856 and finished 1862.

The New Bridge is double the width of the old bridge, measuring 85 feet, and consists of seven arches of iron (that in the centre 120 feet span) resting on stone piers, whose foundations descend 30 feet below low water. It is 1160 feet long, and the centre arch rises 22 feet above high water. The rise in the centre is only 5 feet 4 in. The piers rest on bearing piles of elm, driven 20 feet into the London clay, and are cased with iron piles closely united, forming a sort of permanent coffer-dam. Upon these is laid a stratum of concrete, forming a foundation for the blocks of Cornish granite used in the stone work. The estimated cost is 216,000*l.* The arches are arranged in one continuous curve from side to side of the river, an agreeable novelty. It is a very elegant structure, its roadway wider than any other bridge in the world, commanding a most pleasant view of the Houses of Parliament.

LAMBETH BRIDGE, from Lambeth Church to Horseferry Road. An iron wire suspension bridge of 3 spans each of 280 feet, supporting an iron platform, hung from rigid lattice bars resting on double cylinder piers. Peter Barlow, Engineer, 1862. Estimated cost 40,000*l.*

VAUXHALL BRIDGE. An iron bridge, of nine equal arches, over the Thames between Vauxhall and Millbank, built from the designs of James Walker, 1811-1816. It is the property of a private company, toll ½*d.*, 4*d.* each horse. It is 798 feet long, and 36 feet wide, and is built on caissons.

THE THAMES TUNNEL is two miles below London Bridge, and is easily reached by the numerous steam-boats plying on the Thames. It extends beneath the bed of the river Thames, connecting Wapping, on the left bank, with Rotherhithe, or Redriff, on the right. This great work—a monument of the skill, energy, and enterprise of Sir Isambard K. Brunel (d. 1849), by whom it was planned, carried out through great difficulties, and finally completed—was commenced March 2nd, 1825, closed for seven years by an inundation which filled the whole tunnel with water, Aug. 12th, 1828, recommenced Jan. 1835 (thousands of sacks of clay having been thrown in the interval into the river-bed above it), and opened to the public, March 25th, 1843. The idea of the shield, upon which Brunel's plan of tunnelling was founded, was suggested to him by the operations of the

teredo, a testaceous worm, covered with a cylindrical shell, which eats its way through the hardest wood at the bottom of the sea. Brunel's shield consisted of 12 separate timber frames, each of 3 stages or 36 cells in all. In these cells the miners worked, protected by the shield above and in front, and backed by the bricklayers behind, who built up as fast as the miners advanced. Government lent 247,000*l.*, in Exchequer Bills, to advance the works, and the total cost is 468,000*l.* The yearly amount of tolls and receipts is under 6000*l.*, a sum barely sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure, including that arising from the constant influx of land springs. It belongs to the Thames Tunnel Company. It consists of two arched passages, 1200 feet long, 14 feet wide, 16½ feet high, separated by a wall of brick 4 feet thick, with 64 arched openings in it. The crown of the arch is 16 feet below the bottom of the river. The descent and ascent are by stairs winding round cylindrical shafts 38 feet wide 22 feet deep, and the toll is one penny each passenger. It has not been rendered accessible for vehicles of any sort, owing to the great cost of completing the approaches.

VII.—GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

THE TREASURY, Whitehall. A large range of building, between the Horse Guards and Parliament-street, so called from its being the office of the Lord High Treasurer; an office of great importance, first put into commission in 1612, on Lord Salisbury's death, and so continued with very few exceptions till the present time. The prime minister of the country is always First Lord of the Treasury, and enjoys a salary of 5000*l.* a year, the same as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but smaller in amount than the salaries of the Lord Chancellor and of the Lord Chief Justice. He has also an official residence in Downing-street. All the great money transactions of the nation are conducted here. The Lord High Treasurer used formerly to carry a white staff, as the mark of his office. The royal throne still remains at the head of the Treasury table. The present *façade* toward the street was built (1846-47), by Sir Charles Barry, to replace a heavy front, the work of Sir John Soane. The core of the building is of an earlier date, ranging from Ripley's time, in the reign of George I., to the times of Kent and Soane. The building called "the Treasury" includes the Board of Trade, the Home, and Privy Council offices.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Downing Street, Whitehall, is part of the S. end of the range of Treasury buildings. Here the *Judicial Committee* of the Privy Council meets to hear appeals, &c. Here are kept the minutes of the Privy Councils of the Crown, commencing in 1540. A minute of the reign of James II. contains the original depositions attesting the birth of the Prince of Wales, afterwards known as the Old Pretender.

THE HOME OFFICE, in which the business of the Secretary of State for the Home Department (*i.e.* Great Britain and Ireland) is conducted, is at Whitehall, in part of the Treasury buildings. The salary of the Secretary is 5000*l.* a year, and his duty is to see that the laws of the country are observed at home. His office is one of great importance, and is always a Cabinet appointment.

FOREIGN OFFICE, removed to Whitehall Gardens while the Public Offices are being rebuilt. The chief officer is a Cabinet Minister, and is called the "Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs." His salary is 5000*l.* a year. The Cabinet Councils of her Majesty's Ministers are held generally at this office, or at the residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also in Downing Street.

Passports are here issued by the Foreign Secretary to British subjects recommended by a banker, at a charge of 2*s.* (See *Handbook* for *Travellers* on the *Continent*.)

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, 14, Downing Street, is the Government office for conducting the business between Great Britain and her 44 colonies. The head of the office is called the "Secretary for the Colonies," and is always a Cabinet Minister. His salary is 5000*l.* In a small waiting-room on the right hand as you enter, the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Lord Nelson, both waiting to see the Secretary of State, met, the only time in their lives. The duke knew Nelson from his pictures. Lord Nelson did not know the duke, but was so struck with his conversation that he stept out of the room to inquire who he was.

THE INDIA BOARD, removed from the East India House, Leadenhall-street, 1860, occupies, temporarily, a part of the Westminster Hotel, Victoria-street, for which a rent of 5000*l.* per annum is paid.

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES. A grand edifice of vast extent, of Italian architecture, from the designs of G. G. Scott,

is being built on the site of Downing-street, extending thence to St. James's-park and Parliament-street, to contain—the Foreign, Colonial, the East India Board, and other Offices: 40,000*l.* was granted by Parliament for the site alone, and the estimate for the building amounts to 200,000*l.*

THE EXCHEQUER, OR, OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. The principal office for fixing or receiving taxes is in Downing-street, the last house on the right-hand side. The word Exchequer is derived from a four-cornered board, about 10 feet long and 5 feet broad, fitted in the manner of a table for men to sit about; on every side whereof was a standing ledge or border, 4 fingers broad. Upon this board was laid a cloth, parti-coloured, which the French call *Chequy*, and round this board the old Court of Exchequer was held. The Chancellor was one of the judges of the Court, and in ancient times he sat as such, together with the Lord Treasurer and the Barons. His duties since 4th William IV., c. 15, are entirely ministerial; the annual nomination of sheriffs being the only occasion on which the Chancellor takes his seat at the Court of Exchequer in Westminster Hall. The salary of the Chancellor is 5000*l.* a year, with a house in Downing-street and a seat in the Cabinet. The income of Great Britain and Ireland, paid into the Exchequer, has been for some years upwards of 70 millions sterling.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, established during the war with Russia, 1854-56, when the offices of Secretary at War and Master-General of the Ordnance were united (with other powers). The affairs of the Army are managed at the War Office, Horse Guards, and the old Ordnance Office, 86, Pall Mall, built for the Duke of Cumberland (d. 1767), brother of George III., to which Buckingham House (to the east) is added.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE is in Lower Thames-street, facing the river. It was erected 1814-17 from the designs of David Laing, but in consequence of some defects in the piling, the original centre gave way, and the present front, to the Thames, erected by Sir Robert Smirke. Nearly one-half of the customs of the United Kingdom are collected in the Port of London, and about one-half of the persons in the Civil Service of the country are employed in duties connected with the collection. In London alone, upwards of 2230 persons are employed in and attached to the London Custom House, and maintained at an annual expense of about 275,000*l.*; Liverpool, after London, is the next great port where the largest amount of customs is collected. The

average revenue collected by the Customs in the last nine years is about 20 millions, and the duties are conducted by commissioners appointed by the Crown. Seizures are stored in the Queen's warehouse, and when the warehouse is full there is a public sale. These sales (some four a year) produce about 5000*l.* They are principally attended by Jews and brokers. The sales take place in Mark Lane, while the goods are on view at a different place. *Observe.*—The "Long Room," 190 feet long by 66 broad. The Quay is a pleasant walk fronting the Thames. Hither Cowper, the poet, came, intending to make away with himself.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, 1 and 2, Whitehall-place. This office is managed by two Commissioners. The forests have not yielded a profit for many years, so that the chief revenue of the office has been derived from the Crown property in houses in the Bailiwick of St. James, Westminster, and in the Regent's Park. The principal forest belonging to the Crown is the New Forest in Hampshire, formed by William the Conqueror, and in which William Rufus was slain.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S PARKS, PALACES, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 12, Whitehall-place.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, near St. Paul's, Cheapside, and Newgate Street, stands on the site of the church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and was built 1825-29, from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, R.A. It is managed by a Post-Master-General, and one permanent Secretary, Sir Rowland Hill, together with a staff of clerks, sorters, letter-carriers, &c., amounting to 24,800 persons (1,500 belonging to the chief office), 3,300 to the London District). In 1840 the penny-post was introduced, which at first caused a loss of revenue, but now yields, after paying all expenses, nearly 1½ million. The cost of management is about 1,926,108*l.* The Government Postage alone, in one year, varies from 140,000*l.* to 160,000*l.* The number of letters delivered in a year amounts to 593,000 000, or eight-fold the number delivered before the reduction of the postage to one penny for every letter not exceeding half an ounce, and the number of newspapers has risen from 42 to 72 millions in a year. The number of letters delivered in the London district, comprising a radius of 12 miles round the Post-Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is 6,270,000, far more than that delivered, under the old system, in the whole United Kingdom. *Post-Office money-orders* for sums not exceeding

5l., are issued at the several offices at the following rates: —For any sum not exceeding *2l.*, threepence; above *2l.* and not exceeding *5l.*, sixpence. A *Postal Official* Circular, containing a statement of the arrival and departure of packet-boats, of unclaimed letters, &c., is published every morning, under the authority of the Post-Master-General. Letters for departure the same night are received at this office later than at any other office. Some notion of the extent of business carried on in this hive of industry may be obtained from the fact, that the weekly wages of the London District Post alone amount to 1300*l.*

In 1838 there were 3,000 post-offices in England and Wales, now there are 11,000. As recently as 1826, there was but one receiving-office, in Pimlico, for letters to be delivered within the London radius; and the nearest office for receiving general post letters, that a person living in Pimlico could go to, was situated in St. James's-street. In 1856-57 *Iron Receiving Posts*, or Road Letter-Boxes, properly secured, and inserted in the pavement, were placed in the principal thoroughfares of London. There are now 2,000 of these. A person posting a letter early to a friend in town, may receive a reply and send a rejoinder on the same day. No house in London is more than a furlong distant from a Letter Box, or than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from a Money-Order Office.

Mail-coaches, for the conveyance of letters, were introduced in 1784, by Mr. Palmer; and the first conveyance of the kind left London for Bristol on the evening of the 24th of August, 1784. The penny postage (introduced by the untiring exertions of Sir Rowland Hill) came into operation on January 10th, 1840. Over against the façade of the Post-Office is the Money-Order Office of the same establishment, with a staff of 160 clerks and 2360 pigeon holes for the communications of the same number of Money-Order Offices throughout the United Kingdom. The orders issued in one year for the United Kingdom amount to nearly 15 million pounds sterling.

In 1854 the average weight of the Post-Office mail-bags that left London daily was 279 cwt., of which 219 cwt. consisted of newspapers. At present 71,000,000 newspapers, and 7½ million book parcels are delivered in one year.

General Directions. — Letters addressed "Post-Office, London," or "Poste Restante, London," are delivered only at the General Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The hours of delivery from the Post-Office are from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. When the person applying for letters is a

foreigner, he must produce his passport. When a foreigner does not apply in person, but by a messenger despatched for that purpose, the messenger must produce the passport of the person to whom the letters are addressed, as well as a written order, signed and dated by such person. In the case of a messenger being sent for the letters of more persons than one, he must produce passports and orders from each person. If the applicant for the letters is a subject of the United Kingdom, he must be able to state from what place or district he expects letters before he can receive them. Subjects of States not issuing passports are treated as subjects of the United Kingdom. If letters are directed to individuals simply addressed "London" (and not "Post-Office," or "Poste Restante, London"), they will not be delivered from the window at all, but will be sent out by letter-carriers for delivery at the address furnished by the applicant. Foreign letters addressed "Post-Office," or "Poste Restante, London," are retained for two months at the Post-Office. Inland letters similarly addressed are retained one month; after the expiration of these periods both classes of letters are respectively sent to the Dead Letter-Office, to be disposed of in the usual manner. All persons applying for letters at the Post-Office must be prepared to give the necessary explanations to the clerk, in order to prevent mistakes, and to insure the delivery of the letters to the persons to whom they properly belong. In 1856 London and its environs were divided into 10 postal districts, 1, East Central (E.C.); 2, West Central (W.C.); 3, N.; 4, N.E.; 5, E.; 6, S.E.; 7, S.; 8, S.W.; 9, W; 10, N.W. The divisions between them can be shown only on a map. A street list published by the Post-Office gives the initials of the district after every street, and the public are invited to add these initials to the addresses of letters in order to facilitate rapid delivery. The Penny Queen's Heads are engraved, printed, and gummed at *5d.* per thousand. (See *Introduction.*)

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Whitehall. The office of her Majesty's Paymaster-General for the payment of army, navy, ordnance, civil services, and exchequer bills. The office is managed by a paymaster, an assistant-paymaster, and a staff of sixty clerks. It was originally the office of the Paymaster-General of the Forces, and was not permanently enlarged till 1836, when the offices of Treasurer of the Navy and Treasurer of the Ordnance were abolished. This office is yearly increasing in importance, and before very long will make nearly all the national payments in detail.

Quarterly payments of salaries are made on and after the 8th day of April, July, October, and January.

HORSE GUARDS, at Whitehall. A guard-house and public building where the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, &c., have their offices. It was built about 1753, after a design furnished, it is said, by Kent. The archway under it forms a principal entrance to St. James's Park from the east; but the *entrée* for carriages is permitted only to royal personages and others having leave. At each side of the entrance facing Whitehall a mounted cavalry soldier stands sentry every day from 10 to 4. The guard is relieved every morning at a quarter to 11. The pay of the General Commanding-in-Chief is 9*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* a day; of the Adjutant-General, 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* a day; and of the Quartermaster-General, 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* a day. The Adjutant-General is responsible to the Commander-in-Chief for the arming, clothing, training, recruiting, discipline, and general efficiency of the army; the Quartermaster-General carries out the orders of the Commander-in-Chief as regards the movements and quarters of the troops.* The English soldier enlists for 10 or 12 years, but may purchase his discharge at an earlier period. The British army is composed of about 9000 regimental officers on full pay, and the War Office is maintained at a cost of 160,000*l.* a year. The total cost of the British army before the Crimean War was about 7 millions, of the navy about 7 millions, and of the ordnance about 3 millions. The number of men in the army is determined by the Cabinet and sanctioned by Parliament. The troops are divided into Household Troops, the Ordnance Corps, and the Line—the first seldom leaving England, except in the case of war. A private of the Life Guards has 1*s.* 11¼*d.* a day, and a private of the Horse Guards 1*s.* 8¼*d.* a day; the difference arising from an oversight in 1796, in not withdrawing barrack allowances from the privates of the Life Guards. The privates in the Foot Guards have 1*d.* a day more than the Line. The Line have 1*s.* a day, and 1*d.* a day for beer money. The price of a Lieut.-Colonel's commission in the Guards is 9000*l.*, and of an Ensign's commission 1200*l.* In the Line, the price of a Lieut.-Colonel's commission is 4500*l.*, and of an Ensign's commission is 450*l.*

* Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of "Junius," was a clerk in the War Office from 1763 to 1772, when he resigned, or was removed, full of ire against Lord Barrington, who had promoted Mr. Chamier over his head to be Deputy Secretary at War.

THE ADMIRALTY, in WHITEHALL, occupies the site of Wallingford House, in which the business of the Lord High Admiral, first conducted here in 1626 under Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, became permanently established in the reign of William III. The front towards the street was built (circ. 1726) by Thomas Ripley, architect of Houghton Hall in Norfolk, the "Ripley with a rule," commemorated by Pope.—*The Dunciad*, b. iii.

> "See under Ripley rise a new Whitehall,
> While Jones' and Boyle's united labours fall."

The screen towards the street was erected in 1776 by the brothers Adam. The office of Lord High Admiral, since the Revolution of 1688, has, with three exceptions, been held in commission. The exceptions are, Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, 1702 to 1708; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, for a short time in 1709; and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., in 1827-28. Among the First Lords Commissioners we may find the names of Anson, Hawke, Howe, Keppell, and St. Vincent. Adjoining to, and communicating with the Admiralty, is a spacious house for the residence of the First Lord. The Secretary and three or four of the junior Lords have residences in the northern wing of the building. The salary of the First Lord, who has the whole patronage of the Navy in his hands, is 4500*l.* a year. The correspondence of the Admiralty is chiefly conducted here, but the accounts are kept by five different officers in what used to be the Navy and Victualling Offices at Somerset House in the Strand, viz., 1. Surveyor of the Navy. 2. Accountant-General. 3. Store-keeper-General. 4. Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services. 5. Inspector-General of Naval Hospitals and Fleets. *Observe.*—Characteristic portrait of Lord Nelson, painted at Palermo, in 1799, for Sir William Hamilton, by Leonardo Guzzardi; he wears the diamond plume which the Sultan gave him. In the house of the Secretary are the portraits of the Secretaries from Pepys to the present time.

SOMERSET HOUSE, in the STRAND. A handsome pile of building, erected 1776-1786, on the site of the palace of the Protector Somerset. The architect was Sir William Chambers, son of a Scottish merchant. The general proportions of the building are good, and some of the details of great elegance, especially the entrance archway from the Strand. The terrace elevation towards the Thames was made, like the Adelphi-terrace of the brothers Adam, in

anticipation of the long projected embankment of the river, and is one of the noblest façades in London. The building is in the form of a quadrangle, with wings added by Smirke and Pennethorne, and contains within its walls, from 10 to 4, about 900 government officials, maintained at an annual cost of something like 275,000*l.* The principal government offices in the building are the *Audit Office*, established in 1785, where the accounts of the kingdom and the colonies are audited by commissioners appointed for the purpose; the *Office of Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England* (in the old rooms of the *Royal Academy of Arts*); the *Inland Revenue Office* where public taxes, stamps, legacy and excise duties are received from the several district collectors, and the branch offices of the *Admiralty*. The Inland Revenue is managed by Commissioners, the chairman having a salary of 2500*l.* a-year, the highest received by any public officer in Somerset House. In rooms two stories below the level of the quadrangle, the mechanical operations are conducted. Legal and commercial stamps are impressed by hand-presses. The name of each newspaper has been inserted, since the reduction of duty in 1836, in the die, in movable type, and by this means a private register is obtained of the stamped circulation of every newspaper in the kingdom. In the basement story, are presses moved by steam: some employed in printing medicine-labels; some in printing stamps on country bank-notes; others in stamping the embossed medallion of the Queen on postage envelopes; and others in printing penny and two-penny postage stamps on sheets. *The Admiralty* occupies nearly a third of the building, and is a branch (rather perhaps, the body) of the Admiralty at Whitehall. The *Model Room* is worth seeing. The Eastern wing of the Strand front is occupied by the Society of Antiquaries, the Astronomical and Geological Societies. The Royal Society removed hence to Burlington House, 1856. [See *Learned Institutions.*] *Observe*, under the vestibule, on your left as you enter (distinguished by a bust of Sir Isaac Newton), the entrance-doorway to the apartments of the *Society* and *Society of Antiquaries*;—under the same vestibule, on your right as you enter (distinguished by a bust of Michael Angelo), the entrance-doorway, from 1780 to 1830, of the apartments of the *Royal Academy of Arts*. Some of the best pictures of the English School have passed under this doorway to the great room of the yearly exhibition. The last and best of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses was delivered, by him in the great room of the Academy, at the top of the building.

The east wing of the building, erected 1829, is occupied by *King's College.*

The *Inland Revenue Office*, or the Excise, Stamp, Legacy Duty, and Property-tax Office, occupies nearly one-half of the building. Malt and spirits are the articles producing the most Excise-money to the Exchequer. The duty of excise was first introduced into this country by an ordinance of Parliament, of July 22nd, 1643, when an impost was laid upon beer, ale, wine, and other provisions, for carrying on a war against the king. The duties of the Inland Revenue Office have been consolidated since 1848, when the business of the Excise office in Old Broad-street was transferred hither. The west wing, fronting Wellington-street, erected 1854-6, by Pennethorne, at a cost of 81,123*l.*, belongs to the Inland Revenue Office. The bronze statue of George III., and figure of Father Thames, in the quadrangle, are by John Bacon, R.A., and cost 2000*l.*

In the south-east angle of the building, a little above the entrance-door to the *Stamps and Taxes*, is a white watch-face, regarding which the popular belief has been and is, that it was left there by a labouring man who fell from a scaffold at the top of the building, and was only saved from destruction by the ribbon of his watch, which caught in a piece of projecting work. In thankful remembrance (so the story runs) of his wonderful escape, he afterwards desired that his watch might be placed as near as possible to the spot where his life had been saved. Such is the story told fifty times a week to groups of gaping listeners—a story I am sorry to disturb, for the watch of the labouring man is nothing more than a watch-face, placed by the Royal Society as a meridian mark for a portable transit instrument in one of the windows of their ante-room. The iron fastenings on the foot-gates from the Strand were made to support a formidable chevaux de frise, and are among the few existing memorials of the memorable 10th of April, 1848.

The number of windows in Somerset House is 3600. This was re-ascertained in 1850 by the painter who contracted to paint the outside of the building. It took one man *three* days to count them.

THE ROYAL MINT, on Tower Hill. The elevation of the building was by a Mr. Johnson; the entrances, &c., by Sir Robert Smirke. The coinage of the three kingdoms, and of many of our colonies, is executed within these walls. The various processes connected with coining are carried on by a series of ingenious machines. The most curious process is that by which the metal, when tested to show that it contains

the proper alloy, is drawn through rollers by an engine called "the drawing bench," to the precise thickness required for the coin which is to be cut out of it. In the case of gold, the difference of a hair's breadth in any part of the plate or sheet of gold would alter the value of a sovereign. By another machine circular disks are punched out of the sheets of metal of any size required, and by a number of screw presses these blanks, as they are called, are stamped on obverse and reverse at the same time. Every process has an interest of its own; but none are more suggestive, and more worth seeing, than the rapid motion by which sixty or seventy sixpences may be struck in a minute, and half-crowns or sovereigns in minor proportions; or the mode in which the press feeds itself with the blanks to be coined, and, when struck, removes them from between the dies. The coins are, of course, struck from dies. A matrix in relief is first cut in soft steel by the engraver. When this is hardened, many dies may be obtained from it, provided the metal resists the great force required to obtain the impression. Many matrices and dies split in the process of stamping. The mode of hardening the dies, by a chemical process, is kept secret. The present Master of the Mint is Thomas Graham, Esq., an office formerly held by Sir Isaac Newton and Sir John Herschel. Thomas Simon was graver to the Mint during the Protectorate of Cromwell, and the early part of the reign of Charles II. The Mint receives gold bullion for coinage, "without any charge whatever," on Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between 12 and 2 o'clock. Persons intending to deliver gold to the Mint for coinage must give one week's notice of their intention, by letter addressed to the Master. *Mode of Admission.*—Order from the Master, which is not transferable, and is available only for the day specified. In all applications for admission, the names and addresses of the persons wishing to be admitted, or of some one of them, with the number of the rest, are to be stated.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, late the residence of the Hon. Charles Cavendish, stands between Bond-street and Sackville-street, and is the second house that has stood on the same site. The *present* house was built by Richard Boyle, Lord Burlington, the architect. The walls and ceilings were painted by Marco Ricci.

"Few in this vast city suspect, I believe, that behind an old brick wall in Piccadilly there is one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe."—*Sir William Chambers.*

"As we have few samples of architecture more antique and imposing than that colonnade I cannot help mentioning the effect it had on

myself. I had not only never seen it, but had never heard of it, at least with any attention, when, soon after my return from Italy, I was invited to a ball at Burlington-house. As I passed under the gate by night, it could not strike me. At daybreak, looking out of the windows to see the sun-rise, I was surprised with the vision of the colonnade that fronted me. It seemed one of those edifices in fairy-tales that are raised by genii in a night-time."—*Horace Walpole.*

Lord Burlington was born in 1695, and died in 1753, when the title became extinct, and Burlington House the property of the Dukes of Devonshire. A print by Hogarth, called "The Man of Taste, containing a view of Burlington Gate," represents Kent on the summit in his threefold capacity of painter, sculptor, and architect, flourishing his palette and pencils over the heads of his astonished supporters, Michael Angelo and Raphael. On a scaffold, a little lower down, Pope stands, whitewashing the front, and while he makes the pilasters of the gateway clean, his wet brush bespatters the Duke of Chandos, who is passing by; Lord Burlington serves the poet in the capacity of a labourer, and the date of the print is 1731. Kent was patronised by Lord Burlington. Handel lived for three years in this house.

"—Burlington's fair palace still remains,
Beauty within—without, proportion reigns;
Beneath his eye declining art revives,
The wall with animated pictures lives.
There Handel strikes the strings, the melting strain
Transports the soul, and thrills through every vein;
There oft I enter—but with cleaner shoes,
For Burlington's beloved by every Muse."—*Gay, Trivia.*

The Duke of Portland, when Minister in the reign of George III., resided in Burlington House.

Burlington House and the Garden in which it stands (area 143,000 square feet) were bought by Government in 1854 for 140,000*l.* for the benefit of the public. It accommodates at present—the Royal Society, whose meetings, as well as those of the Geographical Society, Linnæan, and Chemical, are held in the W. wing, originally the stables. The Examinations of the *University of London* are held here,—also meetings of the Council; and other Learned Societies will probably be removed hither, for which purpose the house would require to be taken down and a new one built. It is probable that a *New National Gallery* will be built on this extensive site, which is admirably suited for the purpose.

The RECORD OFFICE.—A Public Record Office was built 1856 on the Rolls estate between Chancery-Lane and Fetter Lane. It is a vast fire-proof edifice, designed to in-

clude the public records formerly kept in the Tower of London; the Chapter-house, Westminster; the Rolls' Chapel; and Duke-street, St. James's Park. Here are preserved Domesday Book, or the Survey of England made by William the Conqueror, two volumes on vellum of unequal size, the earliest survey of the kind made in Europe, and is in a very perfect condition; deed of resignation of the Scottish Crown to Edward II.; the Charter granted by Alfonso of Castile to Edward I., on his marriage with Eleanor of Castile, with a solid seal of gold attached; a Treaty of Peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, with the gold seal attached in high relief, and undercut, supposed to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini.

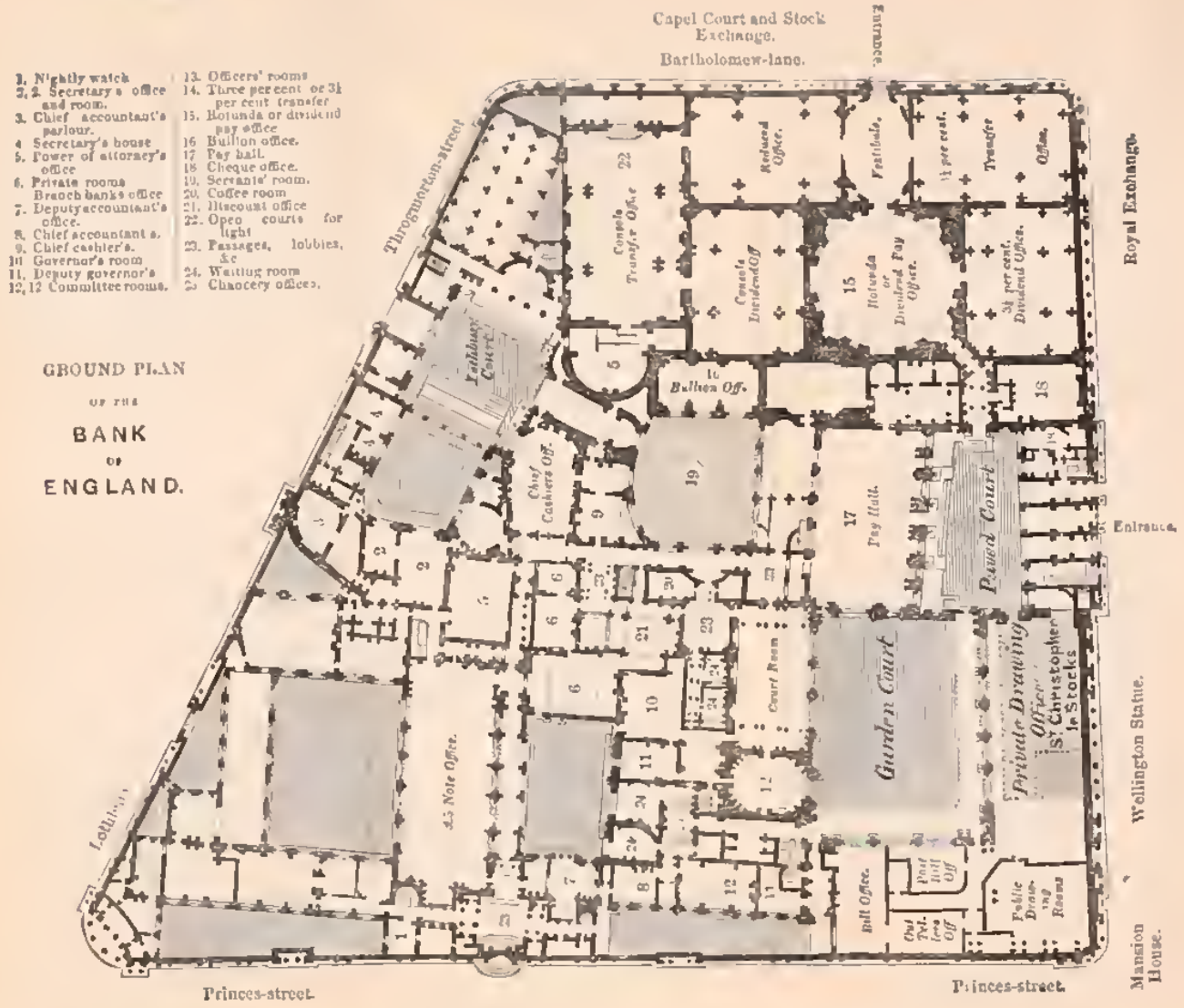
The several instruments of the surrender to Henry VIII. of the whole of the monasteries in England and Wales.

Access to the papers in the *Record and State Paper Office* can be obtained by application to Duffus Hardy, Esq., Rolls' Court, Chancery Lane. Unrestricted access to State papers since the Revolution is granted only by a written order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The PREROGATIVE WILL OFFICE in Doctors' Commons, (St. Paul's). All wills are proved and administration granted under the *Prerogative* of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The office abounds in matter of great biographical importance — illustrative of the lives of eminent men, of the descent of property, and of the manners and customs of bygone times. Since April, 1862, free access is given, to consult ancient wills, &c., on application, by letter, to "the Judge at the Principal Registry, Court of Probate, London," for literary inquirers, stating name, address, profession, object of search, and time of visit.

The *Department for Literary Inquiry* is open from 10, A.M., to 3, P.M., except from August 10th to October 10th, when it is open from 11 to 2·30. It is closed Saturdays and holidays. Visitors are allowed, without fees, to search the calendars, read registered copies of wills before 1700, and to make extracts in pencil only. Only three persons can be admitted at a time.

Here may be seen the original will of Shakspeare, on three folio sheets of paper, with his signature to each sheet; the wills of Van Dyck the painter, of Inigo Jones, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Johnson, Izaak Walton; in short, of all the great men of this country who died possessed of property in the south of England. The will of Napoleon, made at St. Helena, by which he bequeathed 10,000 francs to Cantillon,


1. Nightly watch
2, 2. Secretary's office and room.
3. Chief accountant's parlour.
4 Secretary's house
5. Power of attorney's office
6. Private rooms Branch banks office
7. Deputy accountant's office.
8. Chief accountant's.
9. Chief cashier's.
10 Governor's room
11. Deputy governor's
12, 12 Committee rooms.
13. Officers' rooms
14. Three per cent or 3½ per cent transfer
15. Rotunda or dividend pay office
16 Bullion office.
17 Pay hall.
18 Cheque office.
19. Servants' room.
20. Coffee room
21. Discount office
22. Open courts for light
23. Passages, lobbies, &c
24. Waiting room
25 Chancery offices.
GROUND PLAN
OF THE
BANK
OF
ENGLAND.
Capel Court and Stock Exchange.
Bartholomew-lane.
Throgmorton-street
Royal Exchange.
Entrance.
Consols Transfer Office
Reduced Office.
Consols Dividend Off
Rotunda or Dividend Pay Office.
3 per cent. Dividend Office.
Transfer Office.
Bullion Off.
Tokenhouse Court
Chief Cashiers Off.
Pay Hall.
Paved Court
Entrance.
Garden Court
Court Room
Private Drawing Office
St Christopher le Stocks
43 Note Office.
Bill Office.
Wellington Statue.
Mansion House.
Princes-street.
Princes-street.

a French soldier, for trying to shoot the Duke of Wellington, in Paris, was surrendered to the French, 1853.

The office hours at the Prerogative Will Office are 9 to 3 in winter, and 9 to 4 in summer. The charges for searching the calendars of names is 1*s.* for every name. The charge for seeing the original will is a shilling extra. Persons are not allowed to make even a pencil memorandum, but official copies of wills may be had at eightpence per folio.

At the *Department for Personal Application*, persons may prove a will and take out probate without assistance of Proctor or Solicitor since 1861.

VIII.—COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AND DOCKS.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle-street, City (West End Branch in Burlington Gardens).—"The principal Bank of Deposit and Circulation; not in this country only, but in Europe,"—was founded in 1694, and grew out of a loan of 1,200,000*l.* for the public service. Its principal projector was Mr. William Paterson, a Scotch gentleman (encouraged by Charles Montague, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer and Earl of Halifax); who, according to his own account, commenced his exertions for the establishment of a National Bank in 1691. By the laws and regulations which he left, no Scotchman is eligible to fill the post of a Director.

From 1694 to 1734, the business of the Bank was carried on in Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry, when it was removed to an establishment of its own (part of the present edifice), designed by Mr. George Sampson. East and west wings were added by Sir Robert Taylor, between 1766 and 1786. Sir John Soane subsequently receiving the appointment of architect to the Bank, part of the old building was either altered or taken down, and the Bank, much as we now see it, covering an irregular area of four acres, was completed by him. It has the merit of being well adapted for the purposes and business of the Bank. The corner towards Lothbury, though small, is much admired. It is copied from the Temple of the Sybil, at Tivoli. The stone copings, or breast-work, behind the balustrade along the top of the wall, were added by C. R. Cockerell, R.A., after the Chartist meeting on the 10th of April, 1848. The area in the centre, planted with trees and shrubs, and ornamented with a fountain, was formerly the churchyard of St. Christopher, Threadneedle-street. The management of the Bank is vested in a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four

Directors, eight of whom go out every year. The qualification for Governor is 4000*l.* Stock, Deputy-Governor 3000*l.*, and Director 2000*l.* The room in which the Directors meet is called the *Bank Parlour*. The profits accrue from interest on Exchequer-bills, discounts, interest on capital lent to Government, an allowance of about 40,000*l.* a year for managing the Public Debt, and some other sources. The dividend received by the proprietors is 7 per cent. In the lobby of the Parlour is a portrait of Abraham Newland, who rose from a baker's counter to be chief clerk of the Bank of England, and to die enormously rich. Madox, who wrote the History of the Exchequer, was the first chief cashier. The persons employed were at first only 54; they are now 900. The salaries rise from 50*l.* to 1200*l.* a year. The cost in salaries alone is about 210,000*l.* a year. There is a valuable library, for the use of the clerks. The *Bullion Office* is situated on the N. side, in the basement story, and formed part of the original structure. It consists of a public chamber for the transaction of business, a vault for public deposits, and a vault for the private stock. No one is allowed to enter the bullion vaults except in company of a Director. The amount of bullion in the possession of the Bank of England constitutes, along with their securities, the assets which they place against their liabilities, on account of circulation and deposits; and the difference (about three millions) between the several amounts is called the "Rest," or guarantee fund, to provide for the contingency of possible losses. Gold is almost exclusively obtained by the Bank in the "bar" form; although no form of the deposit would be refused. A bar of gold is a small slab, weighing 16 lb., and worth about 800*l.*

In the process of weighing, a number of admirably-constructed balances are brought into operation. A large balance, invented by Mr. Bate, weighs silver in bars, from 50 lb. to 80 lb. troy;—a balance, invented in 1820 by Sir John Barton, of the Mint, weighs gold coin in quantities varying from a few ounces to 18 lb. troy, and gold in bars of any weight up to 15 lb. These instruments are very perfect in their action, admit of easy regulation, and are of durable construction. *The balance made by Mr. Cotton*, is furnished with glass weights, and weighs at the rate of 33 sovereigns a minute. The machine appears to be a square brass box, in the inside of which, secure from currents of air, is the machinery. This wonderful and ingenious piece of mechanism is so contrived, that, on receiving the

sovereigns, it discriminates so as to throw those of full weight into one box, and to reject those of light weight into another. There are 10 of these machines in operation, and they weigh between 60,000 and 70,000 pieces daily. Do not omit to see the wonderful machinery, invented by John Oldham (d. 1840), by which bank-notes are printed and numbered with unerring precision, in progression from 1 to 100,000; the whole accompanied by such a system of registration and checks as to record everything that every part of the machine is doing at any moment, and render fraud impossible. The value of Bank-notes in circulation is upwards of 18,000,000*l.*, and the number of persons receiving dividends in one year is about 284,000. The Stock or Annuities upon which the Public Dividends are payable amount to about 774,000,000*l.*, and the yearly dividends payable thereupon to about 25,000,000*l.* The issue of paper on securities is not permitted to exceed 14,000,000*l.* The bullion in the vaults, 17,320,000*l.* The mode of admission to view the *interior* of the Bank, Bullion Office, &c., is by special order from the Governor, Deputy-Governor, or any of the Directors. For a list of Bank Directors for the current year, see any almanac or pocket-book. Strangers may walk through the public rooms, Hall, Rotunda, &c., any day except holidays, from 9 to 3.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE (a quadrangular edifice, with a portico on the W. side facing down Cheapside; and the third building of the kind on the same site), erected for the convenience of merchants and bankers; built from the designs of William Tite, and opened by Queen Victoria, Oct. 28th, 1844. The sculpture in the pediment was by R. Westmacott, R.A. (the younger). The Exchange consists of an open court or quadrangle, surrounded by a colonnade, with a marble statue of her Majesty, by Lough; and statues of Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Hugh Myddelton, and Queen Elizabeth, by Messrs. Joseph, Carew, and Watson. It is said to have cost 180,000*l.*; but is now much disfigured externally by shops, in opposition to the firmly expressed wishes of its architect. The hour of 'Change, the busy period, is from half-past 3 to half-past 4 P.M. The two great days on 'Change are Tuesday and Friday. The Rothschilds occupy a pillar on the S. side.

In the E. part, up-stairs, are *Lloyd's Subscription Rooms* (*originally Lloyd's Coffee House*), the centre and focus of all intelligence, commercial and political, domestic and foreign, where merchants, shippers, and underwriters attend to

obtain shipping intelligence, and where the business of Marine Insurance is carried on through the medium of underwriters. There is no one engaged in any extensive mercantile business in London who is not either a member or subscriber to Lloyd's; and thus the collective body represents the greater part of the mercantile wealth of the country. The entrance to Lloyd's is in the area, near the eastern gate of the Royal Exchange. A wide flight of steps leads to a handsome vestibule, ornamented by marble statues of Prince Albert, by Lough; the late William Huskisson, by Gibson, R.A., presented by his widow. On the walls is the tablet, erected as a testimonial to the "Times" newspaper, for the public spirit displayed by its proprietor in the exposure of a fraudulent conspiracy. In this vestibule are the entrances to the three principal subscription-rooms—the Underwriters', the Merchants', and the Captains' Room.

The affairs of *Lloyd's* are managed by a committee of nine members. The chairman is elected annually: he is generally a merchant of eminence and a member of Parliament. There is a secretary and 8 clerks, 8 waiters, and 5 messengers. The expenses amount to upwards of 10,000*l.* per annum. The income is derived from the subscriptions of about 1900 members and subscribers, and substitutes; the payments from the insurance and other public companies; the advertising of ships' bills, and the sale of Lloyd's List. Each member pays 25*l.* admission, and an annual subscription of 4*l.* 4*s.*; but if an underwriter, 10*l.* 10*s.* Annual subscribers to the whole establishment pay four guineas, or if to the Merchants' Room only, then two guineas. The admission is by ballot of the committee, on the recommendation of six subscribers.

What is called *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping* is in No. 2, White-Lion-court, Cornhill, and was established in 1834. The object of the Society was to obtain a knowledge of the condition of the mercantile shipping, by means of careful surveys to be made by competent surveyors, and thus to secure an accurate classification according to the real and intrinsic worth of the ship. The affairs of the Society which instituted this book are managed by a committee consisting of 24 members, namely 8 merchants, 8 shipowners, and 8 underwriters. Six members (2 of each of the description just mentioned) retire annually, but are eligible to be re-elected. The right of election rests equally with the committee for Lloyd's and the committee of the General Shipowners' Society.

On the architrave of the N. façade of the Exchange are

inscriptions in relief, divided by a simple moulding. "The Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," was suggested by the Prince Consort. The one on the left of the spectator is the common City motto, "DOMINE DIRIGE NOS," and that on the right "HONOR DEO." The motto in the central compartment, "FORTVN. A. MY," was the motto of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the first Royal Exchange, 1566, which was opened by Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 23rd, 1570-1.

TRINITY HOUSE, on the N. side of TOWER HILL, built by Samuel Wyatt. The house belongs to a company or corporation founded by Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller of the Navy to Henry VIII., and commander of the Harry Grace de Dieu, and was incorporated (March 20th, 1529) by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild, Fraternity, or Brotherhood, of the most glorious and Undividable Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent." The corporation consists of a Master, Deputy Master, 31 Elder Brethren, and an unlimited number of "younger brethren," and has for its object the increase and encouragement of navigation, &c., the regulation of light-houses, and sea-marks, the securing of a body of skilled and efficient pilots for the navy and mercantile service, and the general management of nautical matters not immediately connected with the Admiralty. The revenue of the corporation, arising from tonnage, ballastage, beaconage, &c., is applied (after defraying the expenses of light-houses, buoys, &c) to the relief of decayed seamen, their widows and children.

STOCK EXCHANGE, CAPEL COURT. Re-built 1853 (Thomas Allason, architect). This, the ready-money market of the world, was removed hither in 1802 from Change-alley. It stands immediately in front of the Bank of England. Capel-court was so called from the London residence and place of business of Sir William Capel, ancestor of the Capels, Earls of Essex, and Lord Mayor in 1504. The members of the Stock Exchange, about 850 in number, consist of dealers (called *jobbers*), brokers in British and foreign funds, railway and other shares exclusively; each member paying 10*l.* yearly. A notice is posted at every entrance that none but members are admitted. A stranger is soon detected, and by the custom of the place is made to understand that he is an intruder, and turned out. The admission of a member takes place in committee, and is by ballot. The election is only for one year, so that each member has to be re-elected every Lady

day. The committee, consisting of thirty, are elected by the members at the same time. Every new member of the "house," as it is called, must be introduced by three members, each of whom enters into security in 300*l.* for two years. An applicant for admission who has been a clerk to a member for the space of four years has to provide only two securities for 250*l.* for two years. Foreigners must have resided five years before eligible for election. A bankrupt member immediately ceases to be a member, and cannot be re-elected unless he pays 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound from resources of his own. The usual commission charged by a broker is one-eighth per cent. upon the stock sold or purchased; but on foreign stocks, railway bonds and shares, it varies according to the value of the securities. The broker generally deals with the "jobbers," as they are called, a class of members who are dealers or middle men, who remain in the Stock Exchange in readiness to act upon the appearance of the brokers, but the market is entirely open to all the members, so that a broker is not compelled to deal with a jobber, but can treat with another broker. The fluctuations of price are produced by sales and purchases, by continental news, domestic politics and finance; and sometimes by a fraud or trick like that ascribed to Lord Cochrane and others, in 1814, when the members were victimised to a large amount.*

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, Leadenhall Street, was pulled down and the materials sold 1861. The private business is now carried on in a small office, 1, Moorgate Street. The East India Company, the largest and most magnificent company in the world, was first incorporated in 1600. The government of India by the Company and Court of Directors came to an end Sept. 1st, 1858, being transferred to the Ministers of the Crown, with a council of 12 members, under a Secretary of State for India. A new India Office is about to be built in the neighbourhood of Whitehall. See *East India Museum* in Index.

THE DOCKS OF LONDON, viz., St. Katherine's Docks, nearest to London, West India Docks, East India Docks, London Docks, Victoria Docks, and Commercial Docks, have all been formed since 1800, previous to which time the proprietors of wharfs and landing-places, both above and below bridge, opposed their formation. All these Docks have been constructed by joint-stock companies, and though

* The "Rules and Regulations of the Stock Exchange" are in print, and are 173 in number. The House is shut on Good Friday and Christmas Day in every year.

not unprofitable to their promoters, have redounded more to the advantage of the Port of London than to that of their projectors.

WEST INDIA DOCKS (William Jessop, engineer) cover 295 acres, and lie between Limehouse and Blackwall, on the left bank of the Thames. The first stone was laid by William Pitt, July 12th, 1800, and the docks opened for business, 1802. The northern, or Import Dock, is 170 yards long by 166 wide, and will hold 204 vessels of 300 tons each: and the southern, or Export Dock, is 170 yards long by 135 yards wide, and will hold 195 vessels. South of the Export Dock is a canal nearly ¾ of a mile long, cutting off the great bend of the river, connecting Limehouse Reach with Blackwall Reach, and forming the northern boundary of the Isle of Dogs. The two docks, with their warehouses, are enclosed by a lofty wall five feet in thickness, and have held at one time 148,563 casks of sugar, 70,875 barrels and 433,648 bags of coffee, 35,158 pipes of rum and Madeira, 14,021 logs of mahogany, and 21,350 tons of logwood. Though they retain their old name, they belong to the East and West India Dock Company, and are used by every kind of shipping. The office of the Company is at No. 8, Billiter-square; and the best way of reaching the docks is by the Blackwall Railway. The original capital of the Company was 500,000*l.*, afterwards raised to 1,200,000*l.* The revenues in 1809 amounted to 330,623*l.*, and in 1813, when they reached their climax, to 449,421*l.* In 1860, 1200 vessels of 498,366 tons discharged in these united docks; the gross earnings were 404,162*l.*, the nett do. 110,583*l.* Capital of the East and West India Companies, 2 millions.

EAST INDIA DOCKS, Blackwall, a little lower down the river than the West India Docks, and considerably smaller, were originally erected for the East India Company, but since the opening of the trade to India, the property of the East and West India Companies. The first stone was laid March 4th, 1805, and the docks opened for business Aug. 4th, 1806. The number of directors is 13, who must each hold 20 shares in the stock of the Company, and 4 of them must be directors of the East India Company. This forms the only connexion which the East India Company has with the Docks. The possession of five shares gives a right of voting. The Import Dock has an area of 19 acres, the Export Dock of 10 acres, and the Basin of 3, making a total surface of 32 acres. The gates are closed at 3 in the winter months, and at 4 in the summer months. The mode of admission for visitors is much stricter

than at any of the other Docks. The best way of reaching the Docks is by the Blackwall Railway from Fenchurch-street. This is the head-quarters of White Bait, which may be had in the neighbouring Brunswick Tavern.

ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS, near the TOWER. First stone laid May 3rd, 1827, and the Docks publicly opened, Oct. 25th, 1828; 1250 houses, including the old Hospital of St. Katherine, were purchased and pulled down, and 11,300 inhabitants removed, in clearing the ground for this magnificent undertaking, of which Mr. Telford was the engineer, Mr. Hardwick the architect, and Sir John Hall, the late secretary, the active promoter. The total cost was 1,700,000*l.* The area of the Docks is about 24 acres, of which 11½ are water. The lock is sunk so deep that ships of 700 tons burden may enter at any time of the tide. The warehouses, vaults, sheds, and covered ways will contain 110,000 tons of goods. The gross earnings of the Company in 1860 were 261,995*l.*, nett, 71,756*l.*; and 905 vessels entered. Capital 1861, 2,500,000*l.* The earth excavated at St. Katherine's when the Docks were formed was carried by water to Millbank, and employed to fill up the cuts or reservoirs of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, on which, under Mr. Cubitt's care, Eccleston-square, and much of the south side of Pimlico, has been since erected.

THE LONDON DOCKS, situated on the left bank of the Thames, between ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS and RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY. The first and largest dock (John Rennie, engineer) was opened, Jan. 30th, 1805; the entrance from the Thames at Shadwell (Henry R. Palmer, engineer) was made, 1831; and the New Tea Warehouses, capacious enough to receive 120,000 chests, were erected in 1844-45. This magnificent establishment comprises an area of 90 acres—34½ acres of water, 49¼ acres of floor in warehouses and sheds, 20 acres of vault. There are 20 warehouses, 259 floors in these warehouses, 18 sheds, 17 vaults, and 6 quays, with three entrances from the Thames, viz., Hermitage, 40 feet in width; Wapping, 40 feet; and Shadwell, 45 feet. The Western Dock comprises 20 acres; the Eastern, 7 acres; and the Wapping Basin, 3 acres. The entire structure cost 4,000,000*l.* of money. In 1858, 2 new locks were made, 60 feet wide, and a new basin, 780 feet by 450 feet; Rendall, Engineer. The wall alone cost 65,000*l.* The walled-in range of dock possesses water-room for 302 sail of vessels, exclusive of lighters; warehouse-room for 220,000 tons of goods; and vault-room for 60,000 pipes of wine. The tobacco warehouse

alone covers 5 acres. The number of ships entered in 1860 was 1032, measuring 424,338 tons. Six weeks are allowed for unloading, beyond which period the charge of a farthing per ton is made for the first two weeks, and a halfpenny per ton afterwards. The business of the Docks is managed by a Court of Directors, who sit at the London Dock House, in New Bank-buildings. The capital of the shareholders is 5,000,000*l.* As many as 3000 labourers have been employed in these docks in one day.

"The Tobacco Warehouses are rented by Government at 14,000*l.* a year. They will contain about 24,000 hogsheads, averaging 1200 lb. each, and equal to 30,000 tons of general merchandise. Passages and alleys, each several hundred feet long, are bordered on both sides by close and compact ranges of hogsheads, with here and there a small space for the counting-house of the officers of customs, under whose inspection all the arrangements are conducted. Near the north-east corner of the warehouses is a door inscribed 'To the Kiln,' where damaged tobacco is burnt, the long chimney which carries off the smoke being jocularly called 'The Queen's Pipe.'"—*Knight's London*, iii. 76.

This is the great depot for the stock of wines belonging to the Wine Merchants of London. Port is principally kept in pipes; sherry in hogsheads. On the 30th of June, 1849, the Dock contained 14,783 pipes of port; 13,107 hogsheads of sherry; 64 pipes of French wine; 796 pipes of Cape wine; 7607 cases of wine, containing 19,140 dozen; 10,113 hogsheads of brandy; and 3642 pipes of rum. The total of port was 14,783 pipes, 4460 hogsheads, and 3161 quarter casks.

"As you enter the dock, the sight of the forest of masts in the distance and the tall chimneys vomiting clouds of black smoke, and the many-coloured flags flying in the air, has a most peculiar effect; while the sheds, with the monster wheels arching through the roofs, look like the paddle-boxes of huge steamers. Along the quay, you see now men with their faces blue with indigo, and now gaugers with their long brass-tipped rule dripping with spirit from the cask they have been probing; then will come a group of flaxen-haired sailors, chattering German; and next a black sailor, with a cotton handkerchief twisted turban-like around his head. Presently a blue-smocked butcher, with fresh meat and a bunch of cabbages in the tray on his shoulder, and shortly afterwards a mate with green parroquets in a wooden cage. Here you will see, sitting on a bench, a sorrowful-looking woman, with new bright cooking tins at her feet, telling you she is an emigrant preparing for her voyage. As you pass along this quay the air is pungent with tobacco; at that it overpowers you with the fumes of rum. Then you are nearly sickened with the stench of hides and huge bins of horns, and shortly afterwards the atmosphere is fragrant with coffee and spice. Nearly everywhere you meet stacks of cork, or else yellow bins of sulphur or lead-coloured copper ore. As you enter this warehouse, the flooring is sticky, as if it had been newly tarred, with the sugar that has leaked through the casks, and as you descend into the dark vaults you see long lines of lights hanging from the black arches, and lamps flitting about midway. Here you sniff the fumes of the wine, and there the peculiar fungous smell of dry-rot. Then the jumble of sounds as you pass along the dock blends in

anything but sweet concord. The sailors are singing boisterous nigger songs from the Yankee ship just entering, the cooper is hammering at the casks on the quay; the chains of the cranes, loosed of their weight, rattle as they fly up again; the ropes splash in the water; some captain shouts his orders through his hands; a goat bleats from some ship in the basin; and empty casks roll along the stones with a hollow drum-like sound. Here the heavy-laden ships are down far below the quay, and you descend to them by ladders, whilst in another basin they are high up out of the water, so that their green copper sheathing is almost level with the eye of the passenger, while above his head a long line of bowsprits stretch far over the quay, and from them hang spars and planks as a gangway to each ship. This immense establishment is worked by from one to three thousand hands, according as the business is either 'brisk' or 'slack.'"—*Henry Mayhew, Labour and the Poor.*

Mode of Admission.—The basins and shipping are open to the public; but to inspect the vaults and warehouses an order must be obtained from the Secretary at the London Dock House in New Bank-buildings; ladies are not admitted after 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS. Five ample and commodious docks on the south side of the river, the property of the Commercial Dock Company, with an entrance from the Thames nearly opposite King's-Arms-stairs in the Isle of Dogs. They were opened in 1807. The old Docks intended for Greenland ships are enlarged and provided with warehouses for bonding foreign corn. They comprise 49 acres, 40 of which are water; and are principally used by vessels engaged in the Baltic and East Country commerce and importation of timber. The removal of the mud deposited in the Docks by the steam navigation of the Thames costs the Company, on an average, about 1000*l.* a year.

VICTORIA DOCKS, the newest and perhaps most flourishing, on the left bank of the Thames below Blackwall, occupy 200 acres of Plaistow marshes, 8 feet below Trinity high-water mark. The largest of 3 pair of lock-gates is 80 feet span, entirely of iron, and well worth notice. These Docks were begun 1850, opened 1856; cost one million! Capital, one million, rates low. Large quantities of guano from Peru are housed here.

The SURREY DOCKS, adjoining the Commercial New Docks; entrances and basins are forming by Messrs. Bidder at a cost of 100,000*l.*

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane, City, projected and opened 1747, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1827 and 1828. Market days, Mon., Wed., and Fri. Hours of business are from 10 to 3; Monday is the principal day. Wheat is paid for in bills at one month, and all other de-

scriptions of corn and grain in bills at two months. The Kentish "hoymen" (distinguished by their sailors' jackets) have stands free of expense, and pay less for rentage and dues than others.

COAL EXCHANGE, in LOWER THAMES STREET, nearly opposite Billingsgate, established pursuant to 47 Geo. III., cap. 68. The first stone (J. B. Bunning, arch.,) was laid Dec. 14th, 1847, and the building opened by Prince Albert, Oct. 30th, 1849. In making the foundations a Roman hypocaust was laid open. It has been arched over, and is still visible. The interior decorations of the Exchange are by F. Sang, and are both appropriate and instructive, representing the various species of ferns, palms, and other plants found fossilised amid strata of the coal formation; the principal collieries and mouths of the shafts; portraits of men who have rendered service to the trade; colliers' tackle, implements, &c. The floor is laid in the form of the mariner's compass, and consists of upwards of 40,000 pieces of wood. The black oak portions were taken from the bed of the Tyne, and the mulberry wood introduced as the blade of the dagger in the City shield was taken from a tree said to have been planted by Peter the Great when working in this country as a shipwright. The *Museum* is open the 1st Monday of every month, 12 to 4. 20,000 seamen are employed in the carrying department alone of the London Coal Trade.

RAILWAY STATIONS.—1. LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN, EUSTON SQUARE, approached by a Grecian Doric gateway, occupies 12 acres, and the neighbouring depôt at Camden Hill, 30 acres. The two cost £800,000. The great Hall (opened May, 1849), was built from the designs of P. C. Hardwick, engineer of the line. In it is placed a statue of the late Robert Stephenson. The bas-reliefs of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., are by John Thomas. Close at hand are the Euston and Victoria Hotel.

2. The LONDON BRIDGE STATION is the outlet for numerous Companies,—Brighton, Dover (South Eastern), Crystal Palace, Greenwich, Mid Kent, North Kent, and is a more wonderful sight, from the complication of its rails, than any other station in London. 3. The stations at KING'S CROSS, in the New-road, of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (opened in 1852). 4. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY (completed 1856), with their vast hotels; are of equal extent with the LONDON and NORTH WESTERN, and are grand architectural constructions.

5. VICTORIA STATION, Victoria Road, Pimlico, finished 1861, occupies in part the site of the Grosvenor Canal and Basin. It opens out a communication from the west end of London to the Railways leading to : *a.* Brighton, Dover, Croydon, Crystal Palace; *b.* Chatham and Dover; *c.* Great Western Railway. It covers nearly 12 acres.

6. CHARING CROSS STATION, on the site of Hungerford Market, for the S. E. Counties, Brighton and Dover Lines.

IX.—MARKETS.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Copenhagen Fields (between Islington and Camden Town)—the modern Smithfield—the live-stock and meat market of London—erected 1854-5, after a long parliamentary struggle with the Corporation of London, and publicly opened by Prince Albert, 13th June, 1855. *Architect*, Mr. Bunning. The market occupies 30 acres, and is said to have cost 440,000*l.* 15 acres are enclosed, furnishing room for 7,600 bullocks, 40,000 sheep, 1,400 calves, and 900 pigs; there is also lairage or covered sheds for bullocks and sheep. In the centre rises a clock tower—a station of the Electric Telegraph Co. Round its base are banking-houses for the convenience of dealers. There are 8 slaughter houses, 2 of which are public. There are 34 more acres available for the extension of the market. The total number of animals on which toll is taken in one year includes 1½ million sheep, 300,000 beasts, 36,000 calves, 31,000 pigs, 9,400 horses, 1,900 donkeys. The City receives a toll upon every beast exposed to sale of 1*d.* per head, and of sheep at 2*d.* per score, and for every pen 1*s.* The total gross produce to the Corporation is 21,000*l.* a-year.

Salesmen estimate the weight of cattle by the eye, and, from constant practice, are seldom out more than a few pounds. The sales are always for cash. No paper is passed, but when the bargain is struck, the buyer and seller shake hands and close the sale. Several millions are annually paid away in this manner. The average weekly sale of beasts is about 3000; and of sheep about 30,000, increased in the Christmas week to about 5000 beasts, and 50,000 sheep.

N. of the market is the *Building for the Annual Cattle Show* of the Agricultural Society and Smithfield Club. Erected 1861.

Old Smithfield Market was an irregular open area of 5¾ acres, surrounded by bone-houses, catgut manufactories, public-houses, and knackers' yards. The name would seem to have been originally Smoothfield, "campus planus."

"*Falstaff.* Where's Bardolph?
"*Page.* He 's gone into Smithfield to buy your worship a horse.
"*Falstaff.* I bought him in Paul's, and he 'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: an I could get me but a wife in the Stews, I were manned, horsed, and wived."—*Shakespeare, 2nd Part of Henry IV.*, Act i., sc. 2.

Smithfield is famous for its jousts, tournaments, executions, and burnings. Here Wallace and the gentle Mortimer were executed. Here, Sir William Walworth slew Wat Tyler, June, 1381; the King standing near St. Bartholomew's Priory, and the Commons towards the west in form of battle. The stake, at which so many of the Marian martyrs died, was fixed immediately opposite the church of St. Bartholomew the Great (see Index). Here too, from September 3rd to 6th, was held the far-famed *Bartholomew Fair*, once one of the leading fairs in England, but for a century and more (until its abolition in 1851) only a nuisance.

A New Metropolitan Meat Market, on the site of Old Smithfield, was begun 1862, after much opposition from the Corporation. The building will be 625 feet long, by 240 wide, and 30 feet high, intersected by cross avenues. Ample space is left at its sides for carts to load and unload, and it will have subterranean communication by tramways with the Cattle Market in Copenhagen Fields, and the Railway Station. It will cost 180,000*l.* New Market Street will connect it with Victoria Street, City.

BILLINGSGATE, the great fish-market of London (of red brick, with stone dressings,) lies a little below London Bridge on the left bank of the Thames (Mr. Bunning, architect). This celebrated space was appointed by Queen Elizabeth "an open place for the landing and bringing in of any fish, corn, salt, stores, victuals, and fruit (grocery ware excepted), and to be a place of carrying forth of the same, or the like, and for no other merchandizes." In the reign of William III., it was made on and after May 10th, 1699, "a free and open market for all sorts of fish." It is now regulated pursuant to 9 & 10 Vict. c. 346.

* In March, 1849, during excavations necessary for a new sewer, and at a depth of three feet below the surface, immediately opposite the entrance to the church of St Bartholomew the Great, the workmen laid open a mass of unhewn stones, blackened as if by fire, and covered with ashes, and human bones charred and partially consumed. This is supposed to have been the spot generally used for the Smithfield burnings—the face of the sufferer being turned to the east and to the great gate of St. Bartholomew, the prior of which was generally present on such occasions. Many bones were carried away as relics. The spot should be marked by an appropriate monument.

"How this gate took that name, or of what antiquity the same is, I must leave uncertain, as not having read any ancient record thereof, more than that Geffrey Monmouth writeth, that Belin, a king of the Britons, about four hundred years before Christ's Nativity, built this gate, and named it Belin's gate, after his own calling; and that when he was dead, his body being burnt, the ashes in a vessel of brass were set upon a high pinnacle of stone over the same gate. It seemeth to me not to be so ancient, but rather to have taken that name of some later owner of the place, happily named Beling or Biling, as Somer's key, Smart's key, Frost wharf, and others thereby, took their names of their owners."—*Stow*, p. 17.

The coarse language of the place has long been famous :—

> "There stript, fair Rhetoric languish'd on the ground;
> His blunted arms by sophistry are borne,
> And shameless Billingsgate her robes adorn."
>
> *Pope, The Dunciad*, B. iv.

"One may term Billingsgate," says old Fuller, "the Esculine gate of London."

The market opens at 5 o'clock throughout the year. All fish are sold by the tale except salmon, which is sold by weight, and oysters and shell-fish, which are sold by measure. The salmon imports are from Scotland and Ireland, and from Holland, and the north of Europe. The best cod is brought from the Dogger-bank, and the greater number of the lobsters from Norway. The eels are chiefly from Holland. The oyster season commences 4th August. Many attempts have been made to estimate the value of the fish sold or consumed in London. The consumption is less than the sale, the opening of railways having made London the fish-market of at least half of England. Salmon is sent in boxes on commission to agents, who charge 5 per cent. and take the risk of bad debts. This business is in few hands, and those engaged in it are the most wealthy of all dealers in fish.

Here every day (at 1 and 4), at the "Three Tuns Tavern," a capital dinner may be had for 1*s.* 6*d.*, including three kinds of fish, joints, steaks, and bread and cheese.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, the great fruit, vegetable and herb market of London, originated (circ. 1656) in a few temporary stalls and sheds at the back of the garden wall of Bedford-house on the south side of the square. The present Market-place (William Fowler, architect) was erected (1830) at the expense of the late Duke of Bedford. The market is rated (1849) to the poor at 4800*l.*, rather under than above the amount derived from the rental and the tolls. The stranger in London who wishes to see what Covent-garden Market is like, should visit it on a Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday morning in summer, between 3 and 7 o'clock. To see the supply of fruit and vegetables carted off, 7 A.M. is early

enough. To enjoy the sight and smell of flowers and fruit, the finest in the world, any time from 10 A.M. to 4 or 5 P.M. will answer. *A flower market* covered with glass after the fashion of the Crystal Palace was built 1859, on the S. side of the Opera House. Entrance from Covent Garden and from Bow Street.

NEWGATE MARKET, between NEWGATE-STREET and PATERNOSTER-ROW, the great carcase-market of London, originally a meal market. It is much frequented, and grew into reputation from the time when the stalls and sheds were removed from Butcher-hall-lane and the localities adjoining the now destroyed church of St. Nicholas Shambles. The West End carcase butchers come to this market for almost all their meat; and Newgate-street, on a market morning, has not been inaptly likened to one continuous butcher's tray.

LEADENHALL MARKET, Gracechurch-street, for butchers' meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, leather, hides, bacon, &c. The manor-house of Leadenhall, which gave the name to the market, belonged (1309) to Sir Hugh Neville, knight, and was converted into a granary for the City by Simon Eyre, draper, and Mayor of London, in 1445. It appears to have been a large building and covered with lead, then an unusual roofing on halls and houses. The market escaped the Great Fire of 1666.

> "Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,
> Seek Leadenhall."—*Gay, Trivia.*

Leadenhall is no longer celebrated for its beef, but is deservedly esteemed as the largest and best poultry market in London.

FARRINGDON MARKET is a general market for butchers' meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, and fruit. It is the great water-cress market of London.

The greatest number of horses are sold at TATTERSALL'S, in Grosvenor-place, close to St. George's Hospital, entered by a narrow lane at the side of it. The mart was so called after Richard Tattersall (d. 1795), originally a training groom to the second and last Duke of Kingston, who laid the foundation of his fortune by the purchase, for 2500*l.*, of the celebrated horse "Highflyer." All horses for sale must be sent on the Friday before the day of sale. The days of sale are Mondays throughout the year, and Thursdays in the height of the season. Here is a subscription-room, under the revision of the Jockey Club (who have rooms in Old Bond-street), and attended by all the patrons of the turf, from

noblemen down to stable-keepers. Days of meeting, Monday and Thursday throughout the year. Settling days, Tuesday after the Derby, Monday after the St. Leger. It is necessary to have an introduction from a subscriber. Annual subscription, 2*l.* 2*s.* The number of members is stated to be between three and four hundred. The betting at Tattersall's regulates the betting throughout the country.

X.—BREWERIES.

Among the many curiosities to be seen in London few will be found more interesting to the agriculturist than a visit to one or other of the great breweries. The following statement of the malt used by the most eminent London brewers in one year, is supposed to be an average of the consumption for some years past :—

	Qrs.
Barclay, Perkins, and Co., Park-street, Southwark . .	127,000
Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., Brick-lane, Spitalfields.	140,000
Meux and Co., Tottenham Court Road	59,617
Reid and Co., Liquorpond-street, Gray's Inn-lane . . .	56,640
Whitbread and Co., Chiswell-st., Old-street-road, St. Luke's	51,800
Combe and Co., Castle-street, Long Acre	43,282
Late Calvert and Co., 89, Upper Thames-street	29,630
Mann and Co., 172, Whitechapel-road	24,030
Charrington and Co., Mile-end-road	22,023
Thorn and Co., Horseferry-road, Millbank	21,016
Taylor and Co., Holloway	15,870

At Barclay's (the largest, extending over 11 acres) 600 quarters of malt are brewed daily. Among the many vats, one is pointed out containing 3500 barrels of porter, which, at the selling price, would yield 9000*l.* The water used is drawn from a well 367 feet deep. One hundred and eighty horses are employed in the cartage department. They are brought principally from Flanders, cost from 50*l.* to 80*l.* each, and are noble specimens of the cart-horse breed. There are four partners in Barclay's house, who conduct every department of it in the most liberal manner. Their head brewer has a salary of 1000*l.* a year. The founder of the firm was Henry Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson. The business, at Thrale's death, was sold by Johnson and his brother executor, in behalf of Mrs. Thrale, to Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., for 135,000*l.* "We are not here," said Johnson on the day of sale, "to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." Robert Barclay, the first of the name in the firm (d. 1831), was a descendant of the famous Barclay who wrote the Apology for the Quakers, and Perkins was the

chief clerk on Thrale's establishment. While on his tour to the Hebrides, in 1773, Johnson mentioned that Thrale "paid 20,000*l.* a year to the revenue, and that he had *four* vats, each of which held 1600 barrels, above a thousand hogsheads." The amount at present paid to the revenue by the firm is nine times 20,000*l.*

The visitor should exert his influence among his friends to obtain an order of admission to any one of the larger Breweries. Foreigners wearing moustaches had better abstain altogether, remembering the disgraceful treatment which an Austrian officer received in one of these establishments. The best London porter and stout in draught is to be had at the Cock Tavern, 201, Fleet-street, and at the Rainbow Tavern, 15, Fleet-street, immediately opposite. Judges of ale recommend John O'Groat's, 61, Rupert-street, Haymarket; and the Edinburgh Castle, 322, Strand.

XI.—WATER COMPANIES.

The cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, and certain parishes and places adjacent thereto, are at present supplied with water by nine Companies, who exercise absolute and irresponsible discretion in the quality, price, and quantity, of the article they sell. These Companies are:—New River Company; East London Water Works Company; Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company; West Middlesex Water Works Company; Lambeth Water Works Company; Chelsea Water Works Company; Grand Junction Water Works Company; Kent Water Works Company; Hampstead Water Works Company.

The daily supply is nearly 46 millions of gallons per day, of which 20 millions are from the Thames, and 26 millions from the New River and other sources. This supply is equal, it is said, to a river 9 feet wide and 3 feet deep, running at two miles an hour. The City is entirely supplied from the New River and the River Lea; not by the Thames. The nine companies supply 271,795 tenements; the New River supplying 83,206 of that number.

The Thames has hitherto been at once our cistern and our cesspool; but this great disgrace is in some degree remedied, as far as supply is concerned by an Act passed in 1852 directing that on and after 31st of August, 1855, no companies, except the Chelsea Company, shall take water from any part of the Thames below Teddington Lock. The new system of

Main Drainage (1859-63) will, it is hoped, relieve the Thames from the second reproach of foulness.

The NEW RIVER is an artificial stream, 38 miles in length, about 18 feet wide and 4 feet deep, projected 1608-9, and completed 1620, by Sir Hugh Myddelton, a native of Denbigh, in Wales, and a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, for the purpose of supplying the City of London with water. Nearly ruined by his scheme, Myddelton parted with his interest in it to a company, called the New River Company, in whose hands it still remains, reserving to himself and his heirs for ever an annuity of 100*l.* per annum. This annuity ceased to be claimed about the year 1715. The river has its rise at Chadwell Springs, situated in meadows, midway between Hertford and Ware, runs for several miles parallel with the river *Lea*, from which it borrows water at Ware, and at last empties itself into 83,206 tenements, and down the throats of 800,000 persons, having run a very circuitous course from its source to London. The principal spring, marked by a stone erected by the Company, is now a spacious basin with an islet, containing a monument to Myddelton, erected, in 1800, by Mylne, the architect and engineer. The dividend for the year 1633, which is believed to have been the first, was 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* A single share bequeathed by Myddelton to the Goldsmiths' Company, for charitable purposes, produces 900*l.* a year. The main of the New River at Islington was, it is said, shut down at the time of the Great Fire of London in 1666; and it was believed by some, who pretended to the means of knowing, that the supply of water had been stopped by Captain John Graunt, a papist. The story, however, it is reasonable to think, was a mere party invention of those heated times. One of the figures in Tempest's Cries of London, executed and published in the reign of James II., carries "New River Water."

XII.—MAIN DRAINAGE.—SEWERAGE.

A new system of *Main Drainage* for London was decided on in 1858, and begun 1859. A series of large sewers have been constructed on either side of the Thames, at various levels, so as to intercept the sewage, and prevent its polluting the river in its passage through London. They discharge themselves by a general outfall channel at Barking

Creek on the left bank of the Thames, and at Erith Marshes on the right. The sewage of the low levels requires to be pumped up by steam-engines into the outfall channels, and are previously subjected to a process of deodorising. The estimated cost of executing this extensive design is three millions sterling. On the S. side of the Thames the high level channels (10 miles long) begin at Clapham the low level (11 miles) at Putney, both uniting at Deptford Creek; thence proceeding to Erith, 7 miles. On the N. or City side of the Thames, three systems of sewers, beginning at Hampstead, Kilburn, and the river embankment, meet together on the river Lea. The works at Bow Creek, below Blackwall, in bridges, aqueducts, culverts, and conduits, are on the most stupendous scale. The ordinary daily amount of London sewerage discharged into the River Thames on the N. side has been calculated at 7,045,120 cubic feet, and on the south side 2,457,600 cubic feet, making a total of 9,502,720 cubic feet, or a quantity equivalent to a surface of more than 36 acres in extent and 6 feet in depth. Of the 9 square miles of the London district on the S. side, *three* miles are from 6 to 7 feet below high water-mark, so that the locality may be said to be drained only for 4 hours out of the 12, and during these 4 hours very imperfectly. Formerly the sewers emptied themselves into the Thames at various levels. When the tide rose above the orifices of these sewers, the whole drainage of the district was stopped until the tide receded again, rendering the whole river side system of sewers in Kent and Surrey a succession of cesspools. Within the City of London alone, which is said to include about 50 miles of streets, alleys, and courts, there are 49 miles of sewerage.

XIII.—TOWER OF LONDON.

TOWER OF LONDON, the most celebrated fortress in Great Britain, stands immediately *without* the former City walls, on the left or Middlesex bank of the Thames, and "below bridge," between the Custom House and St. Katherine Docks.

"This Tower," says Stow, "is a citadel to defend or command the City; a royal palace for assemblies or treaties; a prison of state for the most dangerous offenders; the only place of coinage for all England at this time; the armoury for warlike provisions; the treasury of the ornaments and jewels of the Crown; and general conserver of most of the records of the King's courts of justice at Westminster."—*Stow*, p. 23.

Tradition has carried its erection many centuries earlier than our records:—

"*Prince.* Where shall we sojourn till our coronation?
"*Gloster.* Where it seems best unto your royal self.
If I may counsel you, some day or two
Your highness will repose you at the Tower.
"*Prince.* I do not like the Tower, of any place.—
Did Julius Cæsar build that place, my lord?
"*Buck.* He did, my gracious lord, begin that place,
Which since succeeding ages have re-edified.
"*Prince.* Is it upon record, or else reported
Successively from age to age, he built it?
"*Buck.* Upon record, my gracious lord."
Shakspeare, King Richard III., Act iii., sc. 1.

"This is the way
To Julius Cæsar's ill-erected Tower."
Shakspeare, King Richard II., Act v., sc.

"Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed."
Gray, The Bard.

Antiquaries fail to confirm tradition in the remote antiquity assigned to the Tower. The oldest part of the existing structure is *the Keep*, or great white and square tower in the centre, called the *White Tower*, built by William the Conqueror (circ. 1078), the King appointing Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, to be principal surveyor. The chapel in this Tower, long used as a Record Room, is one of the most complete remaining specimens of a Norman church, on a small scale; massive with plain barrel vault and square piers.

The Tower was formerly accessible by four gates: the Lions' Gate, on the W. side, where the lions and King's beasts were kept, still the principal entrance; by the Water Gate, for receipt of boats and small vessels; by the Iron Gate, a great and strong gate, but not usually opened; and by Traitors' Gate, a small postern with a drawbridge, fronting the Thames, seldom let down but for the receipt of some great persons, prisoners.

"On through that gate misnamed, through which before
Went Sidney, Russell, Raleigh, Cranmer, More."
Rogers's Human Life.

It was also defended by a broad, deep ditch of water, long an eyesore and unwholesome, more like a sewer than the wet ditch of a fortification; till it was drained and made a garden, as we now see it, in 1843. The towers within the fortress are called the Lion Tower; the Middle Tower; the Bell Tower, said to have been the prison of Fisher, Bishop of

Rochester, and afterwards of Queen Elizabeth; the Bloody Tower, so called from the sons of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered there, and described by the Duke of Wellington as the best, if not the only good place of security, at the disposition of the officers of the Tower, in which state prisoners can be placed;* the Beauchamp, or Wakefield Tower, on the W. side, carefully restored in 1853 by Mr. Salvin, the place of imprisonment of Anna Boleyn, and scratched over with inscriptions cut by prisoners confined within its walls. It derives its name from Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, imprisoned in it in 1397;—the Develin Tower; the Bowyer Tower, on the N. side, where the Duke of Clarence, it is traditionally believed, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey; the Brick Tower, on the N.E. side, the prison, it is said, of Lady Jane Grey; the Martin Tower, near the site of the Jewel House; and the Salt Tower, on the E. side, containing the curious sphere, with the signs of the zodiac, &c., engraved on the walls, May 30th, 1561, by Hugh Draper, of Bristol, committed to the Tower in 1560, on suspicion of sorcery and practice against Sir William St. Lowe and his lady. It is much to be regretted that the several Towers, more especially the fine old Norman chapel in the White Tower, are not accessible to the public. The keeper of the Tower was called the Lieutenant of the Tower, whose lodgings were in the S.W. part of the building, to the left of the Bloody Tower. Opposite to the church, at the S.W. corner of the Tower Green, are "The Lieutenant's Lodgings," a structure of the time of Henry VIII., now the residence of the Governor. In a room of this house, called the Council Chamber, the commissioners met to examine Guy Fawkes and his accomplices; an event commemorated by a curious monument, constructed of party-coloured marbles, and with inscriptions in Latin and Hebrew. In another part of this building is an inscription carved on an old mantelpiece relating to the Countess of Lenox, grandmother of James the First, "commitede prysner to thys Logynge for the Marige of her Sonne, my Lord Henry Darnle and the Queene of Scotlande." The present representative of the "Lieutenant" is called Constable of the Tower, an office held by the late Duke of Wellington.

Visitors are conducted over the Tower armouries by the warders of the Tower, generally old soldiers, who wear the dress of the yeomen of the guard of the reign of Henry VIII. The entrance is by the gate next Tower Hill, where tickets must be bought at the Ticket-office, on your right as

* Appendix I. to Eighth Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records.

you enter, price 6*d.* for the Armoury, and 6*d.* for the Jewel-house each person. The warders conduct parties of twelve every half-hour from half-past 10 to 4 inclusive.

The Horse Armoury is contained in a handsome gallery 150 feet long by 33 feet wide, built in 1826 on the south side of the White Tower. The general assignment of the suits and arrangement of the gallery were made by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, and author of A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour. The centre is occupied by a line of equestrian figures, 22 in number, clothed in the armour of various reigns, from the time of Edward I. to James II. (1272—1688). Each suit is assigned, for the sake of chronology, to some king or knight, but none are known to have been worn by the persons to whom they are assigned, except in a very few instances (such as Henry VIII.; Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Henry, Prince of Wales; and Charles I.). *Observe.*—In the centre of this gallery, suit of the time of Edward I. (1272—1307), consisting of a hauberk with sleeves and chausses and hood with camail; the emblazoned surcoat and baudric are modern; the spurs are prick-spurs. Suit of the time of Henry VI. (1422—1461); the back and breast-plates are flexible, the sleeves and skirt of chain mail, the gauntlets fluted, the helmet a salade armed with a frontlet and surmounted by a crest. Suit of the time of Edward IV. (1461—1483); the vamplate or guard of the tilting-lance is ancient, the war-saddle is of later date. Suit of ribbed armour of the time of Richard III. (1483—1485), worn by the Marquis of Waterford at the Eglinton Tournament. Suit of fluted armour, of German fabric, of the time of Henry VII. (1485—1509), the knight dismounted; the helmet is called a burgonet, and was invented by the Burgundians. Suit of fluted armour of the same reign; the armour of the horse is complete all but the flanchards. Suit of damasked armour, known to have been worn by Henry VIII. (1509—1547); the stirrups are curious from their great size. Two suits of the same reign, called Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. Suit in central recess (behind you) of German workmanship, very fine, and originally gilt, made to commemorate the union of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon. The badges of this king and queen, the rose and pomegranate, are engraved on various parts of the armour. On the fans of the genouillères is the Sheaf of Arrows, the device adopted by Ferdinand, the father of Katherine, on his conquest of Granada. Henry's badges, the Portcullis, the Fleur-de-lys, and the Red Dragon, also appear; and on the edge of the

GROUND PLAN OF THE TOWER.

A Lion Tower.
B Middle Tower.
C Bell Tower.
D Lieutenant's Lodgings.
E Bloody Tower.
F Entrance to Armouries.
G Salt Tower.
H Brick Tower,—Lady Jane Grey confined in.
I Bowyer Tower,—Duke of Clarence murdered in.
K Beauchamp Tower,—Anna Boleyn imprisoned in.
L Entrance Gate.

lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair, "H.K.," united by a true-lover's knot. The same letters similarly united by a knot, which includes also a curious love-badge formed of a half rose and half pomegranate, are engraved on the croupière of the horse. Suit of the time of Edward VI. (1547—1553), embossed and embellished with the badges of Burgundy and Granada, and formerly exhibited as the suit of Edward the Black Prince. Suit assigned to Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon (1555). Suit actually worn by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, of the time of Queen Elizabeth; the Earl's initials, R. D., are engraved on the genouillères, and his cognizance of the Bear and Ragged Staff on the chanfron of the horse. Suit assigned to Sir Henry Lea (1570), and formerly exhibited as the suit of William the Conqueror. Suit assigned to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (1581), and worn by the King's champion at the coronation of George II. Suit of the time of James I., formerly shown as the suit of Henry IV. Suits assigned to Sir Horace Vere and Thomas, Earl of Arundel, of the time of James I. Suit actually made for Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., richly gilt, and engraved with battles, sieges, &c. Suit assigned to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. Suit made for Charles I. when Prince of Wales. Suit assigned to Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Richly gilt suit presented to Charles I., when Prince of Wales; this suit was laid on the coffin of the great Duke of Marlborough at his first interment in Westminster Abbey; the face of the king was carved by Grinling Gibbons. Suit, with burgonet, assigned to Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Suit assigned to James II., but evidently of William III.'s reign, from the W.R. engraved on several parts of it; the face was carved by Grinling Gibbons for Charles II. *Observe,* in other parts of the gallery, and in the cabinets, (ask the warder to show them to you,) suit of the time of Henry VIII., formerly exhibited as John of Gaunt's. Suit, "rough from the hammer," said in the old inventories to have belonged to Henry VIII. Asiatic suit (platform, north side) from Tong Castle, in Shropshire, probably of the age of the Crusades, and the oldest armour in the Tower collection. "Anticke head-piece," with ram's horns and spectacles on it, assigned in the old inventories to Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, and probably worn by him. Ancient warder's horn of carved ivory. Helmet, belt, straight sword, and scimitars of Tippoo Saib. Maltese cannon (of exquisite workmanship, "Philip Lattarellus, delin. et sculp. 1773") taken by the French in 1798, and, while on its passage from Malta to Paris, captured

by Captain Foote, of the Seahorse frigate; the barrel is covered with figures in *alto relievo;* in one part is the portrait of the Grand Master of Malta; the centre of each wheel represents the sun.

Queen Elizabeth's Armoury is entered from the Horse Armoury by a narrow staircase, ornamented with two coloured carvings in wood, called "Gin and Beer," from the old buttery at Greenwich Palace, and a suit of armour, sent to Charles II. by the Great Mogul. This interesting room (recently cased with wood in the Norman style) is within the White Tower; and the visitor would do well to examine the thickness of the walls (fourteen feet thick), and to enter the cell, dark and small, traditionally reputed to have been the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh. On your left (as you enter it) are three inscriptions, rudely carved in the stone (left open for inspection) by prisoners, in the reign of Queen Mary, concerned in the plot of Sir Thomas Wyatt.

"He that indureth to the ende shall be savid M. 10. R. Rydson. Gent. Ano. 1553."

"Be faithful vnto the deth and I wil give thee a crowne of life. T. Fane, 1554."

"T. Culpeper of Darford."

Observe.—Early shields hung round the walls. Two white bows of yew, recovered in 1841 from the wreck of the Mary Rose, sunk off Spithead in 1545; they are fresh in appearance, as if they had been newly delivered out of the bowyer's hands. Spontoon of the guard of Henry VIII. "Great Holly Water Sprincle with thre gonnes in the top," of the time of Henry VIII. The "Iron Coller of Torment taken from y^e^ Spanyard in y^e^ year 1588." "The Cravat," an iron instrument for confining at once the head, hands, and feet. Matchlock petronel ornamented with the badges of Henry VIII., the rose surmounted by a crown and the fleur-de-lys, with the initials H.R., and other devices. Partizan engraved with the arms of Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester, of the time of Charles I., and formerly exhibited as "the Spanish General's Staff." Heading-axe, said to have been used in the execution of the Earl of Essex in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Block on which Lord Lovat was beheaded, in 1746; Lord Lovat was the last person beheaded in this country: it was a *new* block for the occasion. Thumbikins, or thumbscrews. A Lochaber axe. Matchlock arquebuse, time of Henry VIII. Shield of the sixteenth century, with the death of Charles the Bold in high relief upon it. The cloak on which General Wolfe died before Quebec. Sword and belt of the Duke of York, second son of King George III.

Do not fail to examine with attention the cannon and other trophies without the walls of the White Tower, on the south side. Several of these interesting remains of early gunnery were seriously damaged in the great fire of the 30th of October, 1841, in which the store-house of arms, built in the reign of William III., was burnt to the ground.—*Observe.*—No. 7, a chamber gun of the time of Henry VI. No. 17, a portion of a large brass gun of the time of Henry VIII., said to have belonged to the Great Harry, of which we have a representation in the curious picture at Hampton Court. No. 18, a gun of the same reign, and thus inscribed, "Thomas Semeur Knyght was master of the King's Ordynance whan Iohn and Robert Owen Brethren made thys Pece Anno Domini 1546." Iron serpent with chamber, time of Henry VIII., recovered from the wreck of the Mary Rose, sunk off Spithead, in 1545, Brass gun taken from the Chinese in 1842, and thus inscribed, "RICHARD: PHILIPS: MADE: THIS: PECE: AN: DNI: 1601." Two brass guns, called "Charles" and "Le Téméraire," captured from the French at Cherbourg, in 1758, bearing the arms of France and the motto of Louis XIV., "Ultima ratio regum." Large mortar employed by William III., at the siege of Namur.

The Jewel-house within the Tower was kept by a particular officer called "The Master of the Jewel-house," formerly esteemed the first Knight Bachelor of England. The treasures constituting the Regalia are arranged in a glazed iron cage in the centre of a well-lighted room, with an ample passage for visitors to walk round. *Observe.*—St. Edward's Crown, made for the coronation of Charles II., and used in the coronations of all our Sovereigns since his time. This is the crown placed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the head of the Sovereign at the altar, and the identical crown which Blood stole from the Tower on the 9th of May, 1671.—The New State Crown, made for the coronation of Queen Victoria; a cap of purple velvet, enclosed by hoops of silver, and studded with a profusion of diamonds; it weighs 1¾lb. The large unpolished ruby is said to have been worn by Edward the Black Prince; the sapphire is of great value, and the whole crown is estimated at 111,900*l.*—The Prince of Wales's crown, of pure gold, unadorned by jewels.—The Queen Consort's Crown, of gold, set with diamonds, pearls, &c.—The Queen's Diadem, or circlet of gold, made for the coronation of Marie d'Este, Queen of James II.—St. Edward's staff, of beaten gold, 4 feet 7 inches in length, surmounted by an orb and cross, and shod with a steel spike.

The orb is said to contain a fragment of the true Cross.—The Royal Sceptre, or Sceptre with the Cross, of gold, 2 feet 9 inches in length; the staff is plain, and the pommel is ornamented with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The fleurs-de-lys with which this sceptre was formerly adorned have been replaced by golden leaves bearing the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The cross is covered with jewels of various kinds, and has in the centre a large table diamond.—The Rod of Equity, or Sceptre with the Dove, of gold, 3 feet 7 inches in length, set with diamonds, &c. At the top is an orb, banded with rose diamonds, and surmounted with a cross, on which is the figure of a dove with expanded wings.—The Queen's Sceptre with the Cross, smaller in size, but of rich workmanship, and set with precious stones.—The Queen's Ivory Sceptre (but called the Sceptre of Queen Anna Boleyn), made for Marie d'Este, consort of James II. It is mounted in gold, and terminated by a golden cross, bearing a dove of white onyx.—Sceptre found behind the wainscotting of the old Jewel Office, in 1814; supposed to have been made for Q een Mary, consort of William III.—The Orb, of gold, 6 inches in diameter, banded with a fillet of the same metal, set with pearls, and surmounted by a large amethyst supporting a cross of gold.—The Queen's orb, of smaller dimensions, but of similar fashion and materials.—The Koh-i-Noor diamond, the prize of the army which conquered Lahore; it belonged to Runjeet Singh.—The Sword of Mercy, or Curtana, of steel, ornamented with gold, and pointless. —The Swords of Justice, Ecclesiastical and Temporal.—The Armillæ, or Coronation Bracelets, of gold, chased with the rose, fleur-de-lys, and harp, and edged with pearls. —The Royal Spurs, of gold, used in the coronation ceremony, whether the sovereign be King or Queen.—The Ampulla for the Holy Oil, in shape of an eagle.—The Gold Coronation Spoon, used for receiving the sacred oil from the ampulla at the anointing of the sovereign, and supposed to be the sole relic of the ancient regalia.—The Golden Salt Cellar of State, in the shape of a castle.—Baptismal Font, of silver gilt, used at the Christening of the Royal Children—Silver Wine Fountain, presented to Charles II. by the corporation of Plymouth.

The Lion Tower, containing the Tower Menagerie, was one of the sights of London from the time of Henry III. to the reign of William IV., (1834), when the few animals that remained were removed to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. A century ago the lions in the Tower were named after the reigning kings; and it was long a

vulgar belief, "that when the king dies, the lion of that name dies after him;" that the lions in the Tower were the best judges of the title of our British Kings, and always sympathised with our sovereigns. The present Refreshment-room, by the Ticket House, occupies the site.

Eminent Persons confined in the Tower.—Wallace, Mortimer.—John King of France.—Charles, Duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII., who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt. He acquired a very great proficiency in our language. A volume of his English poems, preserved in the British Museum, contains the earliest known representation of the Tower, which has often been engraved.—Queen Anna Boleyn, executed 1536, by the hangman of Calais, on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Queen Catherine Howard, fourth wife of Henry VIII., beheaded, 1541-2, on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower. Lady Rochford was executed at the same time.—Sir Thomas More.—Archbishop Cranmer.—Protector Somerset.—Lady Jane Grey, beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Sir Thomas Wyatt, beheaded on Tower Hill.—Devereux, Earl of Essex, beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Sir Walter Raleigh. (He was on three different occasions a prisoner in the Tower; once in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of his marriage, and twice in the reign of King James I. Here he began his History of the World; here he amused himself with his chemical experiments; and here his son, Carew Raleigh, was born.)—Lady Arabella Stuart and her husband, William Seymour, afterwards Duke of Somerset. (Seymour escaped from the Tower.)—Countess of Somerset, (for Overbury's murder).—Sir John Eliot. (Here he wrote The Monarchy of Man; and here he died, in 1632.)—Earl of Strafford.—Archbishop Laud.—Lucy Barlow, mother of the Duke of Monmouth. (Cromwell discharged her from the Tower in July, 1656.)—Sir William Davenant.—Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham.—Colonel Hutchinson, at the Restoration of Charles II.

"His chamber was a room where 'tis said the two young princes, King Edward the Fifth and his brother, were murdered in former days, and the room that led to it was a dark great room, that had no window in it, where the portcullis to one of the inward Tower gates was drawn up and let down, under which there sat every night a court of guard. There is a tradition that in this room the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmsey; from which murder this room and that joining it, where Mr. Hutchinson lay, was called the Bloody Tower."—*Mrs. Hutchinson.*

(Mrs. Hutchinson was the daughter of Sir Allen Apsley,

Lieutenant of the Tower, was herself born in the Tower, and, therefore, well acquainted with the traditions of the building.)—Sir Harry Vane, the younger.—Duke of Buckingham.—Earl of Shaftesbury.—Earl of Salisbury, temp. Charles II. (When Lord Salisbury was offered his attendants in the Tower, he only asked for his cook. The King was very angry.)—William, Lord Russell.—Algernon Sydney. —Seven Bishops, June 8th, 1688.—Lord Chancellor Jeffries, 1688.—The great Duke of Marlborough, 1692.—Sir Robert Walpole, 1712. (Granville, Lord Lansdowne, the poet, was afterwards confined in the same apartment, and wrote a copy of verses on the occasion.)—Harley, Earl of Oxford, 1715.—William Shippen, M.P. for Saltash (for saying, in the House of Commons, of a speech from the throne, by George I., "that the second paragraph of the King's speech seemed rather to be calculated for the meridian of Germany than Great Britain; and that 'twas a great misfortune that the King was a stranger to our language and constitution." He is the "downright Shippen" of Pope's poems).—Bishop Atterbury, 1722.

> "How pleasing Atterbury's softer hour,
> How shone his soul unconquered in the Tower!"—*Pope.*

(At his last interview with Pope, Atterbury presented him with a Bible. When Atterbury was in the Tower, Lord Cadogan was asked, "What shall we do with the man?" His reply was, "Fling him to the lions.")—Dr. Freind. (Here he wrote his History of Medicine.)—Earl of Derwentwater, Earl of Nithsdale, Lord Kenmuir. Derwentwater and Kenmuir were executed on Tower Hill. (Lord Nithsdale escaped from the Tower, Feb. 28th, 1715, dressed in a woman's cloak and hood, provided by his heroic wife, who remained behind in his place. The history of his escape, contrived and effected by his countess, with admirable coolness and intrepidity, is given by herself in an interesting letter to her sister,—see Mahon's "History of England," vols. i. and ii.)—Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, 1746. (The block on which Lord Lovat was beheaded is preserved in Queen Elizabeth's Armoury.)—John Wilkes, 1762. —Lord George Gordon, 1780.—Sir Francis Burdett, April 6th, 1810.—Arthur Thistlewood, 1820, the last person sent a prisoner to the Tower.

Persons murdered in.—Henry VI.—Duke of Clarence, drowned in a butt of Malmsey in a room in the Bowyer, or rather, it is thought, Bloody, Tower.—Edward V. and Richard, Duke of York: their supposed remains (preserved

in a cenotaph in Westminster Abbey) were found in the reign of Charles II., while digging the foundation for the present stone stairs to the Chapel of the White Tower.—Sir Thomas Overbury. (He was committed to the Tower, April 21st, 1613, and found dead in the Tower on Sept. 14th following. The manner of his poisoning is one of the most interesting and mysterious chapters in English History.)—Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex. (He was found in the Tower with his throat cut, July 13th, 1638.)

Persons born in.—Carew Raleigh (Sir Walter Raleigh's son).—Mrs. Hutchinson, the biographer of her husband.—Countess of Bedford (daughter of the infamous Countess of Somerset, and mother of William, Lord Russell).

The first stone of the Waterloo Barracks, a large building of questionable style intended to serve as a barrack and armoury, loop-holed, and capable of defence, was laid by the Duke of Wellington, June 14th, 1845, on the north side of the White Tower, on the site of the Grand Storehouse, built by William III., and burned down in 1841. The principal loss by that conflagration was 280,000 stand of muskets and small arms, ready for use, with a few others of antique make, with flint locks. The Ordnance stores in the Tower were estimated in 1849 at 640,023*l.* The area of the Tower, within the walls, is 12 acres and 5 poles; and the circuit outside of the ditch is 1050 yards. The portcullis, under the gateway of the Bloody Tower, was, according to the Duke of Wellington, the only one remaining in England, in a state of repair, and capable of being used.

The high ground to the N.W. of the Tower is called *Tower Hill.* Here till within the last 150 years stood a large scaffold and gallows of timber, for the execution of such traitors or transgressors as were delivered out of the Tower, or otherwise, to the sheriffs of London for execution.

Executi ns on Tower Hill.—Bishop Fisher, 1535.—Sir Thomas More, 1535.

"Going up the scaffold, which was so weak that it was ready to fall, he said hurriedly to the Lieutenant, 'I pray you, Master Lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself.'"—*Roper's Life.*

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, 1540.—Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, mother of Cardinal Pole, 1541.—Earl of Surrey, the poet, 1547.—Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudley, the Lord Admiral, beheaded, 1549, by order of his brother the Protector Somerset.—The Protector Somerset, 1552.—Sir Thomas Wyatt.—John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Northumberland, 1553.—Lord Guilford Dudley, (husband

of Lady Jane Grey,) 1553-4.—Sir Gervase Helwys, Lieutenant of the Tower, (executed for his share in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.)—Earl of Strafford, 1641.—Archbishop Laud, 1644-5.—Sir Harry Vane, the younger, 1662.—Viscount Stafford, 1680, beheaded on the perjured evidence of Titus Oates, and others.—Algernon Sydney, 1683.—Duke of Monmouth, 1685.—Earl of Derwentwater and Lord Kenmuir, implicated in the rebellion of 1715.—Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, 1746.—Simon, Lord Lovat, 1747, was not only the last person beheaded on Tower Hill, but the last person beheaded in this country.

Llewellyn's head was placed on the walls of the Tower. Lady Raleigh lodged on Tower Hill while her husband was a prisoner in the Tower. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born (1644) on the E. side of Tower Hill, within a court adjoining to London Wall. At a public-house on Tower Hill, known by the sign of the Bull, whither he had withdrawn to avoid his creditors, Otway, the poet, died (it is said, of want) April 14th, 1685. At a cutler's shop on Tower Hill, Felton bought the knife with which he stabbed the first Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family; it was a broad, sharp, hunting knife, and cost 1*s*. The second duke often repaired in disguise to the lodging of a poor person, "about Tower Hill," who professed skill in horoscopes.

The church of the Liberty of the Tower is called *St. Peter's ad Vincula*, and consists of a chancel, nave, and N. aisle; the pier columns are Early English; but the whole structure has been disfigured so often by successive alterations and additions, that little remains of the original building.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my disgust at the barbarous stupidity which has transformed this interesting little church into the likeness of a meeting-house in a manufacturing town. . . . In truth, there is no sadder spot on earth than this little cemetery. Death is there associated, not, as in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with genius and virtue, with public veneration and with imperishable renown; not, as in our humblest churches and churchyards, with everything that is most endearing in social and domestic charities; but with whatever is darkest in human nature and in human destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame."—*Macaulay's History of England*, i. 628.

Eminent Persons interred in St. Peter's Church.—Queen Anne Boleyn (beheaded 1536).

"Her body was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, that was made to put arrows in, and was buried in the chapel within the Tower before twelve o'clock."—*Bishop Burnet.*

Queen Katherine Howard (beheaded 1542).—Sir Thomas More.

"His head was put upon London Bridge; his body was buried in the chapel of St. Peter in the Tower, in the belfry, or as some say, as one entereth into the vestry, near unto the body of the holy martyr Bishop Fisher."—*Cresacre More's Life of Sir Thomas More*, p. 288.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex (beheaded 1540). Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury (beheaded 1541). Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudley, the Lord Admiral (beheaded 1549), by order of his brother, the Protector Somerset. The Protector Somerset (beheaded 1552). John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland (beheaded 1553).

"There lyeth before the High Altar, in St. Peter's Church, two Dukes between two Queenes, to wit, the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Northumberland, between Queen Anne and Queen Katherine, all four beheaded."—*Stow, by Howes*, p. 615.

Lady Jane Grey and her husband, the Lord Guilford Dudley (beheaded 1553-4). Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (beheaded 1600). Sir Thomas Overbury, poisoned in the Tower, and buried, according to the register, Sept. 15th, 1613. Sir John Eliot died a prisoner in the Tower, Nov. 27th, 1632; his son petitioned the King (Charles I.) that he would permit his father's body to be conveyed to Cornwall for interment, but the King's answer at the foot of the petition was, "Let Sir John Eliot's body be buried in the church of that parish where he died." Okey, the regicide. Duke of Monmouth (beheaded 1685), buried beneath the communion-table. John Rotier (d. 1703), the eminent medallist, and rival of Simon. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino (beheaded 1746). Simon, Lord Lovat (beheaded 1747). Colonel Gurwood, Editor of the Wellington Despatches (d. 1846). *Observe.*—Altar-tomb, with effigies of Sir Richard Cholmondeley and his wife; he was Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VII. Monument, with kneeling figures, to Sir Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower (d. 1564), and his son and successor, Sir Michael Blount. Monument in chancel to Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower (d. 1630), father of Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson. Inscribed stone on floor of nave, over the remains of Talbot Edwards (d. 1674), Keeper of the Regalia when Blood stole the crown. Here, in the lieutenancy of Pennington (the regicide Lord Mayor of London), one Kem, vicar of Low Leyton, in Essex, preached in a gown over a buff coat and scarf. Laud, who was a prisoner in the Tower at the time, records the circumstance, with becoming horror, in the History of his Troubles.

XIV.—CHURCHES.

Of the 98 parish churches within the walls of the City of London, at the time of the Great Fire, 85 were burnt down, and 13 unburnt; 53 were rebuilt, and 35 united to other parishes. "It is observed and is true in the late Fire of London," says Pepys in his Diary, "that the fire burned just as many parish churches as there were hours from the beginning to the end of the Fire; and next that there were just as many churches left standing in the rest of the city that was not burned, being, I think, 13 in all of each." There is a talk of removing many of the City churches to localities with larger Sunday population.

The following is the Yearly Value of some of the Church Livings in London :—

St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate	£1650
St. Giles's, Cripplegate	1580
St. Olave's, Hart-street	1891
St. Andrew's, Holborn	950
St. Catherine Coleman	550
St. Bartholomew the Less, the lowest	30
Lambeth	1500
St. Marylebone	1250
St. George's, Hanover-square	700
St. James's, Westminster	1160
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields	830
All Souls', Langham-place	850
St. Mary's, Islington	1155
St. Luke's, Chelsea	1003

The income of the Bishop of London is fixed at 10,000*l.* a-year.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, or the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, originally a Benedictine monastery—the "minster west" of St. Paul's, London. Here our Kings and Queens have been crowned, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria; and here very many of them are buried, some with and others without monuments.

A church existed here in the days of King Offa. A new one was erected by Edward the Confessor about 1065. No part of the present church can be identified with that, but there are remains of his building in the substructure of the Dormitory, or Chapel of the Pix, in the dark cloister south of the south transept. The oldest part of the present Abbey Church, the choir and transepts, date from the reign of Henry III., and are early pointed in style. The four

bays west of the transept are of Edward the First's time, and Early Dec. style; the remainder, to the west door, of the fifteenth century, built under Sir Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor, as Commissioner.

Dimensions.—Length, 416 feet, ditto of transept, 203 feet, ditto of choir, 155 feet; height from pavement, 101 feet 8 inches, height of towers, 225 feet.

Henry VII.'s Chapel is late Perpendicular, richly ornamented with panelling, &c.; and the western towers, designed by Wren, are in a debased style of mixed Grecian and Gothic.

The Abbey is open to public inspection between the hours of 11 and 3 generally; and also in the summer months between 4 and 6 in the afternoon. The Nave, Transepts, and Cloisters are free. The charge for admission to the rest of the Abbey (through which you are accompanied by a guide) is 6*d.* each person. The entrance is at the south transept, known as "Poets' Corner." The public are not admitted to view the monuments on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Fast Days, or during the hours of Divine Service, viz., Sundays, at 10 A.M., at 3 P.M., and *Evening Service* in the Nave at 7 P.M., and daily at 7.45 A.M., 10 A.M., and 3 P.M. About 2000 people attend the Sunday services.

The usual plan observed in viewing the Abbey is to examine Poets' Corner, and wait till a sufficient party is formed for a guide to accompany you through the chapels. If you find a party formed, you will save time by joining it at once. You can examine the open parts of the building afterwards at your own convenience. *Observe, in the chapels, &c., through which you are taken by the guide*—Part of an altar-decoration of the 13th or 14th century, 11 feet long by 3 feet high (under glass, and on your left as you enter).

"In the centre is a figure, intended for Christ, holding the globe, and in the act of blessing; an angel with a palm branch is on each side. The single figure at the left hand of the whole decoration is St. Peter. The compartments not occupied by figures were adorned with a deep-blue glass resembling lapis lazuli, with gold lines of foliage executed on it. The smaller spaces and mouldings were enriched with cameos and gems, some of which still remain. That the work was executed in England there can be little doubt."—*Eastlake on Oil Painting*, p. 176.

The *first* chapel you are shown is called the "Chapel of St. Benedict," or the "Chapel of the Deans of the College," several of whom are buried here. The principal tombs are those of Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury (d. 1376); the Countess of Hertford, sister to the Lord High Admiral Nottingham, so famous for his share in the defeat of the

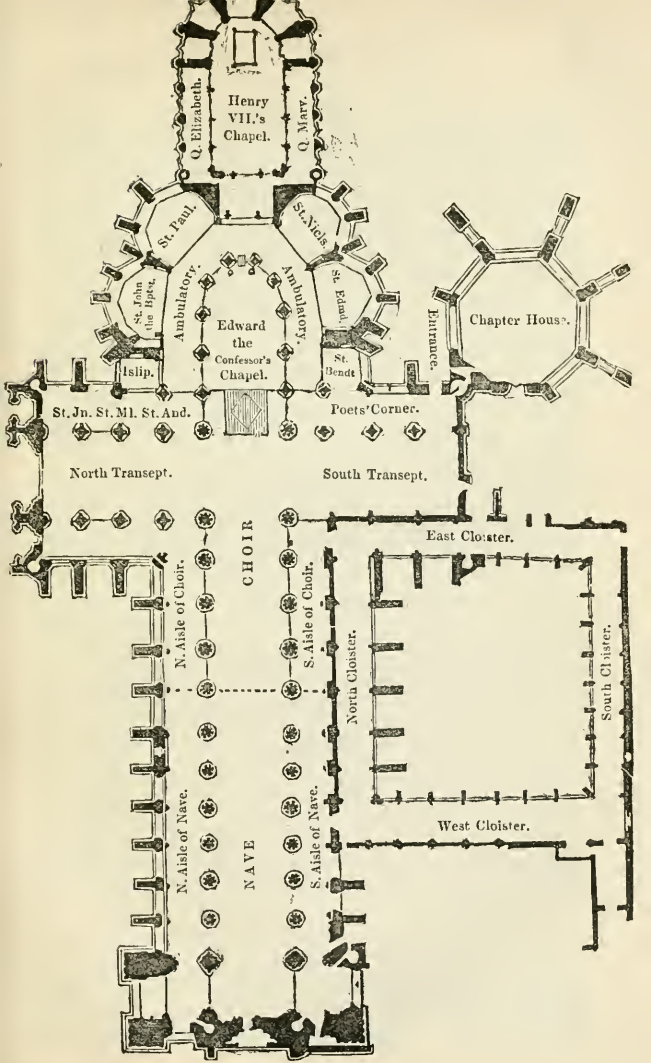
Spanish Armada (d. 1598); and Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James I. (d. 1645).

The *second* chapel is that of "St. Edmund," containing 20 monuments, of which that on your right as you enter, to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry III., and father of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1296), is the first in point of time and also the most important; the effigy exhibits the earliest existing instance in this country of the use of enamelled metal for monumental purposes. The other tombs and monuments of importance in this chapel are—tomb of John of Eltham, son of Edward II.; tomb with miniature alabaster figures, representing William of Windsor and Blanch de la Tour, children of Edward III.; monumental brass (the best in the Abbey), representing Eleanora de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, in her conventual dress, as a nun of Barking Abbey (d. 1399); monumental brass of Robert de Waldeby, Archbishop of York (d. 1397); effigy of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, grand-daughter of Henry VII., and mother of Lady Jane Grey; and alabaster statue of Elizabeth Russell, of the Bedford family—foolishly shown for many years as the lady who died by the prick of a needle.

The *third* chapel is that of "St. Nicholas," containing the monument of the wife of the Protector Somerset; the great Lord Burghley's monument to his wife Mildred, and their daughter Anne; Sir Robert Cecil's monument to his wife; and a large altar-tomb in the area, to the father and mother of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Steenie of James I.

The *fourth* chapel is that of the "Virgin Mary," called "Henry VII.'s Chapel," and entered by a flight of twelve steps beneath the Oratory of Henry V. The entrance gates are of oak, overlaid with brass, gilt, and wrought into various devices—the portcullis exhibiting the descent of the founder from the Beaufort family, and the crown and twisted roses the union that took place, on Henry's marriage, of the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster. The chapel consists of a central aisle, with five small chapels at the east end, and two side aisles, north and south. The banners and stalls appertain to the Knights of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, an order of merit next in rank in this country to the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the knights were formerly installed in this chapel; and the Dean of Westminster is Dean of the Order. The principal monuments in Henry VII.'s Chapel are—altar-tomb with effigies of Henry VII. and Queen (in the centre of the chapel), the

work of Peter Torrigiano, an Italian sculptor:—Lord Bacon calls it "one of the stateliest and daintiest tombs in Europe:" —the heads of the King and Queen were originally surmounted with crowns; the Perpendicular enclosure or screen is of brass, and the work of an English artist. In *South Aisle.*—Altar-tomb, with effigy (by Peter Torrigiano) of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Altar-tomb, with effigy of the mother of Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. Tomb, with effigy (by Cornelius Cure) of Mary, Queen of Scots, erected by James I., who brought his mother's body from Peterborough Cathedral, and buried it here. The face is very beautiful, and is now generally admitted to be the most genuine likeness of the Queen. Monument to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and his duchess;—the duke was assassinated by Felton in 1628: his younger son, Francis, who was killed in the Civil Wars, and his eldest son, the second and profligate duke, are buried with their father in the vault beneath. Statue of the first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, erected by her son, Horace Walpole, the great letter-writer. In *North Aisle*—Tomb, with effigy (by Maximilian Coult) of Queen Elizabeth (the lion-hearted Queen); her sister, Queen Mary, is buried in the same grave. Alabaster cradle, with effigy of Sophia, daughter of James I., who died when only three days old: James I. and Anne of Denmark, Henry Prince of Wales, the Queen of Bohemia, and Arabella Stuart are buried beneath. Monument to Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, and his duchess, of the time of James I. (La Belle Stuart is buried beneath this monument). Monument to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who restored King Charles II. Sarcophagus of white marble, containing certain bones accidentally discovered (1674) in a wooden chest below the stairs which formerly led to the chapel of the White Tower, and believed to be the remains of Edward V. and his brother Richard, Duke of York, murdered (1483) by order of their uncle, King Richard III. Monuments to Saville, Marquis of Halifax, the statesman and wit (d. 1695);—to Montague, Earl of Halifax, the patron of the men of genius of his time (d. 1715), (here Addison and Craggs are buried)—to Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the patron of Dryden, with its inscription, "Dubius, sed non Improbus, Vixi." Recumbent figure, by Sir R. Westmacott, of the Duke of Montpensier, brother to Louis Philippe, late King of the French. The statues in the architecture of this chapel are commended by Flaxman for "their natural simplicity, and grandeur of character and drapery." Charles II., William and Mary, and



GROUND PLAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Queen Anne are buried in a vault at the east end of the south aisle;—George II. and Queen Caroline,—Frederick, Prince of Wales, the father of George III.,—and William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, in a vault in the central aisle. The remains of George II. and his Queen lie mingled together, a side having been taken by the King's own direction from each of the coffins for this purpose: the two sides which were withdrawn were seen standing against the wall when the vault was opened for the last time in 1837.

The *fifth* chapel is "St. Paul's." *Observe.*—Altar-tomb on your right as you enter to Lodowick Robsart, Lord Bourchier, standard-bearer to Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. Altar-tomb of Sir Giles Daubeny (Lord Chamberlain to Henry VII.) and his lady. Stately monument against the wall to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he sat as Chancellor at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay. Monuments to Viscount Dorchester, and Francis, Lord Cottington, of the time of Charles I. Colossal portrait-statue of James Watt, the great engineer, by Sir Francis Chantrey—cost 6000*l.*; the inscription by Lord Brougham. Archbishop Usher is buried in this chapel;—his funeral was conducted with great pomp by command of Cromwell, who bore half the expense of it; the other half fell very heavily on his relations.

The *sixth* chapel (the most interesting of all) occupies the space at the back of the high altar of the Abbey; is called the "Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor," or the "Chapel of the Kings," and is entered from the ambulatory by a temporary staircase. The centre of this chapel is taken up by the shrine of King Edward the Confessor, erected in the reign of Henry III., and richly inlaid with mosaic work: of the original Latin inscription, only a few letters remain. The wainscot addition at the top was erected in the reign of Mary I., by Abbot Fekenham. Henry IV. was seized with his last illness while performing his devotions at this shrine. No part of this chapel should be overlooked. *Observe.*—Altar-tomb, with bronze effigy of Henry III. (the effigy of the king very fine). Altar-tomb of Edward I., composed of five large slabs of Purbeck marble, and carrying this appropriate inscription:—

"EDWARDVS PRIMVS SCOTORVM MALLEUS—HIC EST."

When the tomb was opened in 1774, the body of the King was discovered almost entire, with a crown of tin gilt upon his head, a sceptre of copper gilt in his right hand, and a sceptre and dove of the same materials in his left; and in

this state he is still lying. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I.; the figure of the Queen was the work of Master William Torell, goldsmith, *i.e.*, Torelli, an Italian, and is much and deservedly admired for its simplicity and beauty; the iron work (recently restored) was the work of a smith living at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Edward III.; the sword and shield of state, carried before the King in France, are placed by the side of the tomb. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Philippa, Queen of Edward III. Altar-tomb, with effigies of Richard II. and his Queen. Altar-tomb and chantry of Henry V., the hero of Agincourt; the head of the King was of solid silver, and the figure was plated with the same metal; the head was stolen at the Reformation; the helmet, shield, and saddle of the King are still to be seen on a bar above the turrets of the chantry. Grey slab, formerly adorned with a rich brass figure (a few nails are still to be seen), covering the remains of Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III., murdered by order of his nephew, Richard II. Small altar-tomb of Margaret of York, infant daughter of Edward IV. Small altar-tomb of Elizabeth Tudor, infant daughter of Henry VII. Brass, much worn, representing John de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Richard II.: Richard loved him so much, that he ordered his body to be buried in the Chapel of the Kings. The two Coronation Chairs, still used at the coronations of the Sovereigns of Great Britain—one containing the famous stone of Scone on which the Scottish Kings were crowned, and which Edward I. carried away with him, as an evidence of his absolute conquest of Scotland. This stone is 26 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 11 inches thick, and is fixed in the bottom of the chair by cramps of iron; it is nothing more than a piece of reddish-grey sandstone squared and smoothed; —the more modern chair was made for the coronation of Mary, Queen of William III. The screen dividing the chapel from the Choir was erected in the reign of Henry VI.: beneath the cornice runs a series of 14 sculptures in bas-relief, representing the principal events, real and imaginary, in the life of Edward the Confessor; the pavement of the chapel, much worn, is contemporary with the shrine of the Confessor.

The *seventh* chapel is that of "St. Erasmus," and through it (it has nothing to detain you) you enter the *eighth* chapel, dedicated to "St. John the Baptist," containing the tombs of several early Abbots of Westminster; Abbot William de Colchester (d. 1420); Abbot Mylling (d. 1492); Abbot

Fascet (d. 1500). *Observe.*—The very large and stately monument to Cary, Lord Hunsdon, first cousin and Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth. Large altar-tomb of Cecil, Earl of Exeter (eldest son of the great Lord Burghley), and his two wives; the vacant space is said to have been intended for the statue of his second countess, but she disdainfully refused to lie on the left side. Monument to Colonel Popham, one of Cromwell's officers at sea, and the only monument to any of the Parliamentary party suffered to remain in the Abbey at the Restoration; the inscription, however, was turned to the wall; his remains were removed at the same time with those of Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, Blake, &c.

The *ninth* chapel is that of "Abbot Islip," containing the altar-tomb of Islip himself (d. 1532), and the monument to the great-nephew and eventually heir of Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor. The Hatton vault was purchased by William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, who is here interred, and whose monument, by the side of General Wolfe's, is without the chapel, in the aisle of the Abbey. The Wolfe monument was the work of Wilton, and cost 3000*l.*: the bas-relief (in lead, bronzed over) represents the march of the British troops from the river bank to the Heights of Abraham; this portion of the monument is by Capizzoldi.

The E. aisle of the North Transept was formerly divided by screens into the Chapels of St. John, St. Michael, and St. Andrew. Here are two of the finest monuments in the Abbey. *Observe.*—Four knights kneeling, and supporting on their shoulders a table, on which lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour; beneath is the recumbent figure of Sir Francis Vere, the great Low Country soldier of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Monument by Roubiliac (one of the last and best of his works) to Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale; the bottom of the monument is represented as throwing open its marble doors, and a sheeted skeleton is seen launching his dart at the lady, who has sunk affrighted into her husband's arms. "The dying woman," says Allan Cunningham, "would do honour to any artist. Her right arm and hand are considered by sculptors as the perfection of fine workmanship. Life seems slowly receding from her tapering fingers and quivering wrist." When Roubiliac was erecting this monument, he was found one day by Gayfere, the Abbey mason, standing with his arms folded, and his looks fixed on one of the knightly figures which support the canopy over the statue of Sir Francis Vere.

As Gayfere approached, the enthusiastic Frenchman laid his hand on his arm, pointed to the figure, and said, in a whisper, "Hush! hush! he vil speak presently."

The *Choir*, or cross of the transepts, affords the best point of view for examining the architecture of the Abbey. *Observe.*—Tomb of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, erected by the abbots and monks of Westminster, in 1308; tomb of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Edward III.; tomb of his countess; tomb of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (very fine—one of the best views of it is from the N. aisle).

"The monuments of Aymer de Valence and Edmund Crouchback are specimens of the magnificence of our sculpture in the reign of the two first Edwards. The loftiness of the work, the number of arches and pinnacles, the lightness of the spires, the richness and profusion of foliage and crockets, the solemn repose of the principal statue, the delicacy of thought in the group of angels bearing the soul, and the tender sentiment of concern variously expressed in the relations ranged in order round the basement, forcibly arrest the attention, and carry the thoughts not only to other ages, but to other states of existence."—*Flaxman.*

Tomb of Ann of Cleves, one of King Henry VIII.'s six wives. The rich mosaic pavement is an excellent specimen of the Opus Alexandrinum, and was placed here at the expense of Henry III., in the year 1268. The black and white pavement was laid at the expense of Dr. Busby, master of Westminster School.

Here the guide ceases to attend you, and you are left to your own leisure and information. You now enter the North Transept, where you will *Observe*—The inscribed stones covering the graves of the rival statesmen, Pitt and Fox.

"The mighty chiefs sleep side by side;
Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
'Twill trickle to his rival's bier."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Grattan, Canning, and Castlereagh; and the following monuments—to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, of the time of Charles I. and II. Roubiliac's monument to Sir Peter Warren, containing his fine figure of Navigation; Rysbrach's monument to Admiral Vernon, who distinguished himself at Carthagena; Bacon's noble monument to the great Lord Chatham, erected by the King and Parliament—cost 6000*l.*

"Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips."
Cowper, The Task.

Nollekens' large monument to the three naval captains who fell in Rodney's great victory of April 12th, 1782, erected by the King and Parliament—cost 4000*l.*; Flaxman's noble portrait-statue of the great Lord Mansfield, with Wisdom on one side, Justice on the other, and behind the figure of a youth, a criminal, by Wisdom delivered up to Justice—erected by a private person, who bequeathed 2500*l.* for the purpose; statue of Sir W. Follett, by Behnes; small monument, with bust, to Warren Hastings—erected by his widow; Sir R. Westmacott's Mrs. Warren and Child—one of the best of Sir Richard's works; Chantrey's three portrait-statues of Francis Horner, George Canning, and Sir John Malcolm; and Gibson's standing statue of Sir Robert Peel. The statue without an inscription is meant for John Philip Kemble, the actor. It was modelled by Flaxman, and executed by Hinchcliffe after Flaxman's death. It is very poor. In the N. aisle of the Choir (on your way to the Nave), *Observe*—Tablets to Henry Purcell (d. 1695), and Dr. Blow (d. 1708), two of our greatest English musicians—the Purcell inscription is attributed to Dryden; portrait-statues of Sir Stamford Raffles, by Chantrey; and of Wilberforce, by S. Joseph.

Observe in *Nave.*—Small stone, in the middle of the N. aisle (fronting Killigrew's monument), inscribed, "O Rare Ben Jonson." The poet is buried here standing on his feet, and the inscription was done, as Aubrey relates, "at the charge of Jack Young (afterwards knighted), who, walking here when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteen-pence to cut it." When the nave was re-laid, about fifteen years ago, the true stone was taken away, and the present uninteresting square placed in its stead. Tom Killigrew, the wit, is buried by the side of Jonson; and his son, who fell at the battle of Almanza, in 1707, has a monument immediately opposite. Monument, with inscriptions in Hebrew, Greek, Ethiopic, and English, to Sir Samuel Morland's wives; —Morland was secretary to Thurloe, Oliver Cromwell's secretary. Monument to Sir Palmes Fairborne, with a fine epitaph in verse by Dryden. Monument to Sir William Temple, the statesman and author, his wife, sister-in-law, and child;—this was erected pursuant to Temple's will. Monument to Sprat, the poet, and friend of Cowley. (Bishop Atterbury is buried opposite this monument, in a vault which he made for himself when Dean of Westminster, "as far," he says to Pope, "from kings and kæsars as the space will admit of.") Monument, with bust, of Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, chief minister to Queen Anne "during the first nine glorious years of her reign." Monument to Heneage

Twysden, who wrote the genealogy of the Bickerstaff family in the Tatler, and fell at the battle of Blaregnies in 1709. Monument to Secretary Craggs, with fine epitaph in verse by Pope. Sitting statue of Wordsworth, the poet, by Lough. Monument to Congreve, the poet, erected at the expense of Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, to whom, for reasons not known or mentioned, he bequeathed a legacy of about 10,000*l.*

"When the younger Duchess exposed herself by placing a monument and silly epitaph of her own composing and bad spelling to Congreve in Westminster Abbey, her mother quoting the words said, 'I know not what pleasure she might have had in his company, but I am sure it was no honour.'"—*Horace Walpole.*

In front of Congreve's monument Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, is buried, "in a very fine Brussells lace head," says her maid; "a Holland shift with a tucker and double ruffles of the same lace; a pair of new kid gloves, and her body wrapped up in a winding-sheet." Hence the allusion of the satirist:—

> Odious! in woollen; 'twould a saint provoke!
> (Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke)—
> No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
> Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face;
> One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead—
> And—Betty—give this cheek a little red."—*Pope.*

Under the organ-screen—Monuments to Sir Isaac Newton, designed by Kent, and executed by Rysbrach—cost 500*l.*, and to Earl Stanhope. To Dr. Mead, the physician (d. 1754). Three monuments by Roubiliac, in three successive windows; to Field-Marshal Wade, whose part in putting down the Rebellion of 1745 is matter of history; to Major-General Fleming, and Lieutenant-General Hargrave. The absurd monument, by Nicholas Read, to Rear-Admiral Tyrrel (d. 1766): its common name is "The Pancake Monument." Heaven is represented with clouds and cherubs, the depths of the sea with rocks of coral and madrepore; the admiral is seen ascending into heaven, while Hibernia sits in the sea with her attendants, and points to the spot where the admiral's body was committed to the deep. Monument of Major-General Stringer Lawrence, erected by the East India Company, "in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent services in the command of their forces on the coast of Coromandel, from 1746 to 1756." Monument, by Flaxman, to Captain Montague, who fell in Lord Howe's victory of June 1st. Monument to Major Andrè, shot by the Americans as a spy in the year 1780:—erected at the

expense of George III., and the figure of Washington on the bas-relief has been renewed with a head on three different occasions, "the wanton mischief of some schoolboy," says Charles Lamb, "fired, perhaps, with raw notions of transatlantic freedom. The mischief was done," he adds, —he is addressing Southey,—"about the time that you were a scholar there. Do you know anything about the unfortunate relic?" This sly allusion to the early political principles of the great poet caused a temporary cessation of friendship with the essayist.—Sir R. Westmacott's monument to Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812—cost 5250*l.* Monuments to William Pitt—cost 6300*l.*; and C. J. Fox (there is no inscription); both by Sir Richard Westmacott. Terminal busts to Zachary Macaulay, father of the historian, and Sir James Mackintosh. Monument by Baily, R.A., to Vassall Fox, Lord Holland. *Observe.*—In south aisle of Choir, recumbent figure of William Thynn, Receiver of the Marches in the reign of Henry VIII. Good bust, by Le Sœur, of Lord Chief Justice Richardson, in the reign of Charles I. Monument to Thomas Thynn, of Longleat, who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682; he was shot in his coach, and the bas-relief contains a representation of the event.

"A Welshman bragging of his family, said his father's effigy was set up in Westminster Abbey: being asked whereabouts, he said, 'In the same monument with Squire Thynn, for he was his coachman.'"—*Joe Miller's Jests.*

Monument to Dr. South, the great divine (d. 1716); he was a prebendary of this church. Monument, by F. Bird (in the worst taste), to Sir Cloudesley Shovel (d. 1707). Monument to Dr. Busby, master of Westminster School (d. 1695). * Honorary monument to Sir Godfrey Kneller, with fine epitaph in verse by Pope. Honorary monument, by T. Banks, R.A., to Dr. Isaac Watts (d. 1741), who was buried in Bunhill-fields. Bust, by Flaxman, of Pasquale de Paoli, the Corsican chief (d. 1807). Monument to Dr. Burney, the Greek scholar; the inscription by Dr. Parr.

In Poets' Corner, occupying nearly a half of the South Transept, and so called from the tombs and honorary monuments of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, and several of our

* The word honorary, as here used, is meant to imply that the person to whom the monument is erected is buried elsewhere.

greatest poets, *Observe*—Tomb of Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry (d. 1400); erected in 1555, by Nicholas Brigham, a scholar of Oxford, and himself a poet; —Chaucer was originally buried in this spot, Brigham removing his bones to a more honourable tomb (a committee has been formed to restore this tomb). Monument to Edmund Spenser, author of the Faërie Queene; erected at the expense of 'Anne Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery,' and renewed in 1778 at the instigation of Mason, the poet; —Spenser died in King-street, Westminster, "from lack of bread," and was buried here at the expense of Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Essex. Honorary monument to Shakspeare; erected in the reign of George II., from the designs of Kent; —when Pope was asked for an inscription, he wrote:—

> "Thus Britons love me, and preserve my fame,
> Free from a Barber's or a Benson's name."

We shall see the sting of this presently: Shakspeare stands like a sentimental dandy. Monument to Michael Drayton, a poet of Queen Elizabeth's reign, erected by the same 'Anne Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery;' the epitaph in verse by Ben Jonson, and very fine. Tablet to Ben Jonson, erected in the reign of George II., a century after the poet's death. Honorary bust of Milton, erected in 1737, at the expense of Auditor Benson: "In the inscription," says Dr. Johnson, "Mr. Benson has bestowed more words upon himself than upon Milton;" so in the Dunciad—

> "On poets' tombs see Benson's titles writ."

Honorary monument to Butler, author of Hudibras, erected in 1721, by John Barber, a printer, and Lord Mayor of London. Grave of Sir William Davenant, with the short inscription, "O rare Sir William Davenant." (May, the poet, and historian of the Long Parliament, was originally buried in this grave.) Monument to Cowley, erected at the expense of the second and last Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; the epitaph by Sprat. Bust of Dryden erected at the expense of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

> "This Sheffield raised: the sacred dust below
> Was Dryden once: the rest who does not know."—*Pope.*

The bust by Scheemakers is very fine. Honorary monument to Shadwell, the antagonist of Dryden, erected by his son. Honorary monument to John Philips, author of The Splendid Shilling (d. 1708).

"When the inscription for the monument of Philips, in which he was said to be *uni Miltono secundus*, was exhibited to Dr. Sprat, then Dean of Westminster, he refused to admit it; the name of Milton was in his opinion too detestable to be read on the wall of a building dedicated to devotion. Atterbury, who succeeded him, being author of the inscription, permitted its reception. 'And such has been the change of public opinion,' said Dr. Gregory, from whom I heard this account, 'that I have seen erected in the church a bust of that man whose name I once knew considered as a pollution of its walls."—*Dr. Johnson.*

Monument of Matthew Prior, erected by himself, as the last piece of human vanity.

"As doctors give physic by way of prevention,
Mat, alive and in health, of his tombstone took care:
For delays are unsafe, and his pious intention
May haply be never fulfill'd by his heir.

"Then take Mat's word for it, the sculptor is paid:
That the figure is fine, pray believe your own eye;
Yet credit but lightly what more may be said,
For we flatter ourselves and teach marble to lie."—*Prior.*

The bust, by A. Coysevox, was a present to Prior from Louis XIV., and the epitaph, written by Dr. Friend, famous for long epitaphs:—

"Friend, for your epitaphs I griev'd
Where still so much is said;
One half will never be believ'd,
The other never read."—*Pope.*

Monument to Nicholas Rowe, author of the tragedy of Jane Shore, erected by his widow; epitaph by Pope. Monument to John Gay, author of The Beggars' Opera; the short and irreverent epitaph, *Life is a jest, &c.*, is his own composition; the verses beneath it are by Pope. Statue of Addison, by Sir R. Westmacott, erected 1809. Honorary monument to Thomson, author of The Seasons, erected 1762, from the proceeds of a subscription edition of his works. Honorary tablet to Oliver Goldsmith, by Nollekens; the Latin inscription by Dr. Johnson, who, in reply to a request that he would celebrate the fame of an author in the language in which he wrote, observed, that he never would consent to disgrace the walls of Westminster Abbey with an English inscription. Honorary monument to Gray, author of An Elegy in a Country Churchyard (the verse by Mason, the monument by Bacon, R.A.). Honorary monument to Mason, the poet, and biographer of Gray (the inscription, it is said, by Bishop Hurd). Honorary monument to Anstey, author of the Bath Guide. Inscribed gravestone over Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Honorary bust of Robert Southey, by H. Weekes. Inscribed gravestone over Thomas Campbell, author of the Pleasures of Hope, and standing statue by W. C. Marshall, R.A.

In that part of the South Transept not included in Poets' Corner, *Observe*—Monument to Isaac Casaubon (1614), editor of Persius and Polybius. Monument to Camden, the great English antiquary (d. 1623); the bust received the injury, which it still exhibits, when the hearse and effigy of Essex, the Parliamentary general, were destroyed in 1646, by some of the Cavalier party, who lurked at night in the Abbey to be revenged on the dead. White gravestone, in the centre of transept, over the body of Old Parr, who died in 1635, at the great age of 152, having lived in the reigns of ten princes, viz., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Gravestone over the body of Thomas Chiffinch, closet-keeper to Charles II. (d. 1666). Monument to M. St. Evremont, a French epicurean wit, who fled to England to escape a government arrest in his own country (d. 1703). Bust of Dr. Isaac Barrow, the divine (d. 1677). Gravestone over the body of the second wife of Sir Richard Steele, the "Prue" of his correspondence. Monument, by Roubiliac, to John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich (d. 1743): the figure of Eloquence, with her supplicating hand and earnest brow, is very masterly; Canova was struck with its beauty; he said, "That is one of the noblest statues I have seen in England." Monument by Roubiliac (his last work) to Handel, the great musician, a native of Halle, in Lower Saxony, and long a resident in England (d. 1759). Honorary monument to Barton Booth, the original Cato in Addison's play. Honorary monument to Mrs. Pritchard, the actress, famous in the characters of Lady Macbeth, Zara, and Mrs. Oakley (d. 1768). Inscribed gravestones over the bodies of David Garrick and Samuel Johnson. Monument to David Garrick, by H. Webber, erected at the expense of Albany Wallis, the executor of Garrick.

"Taking a turn the other day in the Abbey, I was struck with the affected attitude of a figure which I do not remember to have seen before, and which, upon examination, proved to be a whole-length of the celebrated Mr. Garrick. Though I would not go so far with some good Catholics abroad as to shut players altogether out of consecrated ground, yet I own I was not a little scandalised at the introduction of theatrical airs and gestures into a place set apart to remind us of the saddest realities. Going nearer, I found inscribed under this harlequin figure a farrago of false thoughts and nonsense."—*Charles Lamb.*

Inscribed gravestones over the remains of James Macpherson, translator of Ossian; and of William Gifford, editor of Ben Jonson and the Quarterly Review. The painted glass in the Abbey will be found to deserve a cursory inspection; the

rich rose-window in the North Transept is old; the rose-window in the South Transept the work (1847) of Messrs. Thomas Ward and J. H. Nixon. The wax-work exhibition, or The Play of the Dead Volks, as the common people called it, was discontinued in 1839. The exhibition originated in the old custom of making a lively effigy in wax of the deceased—a part of the funeral procession of every great person, and of leaving the effigy over the grave as a kind of temporary monument.

On leaving the interior of the Abbey, you may visit the Cloisters, on the south side, walking through St. Margaret's churchyard, and entering Dean's-yard, by the gateway opposite Scott's Crimean monument. On the left of the Cloister doorway you pass the Jerusalem Chamber, in which King Henry IV. died.

"*King Henry.* Doth any name particular belong
Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?
"*Warwick.* 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord.
"*King Henry.* Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.
It hath been prophesied to me many years,
I should not die but in Jerusalem;
Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land:—
But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie;
In that Jerusalem shall Harry die."
Shakspeare, Second Part of King Henry IV.

Observe.—In S. cloister effigies of several of the early abbots. In E. cloister, monument to Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, murdered in the reign of Charles II.; tablet to the mother of Addison, the poet; monument to Lieut.-General Withers, with epitaph by Pope. In W. cloister, monument to George Vertue, the antiquary and engraver: monument, by T. Banks, R.A., to Woollett, the engraver; tablet to Dr. Buchan, author of the work on Domestic Medicine (d. 1805). In the E. ambulatory, "under a blue marble stone, against the first pillar," Aphra Behn was buried, April 20th, 1689: and under stones no longer carrying inscriptions, are buried Henry Lawes, "one who called Milton friend;" Betterton, the actor; Tom Brown, the wit; Mrs. Bracegirdle, the beautiful actress; and Samuel Foote, the famous writer and comedian. At the S. E. corner of the cloister are remans of Edward the Confessor's buildings, including the *Chapel of the Pix*, where the instruments connected with the coinage of the realm, and the king's treasure itself, were kept in ancient times. A small wooden door, in the S. cloister, leads to *Ashburnham House*, one of Inigo Jones's best remaining works, and the richly-ornamented doorway in the E. cloister to

The *Chapter-house* (an elegant octagon, supported by massive buttresses, over a Norman crypt), a fine example of English-gothic; built in 1250 by Henry III. It was made over by the Convent of Westminster to the House of Commons in the reign of Edward III., and was given to the government in that of Edward VI., when it was made a repository for public records, not removed till 1860. It ought to be judiciously restored, and a design has been prepared by Mr. G. G. Scott, which it is hoped may be thoroughly carried out. Besides its proper uses, it would afford space for new monuments to future great men, excluded from the body of the Abbey by want of room. The entrance is in Poets' Corner. *Observe.*—In 5 compartments on the E. wall, and not unlike an altar-piece, "Christ surrounded by the Christian Virtues," a mural decoration of the 14th century. There are later paintings of St. John the Evangelist, but poor. The floor of heraldic tiles is fine. The roof stood till 1740; Wren, it is said, refused to remove it.

The following eminent persons are buried in Westminster Abbey. (Those without monuments are in italics.) KINGS AND QUEENS.—King Sebert; Edward the Confessor; Henry III.; Edward I. and Queen Eleanor; Edward III. and Queen Philippa; Richard II. and his Queen; Henry V.; Edward V.; Henry VII. and his Queen; Anne of Cleves, Queen of Henry VIII.; *Edward VI.; Mary I.;* Mary, Queen of Scots; Queen Elizabeth; *James I.* and *his Queen; Queen of Bohemia,* daughter of James I. and mother of Prince Rupert: *Charles II.; William III.* and *Queen Mary; Queen Anne; George II.* and *Queen Caroline.* STATESMEN.—*Lord Chancellor Clarendon;* Savile, Lord Halifax; Sir William Temple; Craggs; Pulteney, Earl of Bath; the great Lord Chatham; Pitt; Fox, Canning, and Castlereagh. SOLDIERS.—Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; Sir Francis Vere; *Prince Rupert;* Monk, Duke of Albemarle; *William, Duke of Cumberland,* the hero of Culloden; Marshal Wade. SEAMEN.—*Admiral Dean; Sir W. Spragg; Montague, Earl of Sandwich;* Sir Cloudesley Shovel. POETS.—Chaucer, Spenser, *Beaumont,* Ben Jonson, Michael Drayton, Sir Robert Ayton, Sir W. Davenant, Cowley, *Denham, Roscommon,* Dryden, Prior, Congreve, Addison, Rowe, Gay, Macpherson, who gave "Ossian" to the public, R. B. Sheridan, and Thomas Campbell. ACTORS.—*Betterton, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Cibber,* the second *Mrs. Barry, Henderson,* and David Garrick. MUSICIANS.—*Henry Lawes,* Purcell, Dr. Blow, Handel. DIVINES.—Dr. Barrow, Dr. South. ANTIQUARIES.—Camden, *Spelman, Archbishop Usher.* OTHER EMINENT

PERSONS.—*Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire*, of the time of Queen Elizabeth; the unfortunate *Arabella Stuart;* the mother of Henry VII.; the mother of Lady Jane Grey; the mother of Lord Darnley; *Anne Hyde, Duchess of York*, the mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne; the wife of the Protector Somerset; the wife of the great Lord Burghley; the wife of Sir Robert Cecil; the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle (the poet and poetess); Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and his two sons, the profligate second duke, and Francis, killed when a boy in the Civil Wars; the *Duchess of Richmond* (La Belle Stuart); the second *Duke of Ormond*, and *Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester*, both of whom died in banishment; Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; *Hakluyt*, who collected the early voyages which bear his name; Sir Isaac Newton; Dr. Busby, the schoolmaster; Dr. Johnson, the moralist and lexicographer; *Tom Killigrew* and M. St. Evremont, the English and French epicurean wits; *Aubrey de Vere*, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford of the house of Vere; and old Parr, who died (1635) at the great age of 152. "A Peerage or Westminster Abbey" was one of Nelson's rewards; and when we reflect on the many eminent persons buried within its walls, it is indeed an honour. There is, however, some truth in the dying observation of Sir Godfrey Kneller—"By God, I will not be buried in Westminster! They do bury fools there."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, the most marked feature in the architecture of London, and the noblest building in Great Britain in the Classic style, stands on the site of a Gothic building to the same saint destroyed in the Fire of London. The principal approach to it is by Ludgate-hill, but it is too closely hemmed in by houses to be seen in detail to much advantage. The best general view of it is from the Thames, or Blackfriars Bridge.

This is the Cathedral church of the See of London. Entrance at the N. door. Divine Service is performed daily at 8 in the morning in the chapel;—at ¼ before 10, and in the afternoon at ¼ past 3 or 4 in the choir. Since 1858 *Evening Service* is performed *on Sunday*, at 7 p.m., under the dome, an area affording seats for 3000 persons, while by the removal of the organ from the opening of the choir, the view extends from the west door to the altar. The doors are opened ½ of an hour before the beginning of each service. Visitors are admitted to inspect the whole building except during the time of Divine Service.

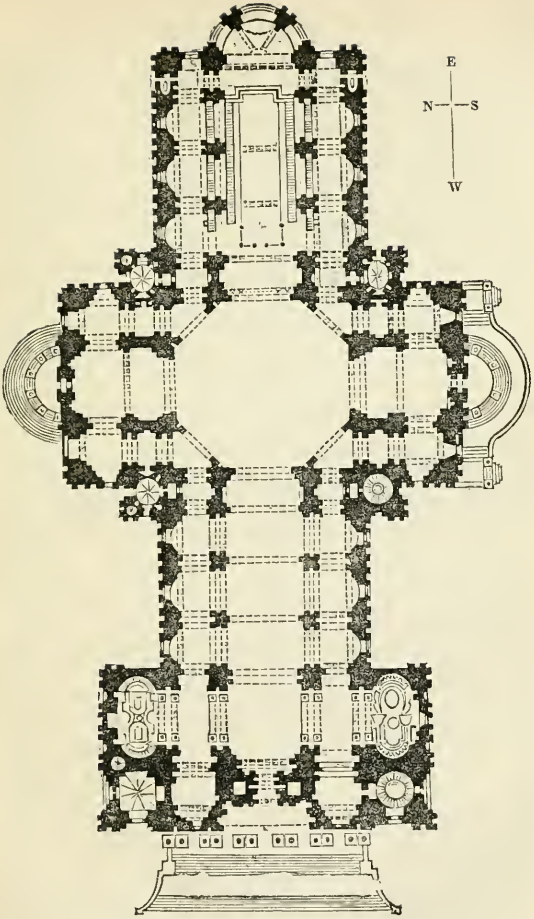
COST OF ADMISSION.	s.	d.
Whispering, Stone, and Golden Galleries	0	6
Ball	1	6
Library, Great Bell, and Geometrical Staircase	0	6
Clock	0	2
Crypt—Wellington's and Nelson's Monument	0	6
	3	2

General History.—The first stone was laid June 21st, 1675. Divine service was performed for the first time Dec. 2nd, 1697, on the day of thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick, and the last stone laid —— 1710, 35 years after the first. It deserves to be mentioned that the whole Cathedral was begun and completed under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren; one master mason, Mr. Thomas Strong; and while one bishop, Dr. Henry Compton, presided over the diocese. The whole cost, 747,954*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, was paid for by a tax on coals brought into the port of London, and the Cathedral, it is said, deserves to wear, as it does, a smoky coat in consequence. *Exterior.*—The ground-plan is that of a Latin cross, with lateral projections at the W. end of the nave, in order to give width and importance to the W. front. Length from E. to W., 500 feet; breadth of the body of the church, 100 feet; campanile towers at the W. end, each 222 feet in height; and the height of the whole structure, from the pavement to the top of the cross, 370 feet. Immense as the building looks and is, it could actually stand within St. Peter's at Rome. The outer dome is of wood, covered with lead, and does not support the lantern on the top, which rests on a cone of brick raised between the inner cupola and outer dome. The course of balustrade at the top was forced on Wren by the commissioners for the building. "I never designed a balustrade," he says; "ladies think nothing well without an edging." The sculpture on the entablature (the Conversion of St. Paul) the statues on the pediment (St. Paul, with St. Peter and St. James on either side), and the statue of Queen Anne in front of the building, with the four figures at the angles, are all by F. Bird. The Phœnix over the S. door was the work of Cibber. The iron railing, of more than 2500 palisades, was cast at Lamberhurst, in Kent, at a cost of 11,202*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and encloses upwards of two acres of ground. *Observe.*—The double portico at the W. end; the beautiful semicircular porticos, N. and S.; the use of two orders of architecture (Composite and Corinthian); and the general breadth and harmony of the whole building.

Interior.—The cupola, with the paintings upon it, is of

brick, 108 feet in diameter, with stone bandings at every rise of 5 feet, and a girdle of Portland stone at the base, containing a double chain of iron strongly linked together at every 10 feet, and weighing 95 cwt. 3 qr. 23 lb. The great defect of the interior is its nakedness and want of ornament. Wren's first design of St. Paul's was planned essentially for the Protestant worship and service, and consisted of a large central dome, surrounded by eight minor cupolas, prolonged to the W. by another cupola, and faced with a grand portico. This was rejected through the influence of the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), who insisted on having a church with the usual long nave and side aisles, adapted to the popish service. Sir Christopher shed tears in speaking of the change; but it was all in vain. The 8 paintings in the dome (by Sir James Thornhill), represent the principal events in the life of St. Paul. They have been restored. Dean Milman hopes also to obtain funds to carry out Wren's intention to decorate the cupola with the more durable ornament of mosaic. *Observe.* — In the choir the beautiful foliage, carved by Grinling Gibbons, and near the entrance to the choir, the inscription to Wren (SI MONUMENTUM REQUIRIS, CIRCUMSPICE), put there by Mylne, architect of Blackfriars Bridge. The organ (1694) was constructed by Bernard Schmydt, the successful candidate against Harris at the Temple. The golden gallery was gilt at the expense of the Earl of Lanesborough, the "sober Lanesborough dancing with the gout" of Pope. Addison, in Spectator No. 50, makes the Indian King suppose that St. Paul's was carved out of a rock.

The Monuments may be divided into two classes:—monuments to illustrious men, made additionally interesting as fine works of art, and those only interesting from the illustrious persons they are designed to commemorate. Among the works of art, *Observe*—Statue of John Howard, the philanthropist, by Bacon, R.A. (cost 1300 guineas, and was the first monument erected in St. Paul's); of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, R.A.; of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Flaxman, R.A.; kneeling figure of Bishop Heber, by Chantrey, R.A. Among the monuments interesting from the persons they commemorate—*Observe*—Those to Nelson, by Flaxman, R.A. (the loss of the right arm concealed by the union Jack);—to Lord Cornwallis, opposite, by Rossi, R.A. (supported by Indian river gods);—to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A.—to Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna (Marshal Soult stood before it and wept); statue of Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar; monuments



Statue of Queen Anne.

GROUND PLAN OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

to Howe and Rodney, two of our great naval heroes;—to Nelson's favourite, the brave and pious Lord Collingwood; statue of Earl St. Vincent, the hero of the battle off Cape St. Vincent; monuments to Picton and Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo; to Sir Charles Napier, conqueror at Meeanee; statues of Sir William Jones, the Oriental scholar, Sir Astley Cooper, the surgeon, Dr. Babington, the physician, &c.. *In the Crypt,—Observe.*—Grave of Sir Christopher Wren (d. 1723, aged 91).—Grave of Lord Nelson (d. 1805), beneath the centre of the dome The sarcophagus, which contains Nelson's coffin, was made at the expense of Cardinal Wolsey, for the burial of Henry VIII. in the tomb-house at Windsor; and the coffin, which contains the body (made of part of the mainmast of the ship L'Orient), was a present to Nelson after the battle of the Nile, from his friend Ben Hallowell, captain of the Swiftsure. "I send it," says Hallowell, "that when you are tired of this life you may be buried in one of your own trophies." Nelson appreciated the present, and for some time had it placed upright, with the lid on, against the bulkhead of his cabin, behind the chair on which he sat at dinner.—Grave of Lord Collingwood (d. 1810), commander of the larboard division at the battle of Trafalgar.—Grave of the great Duke of Wellington, d. 1852. A monument to the Duke is in progress. He lies in a sarcophagus of Cornish porphyry of excellent form, in the Crypt, adjoining Nelson. His funeral *Car* is also preserved here. Near to his old leader lies Sir Thomas Picton, killed at Waterloo, interred here 1859.—Graves of the following celebrated English painters:—Sir Joshua Reynolds (d. 1792); Sir Thomas Lawrence (d. 1830); James Barry (d. 1806); John Opie (d. 1807): Benjamin West (d. 1820); Henry Fuseli (d. 1825); J. M. W. Turner (d. 1851).—Graves of eminent engineers:—Robert Mylne, who built Blackfriars Bridge (d. 1811); John Rennie, who built Waterloo Bridge (d. 1821). *Monuments from Old St. Paul's*, preserved in the crypt of the present building. —Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School; Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the great Lord Bacon; Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor; Dr. Donne, the poet, in his shroud, by Nicholas Stone, and described by Izaak Walton in his Life of Donne.

Ascent.—The ascent to the ball is by 616 steps, of which the first 260 are easy, and well-lighted. Here the Whispering Gallery will give you breath; but the rest of the ascent is a dirty and somewhat fatiguing task. *Clock Room.*—In the south-western tower is the clock, and the great bell on which it strikes. The length of the minute-hand of the clock is 8

feet, and its weight 75 lb.; the length of the hour-hand is 5 feet 5 inches, and its weight 44 lb. The diameter of the bell is about 10 feet, and its weight is 11,474 lb.. the hammer weighing 145 lb., and the clapper 180 lb. It is inscribed, "Richard Phelps made me, 1716," and is never used except for the striking of the hour, and for tolling at the deaths and funerals of any of the royal family, the Bishops of London, the Deans of St. Paul's, and, should he die in his mayoralty, the Lord Mayor. The larger part of the metal of which it is made formed "Great Tom of Westminster," once in the Clock Tower at Westminster. *The Library* is not very valuable. *The Whispering Gallery* is so called, because the slightest whisper is transmitted from one side of the gallery to the other with great rapidity and distinctness. *The Stone Gallery* is an outer gallery, and affords a fine view of London on a clear day. *The Inner Golden Gallery* is at the apex of the cupola and base of the lantern. *The Outer Golden Gallery* is at the apex of the dome. Here you may have a still more extensive view of London if you will ascend early in the morning, and on a clear day. *The Ball and Cross* stand on a cone between the cupola and dome. The construction is very interesting, and will well repay attention. The ball is in diameter 6 feet 2 inches, and will contain 8 persons, "without," it is said, "particular inconvenience." This, however, may well be doubted. The weight of the ball is stated to be 5600 lb., and that of the cross (to which there is no entrance) 3360 lb. The last public procession to St. Paul's (the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1852 excepted) was on Thursday, July 7th, 1814, when the Duke of Wellington carried the sword of state before the Prince Regent, on the day of general thanksgiving for the peace.

Haydn said that the most powerful effect he ever felt from music was from the singing of the charity children in St. Paul's. Endeavour to attend at the festival held on the first Thursday in June, when the charity children of the metropolis are all collected under the Dome.

St. Paul's Churchyard is an irregular circle of houses enclosing St. Paul's Cathedral and burial-ground. The statue of Queen Anne, before the W. front of the church, was the work of Francis Bird, a poor sculptor. Mr. Newbery's shop at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard is occupied by Messrs. Griffith and Farrar, who deal, like their predecessor, in books for children.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, West Smithfield, in the ward of Farringdon Without, was the choir and transept of the church of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded in the reign of Henry I. (circ. 1102), by Rahere, "a pleasant-witted gentleman, and therefore in his time called the King's minstrel." This unquestionably is one of the most interesting of the old London churches. There is much good Norman work about it, and its entrance gate from Smithfield is an excellent specimen of Early English with the toothed ornament in its mouldings. Parts, however, are of the Perp. period, and the rebus of Prior Bolton, who died in 1532 (a *bolt* through a *tun*), fixes the date when the alterations were made. The roof is of timber. At the W. end are parts of the transepts and nave, in a later style of architecture, and worth examination. The clerestory is Early English. On the north side of the altar is the canopied tomb, with effigy, of Rahere, the first Prior of his foundation. It is of a much later date than his decease, and is a fine specimen of the Perp. period. Over against the founder's tomb is the spacious monument to Sir Walter Mildmay, Under-Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (d. 1589). The bust (near Mildmay's monument) of James Rivers (d. 1641), is probably the work of Hubert Le Sœur, who lived in Bartholomew-close, hard by. The parish register records the baptism (Nov. 28th, 1697) of William Hogarth, the painter. In the market, just opposite St. Bartholomew's Gate, stood the stake at which the victims of Popish intolerance, during the reign of Bloody Queen Mary, were burned alive. See Smithfield.

ST. SAVIOUR, Southwark, was the church of the Priory of St. Mary Overy, and was first erected into a parish church by Henry VIII. in 1540. After Westminster Abbey, St. Saviour's, Southwark, contains the finest specimens of Early English in London. Nothing, however, remains of the old church but the choir and the Lady chapel. The nave was taken down 1840, to the disgrace of the parish, without due cause, and the present unsightly structure erected. The altar-screen in the choir (much like that at Winchester) was erected at the expense of Fox, Bishop of Winchester (d. 1528), and bears his device, the pelican. The choir was restored in 1822, and the Lady chapel in 1832. In the reign of Mary I. the Lady chapel of St. Saviour's was used, during the Marian persecution, by Bishop Gardiner, (d. 1555), as a court *for the trial of heretics*. *Monuments.*—Effigy of knight

cross-legged, in north aisle of choir. To John Gower, the poet (d. 1402); a Perp. monument, originally erected on the N. side of the church, in the chapel of St. John, where Gower founded a chantry. The monument was removed to its present site, and repaired and coloured in 1832, at the expense of Gower, first Duke of Sutherland.

"He [Gower] lieth under a tomb of stone, with his image also of stone over him: the hair of his head, auburn, long to his shoulders but curling up, and a small forked beard; on his head a chaplet like a coronet of four roses; a habit of purple, damasked down to his feet; a collar of esses gold about his neck; under his head the likeness of three books which he compiled."—*Stow*, p. 152.

Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester (d. 1626); a black and white marble monument in the Lady chapel, with his effigy at full-length. When St. John's chapel was taken down, his leaden coffin was found, with no other inscription than L.A. (the initials of his name). John Trehearne, gentleman porter to James I.; half-length of himself and wife (upright). John Bingham, saddler to Queen Elizabeth and James I. (d. 1625). Alderman Humble. Lockyer, the famous empiric in Charles II.'s reign (d. 1672); a rueful full-length figure in N. transept. *Eminent Persons buried in*, and graves unmarked.—Sir Edward Dyer, Sir Philip Sydney's friend; he lived and died (1607) in Winchester House, adjoining. Edmund Shakspeare, "player" (the poet's youngest brother), buried in the church, 1607. Lawrence Fletcher, one of the leading shareholders in the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres, and Shakspeare's "fellow;" buried in the church, 1608. Philip Henslowe, the manager, so well known by his curious Account Book or Diary; buried in the chancel, 1615-16. John Fletcher (Beaumont's associate), buried in the church, 1625. Philip Massinger (the dramatic poet), buried in the churchyard, March 18th, 1638-9. The houses in Doddington-grove, Kennington, are built on the three-feet surface of earth removed from the "Cross-Bones Burial Ground" of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

The TEMPLE CHURCH, a little south of Temple Bar, was the church of the Knights Templar, and is divided into two parts, the Round Church and the Choir. The Round Church (transition Norman work) was built in the year 1185, as an inscription in Saxon characters, formerly on the stone-work over the little door next the cloister, recorded, and dedicated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem; the Choir (pure Early English) was finished in 1240. The restorations and alterations, made 1839-42, at a cost of 70,000*l.*, amount-

ing nearly to the re-construction of the Choir, are in correct 12th and 13th cent^y taste. The monuments to several distinguished men, architecturally out of place, were removed from the arcades in which they were first erected, and are now placed in the Triforium. Off the cork-screw stairs leading to it is a cell. for the bell-ringer, with a squint (lychnoscope) bearing upon the high altar. *Observe.*—Entrance doorway (very fine);—two groups of monumental effigies, on the pavement in Round Church, of Knights Templar, cross-legged (names unknown, at least very uncertain); the figure between the two columns on the S.E. having a foliage-ornament about the head, and the feet resting upon a lion, represents, it is said, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1119), Earl Marshal and Protector of England during the minority of Henry III. On the left of the altar is the monument of white marble, to the learned Selden (d. 1654; he is buried beneath); and in the Triforium the tombs of Plowden, the jurist; Martin, to whom Ben Jonson dedicates his Poetaster; Howell, the letter-writer (d. 1666). In the burial-ground east of the choir, lies Oliver Goldsmith. The place is undistinguished; but a tablet erected in a recess on the north side of the Choir commemorates the circumstance. The Round of this church was used as a place where lawyers received their clients, each occupying his particular post, like a merchant upon 'Change. The incumbent at the Temple is called Master of the Temple, and was once an office of greater dignity and reputation than it is now. The learned and judicious Hooker, author of the Ecclesiastical Polity, was for six years Master of the Temple —"a place," says Izaak Walton, "which he accepted rather than desired." Travers, a disciple of Cartwright, the Nonconformist, was then lecturer; and Hooker, it was said, preached Canterbury in the forenoon, and Travers Geneva in the afternoon. The Benchers were divided; and Travers, being first silenced by the Archbishop, Hooker resigned, and in his quiet parsonage of Boscombe renewed the contest in print, in his Ecclesiastical Polity. In the S. W. angle of the choir is a bust of Hooker by Mr. Gatley, erected 1851, at the expense of the benchers. In this church Archbishop Usher preached the funeral sermon of the learned Selden. The organ was made by Father Schmydt, or Smith, in honourable competition with a builder of the name of Harris. Blow and Purcell, then in their prime, performed on Father Smith's organ on appointed days; and till Harris's was heard, every one believed that Smith's must be chosen. Harris employed Baptiste Draghi, organist to Queen Cathe-

rine, "to touch his organ," which brought it into favour; and thus the two continued vieing with each other for near a twelvemonth. The decision at length was left to the notorious Judge Jefferies, who decided in favour of Father Smith. Smith excelled in the diapason, or foundation stops; Harris principally in the reed stops. The choral services on a Sunday are well performed, and well attended. The Round of the church is open to all, but the Choir is reserved for the Benchers and students. Strangers are admitted by the introduction of a member of either Temple. The keys of the church are with the porter, at the top of Inner Temple-lane.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate Street, on the E. side of Bishopsgate-street Within, near its junction with Gracechurch-street, the church of the Priory of the Nuns of St. Helen's, founded (circ. 1216) by "William, the son of William the Goldsmith," otherwise William Basing, Dean of St. Paul's. The interior is divided into two aisles, of nearly equal proportions, with a small transept abutting from the main building. There is little in the architecture to attract attention, in general design or even in detail. The windows are irregular—the roof poor and heavy, but the monuments are old, numerous, and interesting. *Observe.*—Sir John Crosby, Alderman (d. 1475), and Ann, his wife, the founder of Crosby Hall; an altar-tomb, with two recumbent figures, the male figure with his alderman's mantle over his plate armour. —Sir Thomas Gresham (d. 1579), the founder of the Royal Exchange; an altar-tomb, with this short inscription on the surmounting slab:—"Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, buried Dec. 15th, 1579." This monument was never completed, nor was there any inscription on the slab when Pennant drew up his account in 1790. Stow tells us that it was Gresham's intention to have built a new steeple to the church "in recompense of ground filled up with his monument."—John Leventhorp (d. 1510), in armour; a brass.—Sir William Pickering, and his son (d. 1542, d. 1574); a recumbent figure of the father in armour, beneath an enriched marble canopy. —Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor (d. 1558); a monument against the wall, with male and female figures kneeling at a desk. This Sir Andrew Judd (who is here represented in armour) was founder of the Free Grammar School at Tunbridge, and of the Almshouses in the neighbourhood which bear his name. The inscription is curious; but the name is a recent addition.—Sir Julius Cæsar (d. 1636), Master of the Rolls, and Under-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign

of James I.: the same Sir Julius Cæsar of whom Lord Clarendon tells the amusing story, "Remember Cæsar."

"His epitaph is cut on a black slab, in front of a piece of parchment, with a seal appendant, by which he gives his bond to Heaven to resign his life willingly whenever it should please God to call him. 'In cujus rei testimonium manum meam et sigillum apposui.'"—*Pennant.*

This monument was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost 110*l.*—Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor in 1594, from whom the Marquis of Northampton derives the Spencer portion of his name, Spencer-Compton. Sir John Spencer bought Crosby House, and kept his mayoralty in it in 1594.—Francis Bancroft, the founder of the Almshouses which bear his name.

"He is embalmed in a chest made with a lid, having a pair of hinges without any fastening, and a piece of square glass on the lid just over his face. It is a very plain monument, almost square, and has a door for the sexton, on certain occasions, to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs."—*Noorthouck's Hist. of Lond.*, 4to, 1773, p. 557.

ST. PANCRAS-IN-THE-FIELDS (old church) in the northern part of London, is an interesting little church enlarged by Mr. A. D. Gough. The burial-ground, of less than 4 acres, has been used as a place of sepulture for at least six centuries, and contains the remains of at least 20 generations. The monuments deserve examination. *Observe.*—Against S. wall of chancel a tablet, surmounted by a palette and pencils, to Samuel Cooper, the miniature painter to whom Cromwell sat so often (d. 1672): the arms are those of Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., at whose expense it is probable the monument was erected. In the churchyard, near the church door, and on your right as you enter, is a headstone to William Woollett, the engraver (d. 1785), and his widow (d. 1819). At the further end of the churchyard, on the N. side, is an altar-tomb to William Godwin, author of Caleb Williams (d. 1836), and his two wives; Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin, author of A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, the mother of Mrs. Shelley (d. 1797); and Mary Jane (d. 1841). Near the sexton's house is a headstone to John Walker, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language (d. 1807). The several footways in this crowded churchyard are laid with fragments of broken tombstones, some perhaps of interest; for here were buried, as the register records:—Abraham Woodhead (d. 1678), reputed by some to have been the author of The Whole Duty of

Man.—Jeremy Collier (d. 1726), the writer against the immorality of the stage in the time of Dryden.—Ned Ward (d. 1731), author of the London Spy. His hearse was attended by a single mourning coach, containing only his wife and daughter, as he had directed it should be in his poetical will, written six years before he died. — Lewis Theobald (d. 1744), the hero of the early editions of the Dunciad, and the editor of Shakspeare. In this church (Feb. 13th, 1718-19), Jonathan Wild was married to his third wife.

ST. MARY LE SAVOY lies between the River and the Strand, and was the chapel of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in the *Savoy*, a palace so called, built in 1245 by Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, uncle unto Eleanor, wife to King Henry III. It is a Perp. chapel, late and plain, with the exception of the ceiling, which is very rich and coloured, and is the only remains of the old palace. The E. end has been ornamented with tabernacle work, of which one niche remains; but the greater part has been cut away to make places for modern monuments. It is now a precinct or parish church, and called (but improperly) St. Mary-le-Savoy. The altar window, recently glazed at the expense of the congregation, contains the figure of St. John the Baptist. *Observe.*—Recumbent figure (size of life) of the Countess Dowager of Nottingham (d. 1681); but this monument, it is thought, is improperly named. Tablet to Mrs. Anne Killigrew (d. 1685); Dryden wrote a poem on her death. Brass, on floor, about 3 feet S. of the stove in the centre of the chapel, marking the grave of Gawain Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld (d. 1522), the translator of Virgil. Monument by M. L. Watson, erected 1846, to Dr. Cameron, the last person executed on account of the rebellion of 1745. Tablet, erected by his widow, to Richard Lander, the African traveller (d. 1834). *Eminent Persons interred here without monuments.*—George, third Earl of Cumberland, father of Lady Anne Clifford, died in the Duchy House in 1605; bowels alone buried here. George Wither, the poet (d. 1667), "between the E. door and S. end of the church." Lewis de Duras, Earl of Feversham (d. 1709); he commanded King James II.'s troops at the battle of Sedgemoor.

The meetings at the Restoration of Charles II. of the commissioners for the revision of the Liturgy took place in the Savoy; twelve bishops appearing for the Established Church; and Calamy, Baxter, Reynolds, and others, for the Presbyterians. This assembly is known in English history as "*The Savoy Conference*," Fuller, author of The Worthies,

was at that time lecturer at the Savoy, and Cowley, the poet, a candidate at Court for the office of master.

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN, on the W. side of the market, was built by Inigo Jones, circ. 1633, at the expense of the ground landlord, Francis, Earl of Bedford; repaired, in 1727, by the Earl of Burlington; totally destroyed by fire, Sept. 17th, 1795; and rebuilt (John Hardwick, architect) on the plan and in the proportions of the original building. The parish registers record the baptism of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and the burials of the following *Eminent Persons.*—The notorious Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset (d. 1645).—Samuel Butler (d. 1680), author of Hudibras. He died in Rose-street.

"He [Butler] dyed of a consumption, Septemb. 25 (Anno Dni 1680), and buried 27, according to his owne appointment in the church-yard of Covent Garden; sc. in the north part next the church at the east end. His feet touch the wall. His grave, 2 yards distant from the pilaster of the dore (by his desire), 6 foot deepe. About 25 of his old acquaintance at his funerall: I myself being one."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 263.

Sir Peter Lely, the painter (d. 1680). His monument, with his bust by Gibbons, and his epitaph by Flatman, shared the fate of the church when destroyed by fire in 1795.—Edward Kynaston (d. 1712), the celebrated actor of female parts at the Restoration; a complete female stage beauty. William Wycherley (d. 1715), the dramatist. He died in Bow-street.—Grinling Gibbons (d. 1721), the sculptor and carver in wood.—Susannah Centlivre (d. 1723), author of The Busy Body and The Wonder.—Dr. Arne, the composer of Rule Britannia (d. 1778).—Dr. John Armstrong, author of the Art of Preserving Health, a poem (d. 1779).—Sir Robert Strange, the engraver (d. 1792).—Thomas Girtin, the father of the school of English water colours (d. 1802).—Charles Macklin, the actor (d. 1797), at the age of 107.—John Wolcot (Peter Pindar), d. 1819. In front of this church the hustings are raised for the general elections for Westminster. Here, before the Reform Bill, raged those fierce contests of many days' duration, in which Fox, Sir Francis Burdett, and others were popular candidates.

ST. MARY LE BOW, in CHEAPSIDE, commonly called "Bow Church," is one of Wren's masterpieces. "No other modern steeple," says Fergusson (Modern Architecture), can compare with this, either for beauty of outline or appropriate application of classical details." *Observe.*—The fine old Norman crypt: Wren used the arches of

the old church to support his own superstructure. It is now a vault, and concealed in parts by piles of coffins; the interior is poor. The Court of Arches (an Ecclesiastical Court so called) derives its name from the arched vault under Bow Church, in which the court was originally held —the church itself derives its name from its being the first church in London built on arches of stone. "Bow-bells" have long been and are still famous.

"In the year 1469 it was ordained by a Common Council that the Bow Bell should be nightly rung at nine of the clock. Shortly after, John Donne, mercer, by his testament dated 1472, gave to the parson and churchwardens two tenements in Hosier Lane to the maintenance of Bow Bell, the same to be rung as aforesaid, and other things to be observed as by the will appeareth. This Bell being usually rung somewhat late, as seemed to the young men, prentices, and others in Cheap, they made and set up a rhyme against the clerk as followeth:

'Clerk of the Bow Bell, with the yellow lockes,
For thy late ringing thy head shall have knocks.'

Whereunto the Clerk replying wrote:

'Children of Cheape, hold you all still,
For you shall have the Bow Bell rung at your will."
Stow, p. 96.

People born within the sound of Bow-bells are usually called Cockneys. Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "Bow-bell suckers," *i. e.*, as Mr. Dyce properly explains it, "children born within the sound of Bow-bell." The present set of bells, 10, were cast 1762. All differ in weight,—the smallest weighing 8 cwt. 3 qr. 7 lb, and the largest 53 cwt. 22 lb. Pope has confirmed the reputation of these bells in a celebrated line:—

"Far as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound."

The tower is 235 ft. high, the dragon on the top is 8 ft. 10 in. long. The balcony in the tower overlooking Cheapside had its origin in the old seldam or shed in which our kings used to sit to see the jousts and ridings in Cheapside.

ST. BRIDE, or ST. BRIDGET, FLEET-STREET, one of Wren's architectural glories, was completed in the year 1703, at the cost of 11,430*l*. The steeple, much and deservedly admired, was, as left by Wren, 234 feet in height, but in 1764, when it was struck with lightning, and otherwise seriously injured, it was reduced 8 feet. Wren took the idea of its construction from the whorls of a particular species of univalve shell. The interior has many admirers—less airy perhaps than St. James's Piccadilly, but still extremely elegant. The stained

glass window (a copy from Rubens's Descent from the Cross) was the work of Mr. Muss. In the old church were buried:—Wynkin de Worde, the printer.—Sir Richard Baker, author of the Chronicle (d. 1644-5, in the Fleet Prison).—Richard Lovelace, the poet (d. 1658). In the present church were buried:—Ogilby, the translator of Homer.—Sandford, author of the Genealogical History.—Richardson, author of Clarissa Harlowe, and a printer in Salisbury-square (d. 1761); his grave (half hid by pew No. 8, on the S. side) is marked by a flat stone, about the middle of the centre aisle.

ST. MICHAEL'S, CORNHILL, has become one of the handsomer city churches since its restoration and decoration under Mr. G. G. Scott. *Observe.*—The noble tower, the work of Wren (modern), and yet Gothic in style, the carved portal the rich altar-piece of marble and granite, including figures of Moses and Aaron by Straiker (temp. Charles II.), surmounted by a wheel window,—filled, as well as 5 other windows, with modern painted glass (subjects, the history of our Lord).—The wood carvings of the pulpit, Royal pew, and bench ends, are by Rogers; the pelican carved by G. Gibbons.

ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK, immediately behind the Mansion House, is one of Wren's most celebrated churches. The exterior is unpromising, but the interior is all elegance and even grandeur. The lights are admirably disposed throughout. The arrangement is peculiar; a circular dome or an octagonal base, resting on 8 pillars. The walls and columns are of stone, but the dome is formed of timber and lead. The east window, by Willement, was erected at the expense of the Grocers' Company. Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect and wit (d. 1726), lies buried in the family vault of the Vanbrughs, in this church.

ST. MAGNUS, LONDON BRIDGE, is by Wren. The cupola and lantern are much admired. The foot-way under the steeple was made (circ. 1760) to widen the road to old London Bridge. Some difficulty was expected at the time, but Wren had foreseen the probability of a change, and the alteration was effected with ease and security. On the S. side of the communion-table is a tablet to the memory of Miles Coverdale, rector of St. Magnus and Bishop of Exeter, under whose direction, Oct. 4th, 1535, "the first complete printed English version of the Bible was published." When the church of St. Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange was taken down, his remains were reverently taken care of and here interred.

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, Westminster. Was built (1682-84) by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected at the expense of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, the patron of Cowley, and the husband, it is said, of Henrietta Maria, the widow of Charles I. The exterior of the church is of red brick with stone quoins, and is mean and ugly in the extreme. The interior is a masterpiece, light, airy, elegant, and capacious —well worthy the study of an architect. It is Wren's *chef-d'œuvre* in this way—and especially adapted to the Protestant Church service.

"I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above 2000 persons, and all to hear the service, and both to hear distinctly and see the preacher. I endeavoured to effect this in building the parish church of St. James, Westminster, which I presume is the most capacious with these qualifications that hath yet been built; and yet at a solemn time when the church was much crowded I could not discern from a gallery that 2000 persons were present in this church I mention, though very broad, and the nave arched up. And yet, as there are no walls of a second order, nor lantern, nor buttresses, but the whole roof rests upon the pillars, as do also the galleries, I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as such the cheapest form of any I could invent."—*Sir Christopher Wren.*

The marble font, a very beautiful one, is the work of Grinling Gibbons. The missing cover (represented in Vertue's engraving) was stolen, and, it is said, subsequently hung as a kind of sign at a spirit-shop in the immediate neighbourhood of the church. The beautiful foliage over the altar is also from the hand of Gibbons. The organ, a very fine one, was made for James II., and designed for his popish chapel at Whitehall. His daughter, Queen Mary, gave it to the church. The painted window at the E. end of the chancel, by Wailes of Newcastle, was inserted in 1846.

Eminent Persons interred in.—Charles Cotton, Izaak Walton's associate in The Complete Angler.—Dr. Sydenham, the physician.—The elder and younger Vandervelde. On a grave-stone in the church is, or was, this inscription: "Mr. William Vandervelde, senior, late painter of sea-fights to their Majesties King Charles II. and King James, dyed 1693." —Tom d'Urfey, the dramatist (d. 1723). There is a tablet to his memory on the outer S. wall of the tower of the church. The inscription is simple enough, "Tom d'Urfey, died February 26th, 1723."—Henry Sydney, Earl of Romney, the handsome Sydney of De Grammont's Memoirs (d. 1704). There is a monument to his memory in the chancel.—Dr. Arbuthnot (d. 1734-5), the friend of Pope, Swift, and Gay.—Mark Akenside, M.D., author of The Pleasures of Imagination.

—James Gillray, the caricaturist: in the churchyard, beneath a flat stone on the W. side of the rectory.—Sir John Malcolm, the eminent soldier and diplomatist.—The register records the baptisms of the polite Earl of Chesterfield and the great Earl of Chatham. The portraits of the rectors in the vestry are worth seeing, including those of Tenison and Wake, afterwards Archbishops of Canterbury, and of Samuel Clarke, author of The Attributes of the Deity.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, Lombard Street, was designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor (d. 1736), the "domestic clerk" and assistant of Sir Christopher Wren, and built in 1716, on the site of an old church of the same name, "the reason of which name," says Stow, "I have not yet learnt." This is the best of Hawksmoor's churches, and has been much admired. The exterior is bold, and at least original; the interior effective and well-proportioned. *Observe.*—Tablet to the Rev. John Newton (Cowper's friend), rector of this church for 28 years (d. 1807). It is thus inscribed:—

"John Newton, clerk, once an infidel and libertine, a servant of slaves in Africa, was, by the rich mercy of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, preserved, restored, pardoned, and appointed to preach the faith he had long laboured to destroy."

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS (now Trafalgar-square) was built by Gibbs, 1721-26, at a cost of 36,891*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, including 1500*l.* for an organ. The portico is one of the finest pieces of architecture in London. The interior is so constructed that it is next to impossible to erect a monument. The steeple is heavy, but well-proportioned; its position, however, is awkward, since it appears to weigh down the portico. In the vaults may be seen the old parish whipping-post, and the Tombs of Sir Theodore Mayerne (physician to James I. and Charles I.), and of Secretary Coventry, from whom Coventry-street derives its name. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields originally included the several parishes of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; St. James's, Westminster; St. Ann's, Soho; and St. George's, Hanover-square; extending as far as Mary-le-bone to the N., Whitehall on the S., the Savoy on the E., and Chelsea and Kensington on the W. St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was taken out of it in 1638; St. James's, Westminster, in 1684; and St. Ann's, Soho, in 1686. About the year 1680 it was, what Burnet calls it, "the greatest cure in England," with a population, says Richard Baxter, of 40,000 persons more than could come into the church, and "where neighbours," he adds, "lived, like Americans, without hearing a

sermon for many years." Fresh separations only tended to lessen the resources of the parish, and nothing was done to improve its appearance till 1826, when the mews and the churchyard were removed and the present Trafalgar-square commenced. *Eminent persons buried.*—Hilliard, the miniature painter (d. 1619).—Paul Vansomer, the painter (d. 1621).—Sir John Davys, the poet (d. 1626).—N. Laniere, the painter and musician (d. 1646).—Dobson, called the English Van Dyck (d. 1646).—Stanley, the editor of Æschylus (d. 1678).—Nell Gwynne, in the church (d. 1687).—Hon. Robert Boyle, the philosopher (d. 1691).—Lord Mohun, who fell in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton (d. 1712).—Jack Sheppard (d. 1724).—Farquhar, the dramatist (d. 1707).—Roubiliac, the sculptor (d. 1762).—James Stuart, author of the Antiquities of Athens, &c. (d. 1788).—John Hunter, the surgeon (d. 1793), removed to Westminster Abbey.—James Smith, one of the authors of the Rejected Addresses (d. 1839). The register records the baptism of Lord Bacon, born, 1561, in York House, in the Strand, on the site of Buckingham-street.

ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE, was built by John James, upon ground given by Gen. W. Stewart, who also contributed to the structure: it was consecrated 1724. This was one of the fifty new churches raised at that time. It contains 3 good painted windows dating about 1520, brought from Mechlin, and purchased by subscription, representing a Tree of Jesse. In this church (the most fashionable church for marriages in London, in which the Duke of Wellington gave away so many brides) Sir Wm. Hamilton was married, Sept. 6, 1791, to the Lady Hamilton, so intimately connected with the story of Lord Nelson. Her name in the register is Emma Harte. Here the late Duke of Sussex was married (1793), as "Augustus Frederick," to Lady Augusta Murray.

In the burial-ground on the road to Bayswater, belonging to this parish, and near the W. wall, Laurence Sterne, the author of Tristram Shandy and the Sentimental Journey, is buried. His grave is distinguished by a plain headstone, set up with an unsuitable inscription, by a tippling fraternity of Freemasons. He died (1768) in Old Bond-street, in this parish. Here also was buried Sir Thomas Picton, who fell at Waterloo, but his remains have been removed (1859) to St. Paul's Cathedral.

In the modern classic style. *Observe.*—Churches of ST. MARYLEBONE and ST. PANCRAS (both in the New

Road). St. Marylebone was built, 1813-17, by Thomas Hardwick, and cost 60,000*l.* St. Pancras was built, 1819-22, by the Messrs. Inwood, and cost 76,679*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Wren's beautiful church of St. Mary-le-Bow cost infinitely less than even St. Marylebone.

The church of ST. STEPHEN, WESTMINSTER, in Rochester-row, near Tothill fields (a London purlieu), is a beautiful specimen of modern Gothic, with a tall spire, built, 1847-49, by Benj. Ferrey, at the sole expense of Miss Burdett Coutts. The tower interferes within with the harmony of the building, but the details throughout are excellent. The stained glass by Willement is in his best style. The altar-cloth was presented by the Duke of Wellington.

ST. JAMES, Garden-street, Vauxhall-road, (Edmd. Street, arch.), built 1861, at a cost of 9,000*l.*, by the Misses Monk, good in design and original in style, of coloured brick. It has a fine stately detached tower. The interior decorations should be seen.

ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO, built, 1846-49, by Thomas Cundy, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, exclusive of gifts, for the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett. The stained glass is by Wailes. The seats are entirely free. Mr. Bennett resigned his charge during (1850) the popular agitation against the Papal aggression, brought about by the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Margaret-street, Regent-street, one of the most original and sumptuous Gothic churches in London, consecrated 1859, though begun 1850, when Dr. Pusey laid the first stone. It is the result of private benefactions, to which Mr. Tritton, the banker, gave 30,000*l.*, Mr. Beresford Hope, 10,000*l.*, and it is said to have cost 60,000*l.* Butterfield is the architect. It is built of variegated brick, is partly concealed by two projecting houses, and is surmounted by a spire. Its size is not great, but the roof rises 75 feet. *Observe.*—The rich internal decorations of marble, almost all British,—the piers of polished granite,—the capitals of white alabaster admirably carved,—the low choir screen also of alabaster,—the painted windows by Gerente,—the east end wall entirely painted in fresco by Dyce, in compartments,—the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Saviour, Virgin, and 12 Apostles. The font and baptistry, also of marble, were given by the Marquis of Sligo. The money here spent would have built 6 churches and endowed as many schools. It is to be

hoped that the result of all this is *not* to have the services of the Church of England performed here in a fashion as like as possible to that of the Popish Ritual.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH (IRVINGITE), Gordon Square, one of the best modern examples of good early Gothic character, designed by Brandon. It is cruciform in plan, extending 180 feet, but is not yet finished. The choir rises in three stages; on the lowest are various lecterns; the second is allotted for the stalls of "the Elders," and the throne of "the Angel;" while on the highest stands the Altar. Behind it is a sort of vestry chapel. The tower is unfinished. There is some modern painted glass.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, in the City Road, over against the entrance to Bunhill-fields (described in section xv). Behind the chapel is the grave of John Wesley (d. 1791). The tomb which covers it was reconstructed in 1840 during the centenary of Methodism. In the chapel is a tablet to Charles Wesley (d. 1788), "the first who received the name of Methodist."

WHITEFIELD'S CHAPEL, on the W. side of Tottenham Court Road, was built in 1756, by subscription, under the auspices of the Rev. George Whitefield, founder of the Methodists. Whitefield preached (Nov. 7th, 1756) the first sermon in the chapel to a very crowded audience. Mrs. Whitefield (d. 1768) is buried here; and here, on a monument to her memory, is an inscription to her husband, who dying in New England, in 1770, was buried at Newbury Port, near Boston. John Bacon, R.A., the sculptor, is buried under the N. gallery. A good specimen of his talents as a sculptor may be seen in a bas-relief in this chapel.

ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL, or "Surrey Chapel," is in the Blackfriars Road. The chapel was built for Hill, a distinguished follower of Whitefield, 1782-3, and here he preached for nearly 50 years.

SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

National Scotch Church, Crown Court, Long Acre. Dr. Cumming minister. Service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Cross St., Hatton Garden. This was Irving's first place of preaching in London; hither he drew crowded and delighted congregations.

Swallow St., Piccadilly.

SCOTTISH (FREE) CHURCH, Regent-square. Built for Rev. Edward Irving, and where the unknown tongues he believed in were first heard. Actual minister the eloquent Dr. Hamilton.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AND CHAPELS.

The principal Roman Catholic Edifices in London are:—

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, at the angle of the St. George's and Westminster Roads, in the so-called Roman Catholic diocese of Southwark (the largest Roman Catholic church erected in this country since the Reformation), built, 1840-48, from the designs of A. W. Pugin. It is without galleries, but heavy, dark and low, will hold 3000 people, and is said to have cost 30,000*l*. The style is decorated or middle pointed Gothic, and the material used hard yellow brick with dressings of Caen stone. The Petre Chantry, founded for the repose of the soul of the Hon. Edward Petre (d. 1848), the High Altar, the Pulpit, and the Font are all rich in their architectural details. The tower is still unfinished. Here is the throne of Cardinal Wiseman.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL (ST. MARY'S), in Bloomfield-street, Moorfields (East-street, Finsbury-circus). Here Weber was buried till the removal of his remains to Dresden, in 1844.

BAVARIAN CHAPEL, Warwick-street, Regent-street, occupying the site of the Roman Catholic chapel, destroyed in the riots of 1780.

SARDINIAN CHAPEL, Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

SPANISH CHAPEL, Spanish-place, Manchester-square.

In York-street, St. James's-square, is the Chapel of former Embassies, with the arms of Castile still remaining on the building.

FRENCH CHAPEL, Little George-street, King-street, Portman-square.

High Mass begins generally at 11 A.M. and Vespers at 6 P.M. Extra full Masses are performed on the first Sunday in the month, on High Feasts and Festivals, Christmas-day, Easter-day, &c. To secure a sitting, it is necessary to pay a shilling and attend about an hour before the service begins. In most of the Chapels, the music is very grand and impressive, and finely performed by eminent professional characters, the members of the Italian Opera Company assisting at their grand festivals. For further information, see "The Catholic Directory and Ecclesiastical Register," published by Dolman, 61, New Bond-street, price 1*s*. Cardinal Wiseman (when in town) is at home (35, Golden-square) every Tuesday,

Thursday, and Saturday, between 11 and 2 o'clock: Tuesday being specially devoted to the clergy.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHAPEL, St. James's Palace, between it and Marlborough House.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH in the Savoy.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Walton-street, Islington, founded 1861. There are 60,000 Germans residing in and about London.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, formerly in the Savoy, is now in Bloomsbury-street, Bloomsbury. Built by Ambrose Poynter, architect, in 1845.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, founded by Edward VI., and formerly in Threadneedle-street, on the site of the Hall of Commerce, is now in St. Martin's-le-grand, over against the General Post Office.

The SWEDISH CHURCH, in Prince's Square, Ratcliffe Highway. Here Baron Swedenborg (d. 1772), founder of the sect of Swedenborgians, is buried.

The DANISH CHURCH is in Wellclose Square, Whitechapel, now the British and Foreign Sailors' Church. It was built in 1696, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, at the expense of Christian V., king of Denmark, as appears by the inscription over the entrance, who gave it for the use of his subjects, merchants, and seamen, accustomed to visit the port of London. Within the church is a tablet, the second on your right hand as you enter, to the wife of Caius Gabriel Cibber (Jane Colley), the mother of Colley Cibber. The father and son are both interred in the vaults of this church. Attached to the pulpit is a handsome frame of brass with four sand-glasses, and immediately opposite is the "Royal Pew," in which Christian VII., King of Denmark, sat, when on a visit to this country, in 1768.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUE, Great St. Helen's, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street. Divine service here begins an hour before sunset every Friday. The most imposing ceremonies take place at the time of the Passover (Easter time). In the Jews' Burial Ground, in Whitechapel-road, a continuation of Whitechapel High-street, N. M. Rothschild (d. 1836), long the leading stock-broker of Europe, and the founder of the Rothschild family, was buried.

For further information, see Low's Handbook to the places of Public Worship in London, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

XV.—CEMETERIES.

THE principal places of sepulture were, till 1855, our churches and churchyards. St. George's Chapel, in the Bayswater-road, contains 1120 coffins beneath its pavement—and the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields a still greater number. The sexton at Bayswater admitted, in 1850, that it was only by boring in the burial-ground that a spot for a new grave could be found, and that for several years prior to 1848 there had been upwards of 1000 burials a year within its precinct. Yet this great nuisance is situated in the very heart of the expensive houses in Hyde-Park-gardens. The Norman vault of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside (the great thoroughfare of London), is literally crammed with leaden coffins piled 30 feet high, all on the lean from their own immense weight, and covered with cobwebs and fungi. The churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, (another central cemetery), is the narrow place of sepulture of two centuries of the inhabitants of that parish. At the burial-ground in Bethnal-green (a private pauper cemetery of about 2½ acres, surrounded by small dwellings, opened in 1746, and said to contain the remains of 56,000 persons), the nuisance, only a year since, was still worse. At St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-street, the only access, in 1850, to a crowded vault was by lifting the stones in the aisle. At St. Andrew's-in-the-Wardrobe (close to St. Paul's), graves were dug in the vault beneath the church as late as 1850. At St. Mary-at-Hill, between London Bridge and the Tower, the vaults were, in 1850, in a still worse condition. No one dared to enter one of these vaults, unless the large trap-door had been opened many hours. The more obnoxious graveyards were closed by order of the General Board of Health, pursuant to 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 3; several cemeteries have been formed since 1852 in the environs of London.

KENSAL GREEN CEMETERY is on the HARROW ROAD, about 2¼ miles from the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway. Omnibus to the Cemetery Gates, leaving the Oxford and Cambridge Terrace portion of the Edgeware-road, several times a day. Remember that the cemetery is closed on Sundays till morning service is over. It was formed by a joint-stock company in 1832, and yields a good dividend to the proprietors. There is much bad taste in art exhibited in this cemetery, and four of the most conspicuous tombs are to St. John Long, the quack doctor; Ducrow, the

rider; Morrison, the pill-man; and George Robins, the auctioneer. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Duke of Sussex, son of George III. (d. 1843), and the Princess Sophia, daughter of George III. (d. 1848). The whole of the Royal Family had been previously interred in the royal vault at Windsor, but the Duke of Sussex left particular directions that he should be buried in the cemetery at Kensal Green. The duke's grave is near the chapel, and is marked by an enormous granite tomb. Anne Scott and Sophia Lockhart, daughters of the Author of Waverley, and John Hugh Lockhart, the "Hugh Littlejohn" of the Tales of a Grandfather; monument in inner circle. Allan Cunningham (d. 1842), author of the Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, &c.; monument in the N.W. corner of the cemetery. John Murray, of Albemarle-street, the publisher, and friend of Lord Byron (d. 1843); monument in inner circle. Rev. Sydney Smith, in the public vault, catacomb B. Thomas Barnes (d. 1841), for many years editor of "The Times" newspaper; altar-tomb. Tom Hood, the poet and wit (d. 1845), a colossal bust near Ducrow's monument. John Liston, the actor, the original Paul Pry (d. 1846); altar-tomb, surmounted by an urn, on the left of the chapel. J. C. Loudon (d. 1843), celebrated for his works on gardening; altar-tomb. George Dyer, the historian of Cambridge, editor of Valpy's Delphin Classics, and the "G. D." of Charles Lamb (d. 1841). Sir Augustus Callcott, the painter (d. 1844); flat stone. Dr. Birkbeck, the promoter of Mechanics' Institutions (d. 1841). Sir William Beatty (d. 1842), Nelson's surgeon at the battle of Trafalgar; tablet in colonnade. Thomas Daniell, R.A., the landscape painter (d. 1840); altar-tomb; the inscription was written by Allan Cunningham at the request of Sir David Wilkie. Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, Engineer of the Thames Tunnel, inventor of the Block Machinery, &c., on left of the main avenue; Sir William Molesworth (d. 1855), Editor of Hobbes, &c.

The other modern Cemeteries are—HIGHGATE, beautifully situated: fine view of London. ABNEY PARK, 3½ m. E. from Post-office, containing a statue, by Baily, of Dr. Isaac Watts, erected to commemorate the residence of Watts at Abney Park, Stoke Newington, the seat of Sir Thomas Abney. The site of the house is included in the cemetery. BROMPTON, 2 miles from Hyde-Park-corner, on the road to Fulham. To the E. of London VICTORIA CEMETERY, TOWER HAMLETS CEMETERY, at Ilford, in Essex, the CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY, NUNHEAD CEMETERY, and NORWOOD CEMETERY, both on the Surrey side. WOKING, near Guildford, a station on

the S. W. Railway. COLNEY HATCH, a station on the Great Northern Railway. Of these cemeteries, Highgate and Norwood will alone repay a visit.

BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND, near FINSBURY SQUARE, called by Southey "the Campo Santo of the Dissenters," was first made use of as a pest-field or common place of interment during the Great Plague of London in 1665. It then lay open to the fields, and is the "great pit in Finsbury" of De Foe's narrative. When the Plague was over, the pit was inclosed with a brick wall, "at the sole charges of the City of London," and subsequently leased by several of the great Dissenting sects, who conscientiously objected to the burial-service in the Book of Common Prayer. What stipulation was made with the City is unknown, but here all the interments of the Dissenters from this time forward took place. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Dr. Thomas Goodwin (d. 1679), (altar-tomb, east end of ground,) the Independent preacher who attended Oliver Cromwell on his death-bed. Cromwell had then his moments of misgiving, and asked of Goodwin, who was standing by, if the elect could never finally fall. "Nothing could be more true," was Goodwin's answer. "Then am I safe," said Cromwell: "for I am sure that *once* I was in a state of grace."—Dr. John Owen (d. 1683), Dean of Christ Church, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford when Cromwell was Chancellor. He was much in favour with his party, and preached the first sermon before the Parliament, after the execution of Charles I.—John Bunyan, author of The Pilgrim's Progress, died 1688, at the house of his friend Mr. Strudwick, a grocer, at the Star on Snow-hill, and was buried in that friend's vault in Bunhill Fields' Burial-ground. Modern curiosity has marked the place of his interment with a brief inscription, but his name is not recorded in the Register, and there was no inscription upon his grave when Curll published his Bunhill Field Inscriptions, in 1717, or Strype his edition of Stow, in 1720. It is said that many have made it their desire to be interred as near as possible to the spot where his remains are deposited. —George Fox (d. 1690), the founder of the sect of Quakers; there is no memorial to his memory.—Lieut.-Gen. Fleetwood (d. 1692), Lord Deputy Fleetwood of the Civil Wars, Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law, and husband of the widow of the gloomy Ireton; there was a monument to his memory in Strype's time, since obliterated or removed.—John Dunton, bookseller, author of his own Life and Errors.—George Whitehead, author of The Christian Progress of George Whitehead, 1725.—Daniel

de Foe (d. 1731), author of Robinson Crusoe. He was born (1661) in the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and was buried in the great pit of Finsbury, which he has described in his "Plague Year" with such terrific reality. His second wife was interred in the same grave (spot unknown) in 1732.—Susannah Wesley (d. 1742), wife of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, and mother of John Wesley, founder of the people called Methodists, and of Charles Wesley, the first person who was called a Methodist. There is a head-stone to her memory.—Dr. Isaac Watts (d. 1748). There is a monument to his memory, near the centre of the ground.—Dr. James Foster, Pope's "modest Foster" (d. 1753). There is a monument to his memory.—Joseph Ritson, the antiquary (d. 1803), buried near his friend Baynes; the spot unmarked.—William Blake, painter and poet (d. 1828); at the distance of about 25 feet from the north wall in the grave numbered 80; no monument.—Thomas Stothard, R.A. (d. 1834), best known by his "Canterbury Pilgrimage," his "Robinson Crusoe," and his illustrations to the Italy and smaller poems of Rogers. In this cemetery, consisting of less than 4 acres, there have been interred from April, 1713, to August, 1832, according to the registry,—in the earlier years, however, very imperfectly kept —107,416 dead bodies.

[*See* Places of Burial of Eminent Persons.]

XVI.—COURTS OF LAW AND JUSTICE.

WESTMINSTER HALL. The old Hall of the Palace of our Kings at Westminster, well and wisely incorporated by Sir Charles Barry into his new Houses of Parliament. It was originally built in the reign of William Rufus (Pope calls it "Rufus' roaring Hall"); and during the refacing of the outer walls (1848-52), a Norman arcade of the time of Rufus was uncovered. The present Hall was built, or rather repaired, 1397-99 (in the last three years of Richard II.), when the walls were raised two feet; the windows altered; and a stately porch and new roof constructed according to the design of Master Henry Zenely. The stone moulding or string-course that runs round the Hall preserves the white hart couchant, the favourite device of Richard II. The roof, with its hammer beams (carved with angels), to diminish the lateral pressure that falls upon the walls, is of oak, and the finest of its kind in this country. Fuller speaks of its "cobwebless beams," alluding to the vulgar

belief that it was built of a particular kind of wood (Irish oak) in which spiders cannot live. It is more curious, because true, that our early Parliaments were held in this Hall, and that the first meeting of Parliament in the new edifice was for deposing the very King by whom it had been built. The Law Courts of England, four in number, of which Sir Edward Coke observed that no man can tell which of them is most ancient, were permanently established in Westminster Hall in 1224 (9th of King Henry III.); and here, in certain courts abutting from the Hall, they are still held, though there is a talk of removing them to Lincoln's-Inn-fields. These courts are the *Court of Chancery*, in which the Lord Chancellor sits, with a salary of 10,000*l.* a-year; the *Court of Queen's Bench*, in which the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench sits, with a salary of 8000*l.* a year; the *Court of Common Pleas*, presided over by a Chief Justice, with a salary of 7000*l.* a year and the *Court of Exchequer*. The courts were originally within the Hall itself, and the name Westminster Hall is not unfrequently used for the law itself. The highest Court of Appeal in the Kingdom is the House of Lords, presided over by the Lord Chancellor; and it sometimes happens that the judgments of the Law Courts in Westminster Hall are reversed in the Lords.

The revenue of the Court of Chancery is derived from a Fee Fund yielding about 180,000*l.* a year, and a Suitor's Fund being the interest on about 3,800,000*l.*, the property of suitors (standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery), and yielding about 112,000*l.* a year.

When Peter the Great was taken into Westminster Hall, he inquired who those busy people were in wigs and black gowns. He was answered they are lawyers. "Lawyers!" said he, with a face of astonishment: "why I have but *two* in my whole dominions, and I believe I shall hang one of them the moment I get home."

Let the spectator picture to himself the appearance which this venerable Hall has presented on many occasions. Here were hung the banners taken from Charles I. at the battle of Naseby; from Charles II. at the battle of Worcester; at Preston and Dunbar; and, somewhat later, those taken at the battle of Blenheim. Here, at the upper end of the Hall, Oliver Cromwell was inaugurated as Lord Protector, sitting in a robe of purple velvet lined with ermine, on a rich cloth of state, with the gold sceptre in one hand, the Bible richly gilt and bossed in the other, and his sword at his side; and here, four years later, at the top of the Hall fronting Palace-yard, his head was set on a pole, with the skull of Ireton on

one side of it and the skull of Bradshaw on the other. Here shameless ruffians sought employment as hired witnesses, and walked openly in the Hall with a straw in the shoe to denote their quality; and here the good, the great, the brave, the wise, and the abandoned have been brought to trial. Here (in the Hall of Rufus) Sir William Wallace was tried and condemned; here, in this very Hall, Sir Thomas More and the Protector Somerset were doomed to the scaffold. Here, in Henry VIII.'s reign (1517), entered the City apprentices, implicated in the murders on "Evil May Day" of the aliens settled in London, each with a halter round his neck, and crying "Mercy, gracious Lord, mercy," while Wolsey stood by, and the King, beneath his cloth of state, heard their defence and pronounced their pardon—the prisoners shouting with delight and casting up their halters to the Hall roof, "so that the King," as the chroniclers observe, "might perceive they were none of the descreetest sort." Here the notorious Earl and Countess of Somerset were tried in the reign of James I. for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Here the great Earl of Strafford was condemned; the King being present, and the Commons sitting bareheaded all the time. Here the High Court of Justice sat which condemned King Charles I., the upper part of the Hall hung with scarlet cloth, and the King sitting covered, with the Naseby banners above his head: here Lily, the astrologer, who was present, saw the silver top fall from the King's staff, and others heard Lady Fairfax exclaim, when her husband's name was called over, "He has more wit than to be here." Here, in the reign of James II., the seven bishops were acquitted. Here Dr. Sacheverel was tried and pronounced guilty by a majority of 17. Here the rebel Lords of 1745, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, were heard and condemned. Here Lord Byron was tried for killing Mr. Chaworth; Lord Ferrers for murdering his steward; and the Duchess of Kingston, a few years later, for bigamy. Here Warren Hastings was tried, and Burke and Sheridan grew eloquent and impassioned, while senators by birth and election, and the beauty and rank of Great Britain, sat earnest spectators and listeners of the extraordinary scene. The last public trial in the Hall itself was Lord Melville's in 1806; and the last coronation dinner in the Hall was that of George IV., when, according to the custom maintained for ages, and for the last time probably, the King's champion (young Dymocke) rode into the Hall in full armour, and threw down the gauntlet, challenging the world in a King's behalf. Silver plates were laid, on the same occasion, for 334 guests.

This noble Hall is 290 feet long, by 68 feet wide, and 110 feet high. It is said to be the largest apartment not supported by pillars in the world — save one — the Hall of Justice, at Padua. The next largest Hall in London is the Hall at Christ's Hospital.

THE OLD BAILEY SESSIONS HOUSE, or CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, in the Old Bailey, adjoining Newgate, for the trial and conviction of prisoners for offences committed within 10 miles of St. Paul's, is regulated by Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 36. In the "Old Court" sit one or more of the judges in Westminster Hall. In the New Court the presiding judges are the Recorder and Common Serjeant of the Corporation of London. Upwards of 2000 persons, annually, are placed at the bar of the Old Bailey for trial; about one third are acquitted, one third are first offences, and the remaining portion have been convicted before. The stranger is admitted on payment of at least 1*s.* to the officer whose perquisite it is, but this perquisite is regulated by the officer himself, according to the importance of the trials that are on. Over the Court-room is a Dining-room, where the judges dine when the Court is over—a practice commemorated by a well-known line—

"And wretches hang that jurymen may dine."

Adjoining the Sessions House is the prison called "*Newgate.*" [*See* Index.]

The METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS, holding a summary jurisdiction over debts and demands not exceeding 50*l.*, are *eleven* in number. The judges are barristers appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The *Bankruptcy Court* is in Basinghall-street, in the City; the *Insolvent Debtors Court* in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS HOUSE, the next in importance to the Old Bailey, was originally Hicks's Hall. The Law Court was removed hither in 1782. A fine James I. chimney-piece from the old Hall is one of the interior decorations of the House.

The CITY POLICE COURTS are at the Mansion House and Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor, or the sitting Alderman, are the magistrates who decide cases or send them for trial.

The POLICE COURTS connected with the *Metropolitan Police* are *eleven* in number, under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, presided over by 23 Bar-

risters of at least seven years standing at the bar. They sit daily, Sundays excepted. The Metropolitan Courts are—Bow-street, Clerkenwell, Great Marlborough-street, Greenwich and Woolwich, Hammersmith and Wandsworth, Lambeth, Marylebone, Southwark, Thames, Westminster, Worship-street; and the amount of Fees, Penalties, and Forfeitures, levied and received by the Metropolitan Police in one year is about 10,000*l.* The expense of the Force is defrayed by an assessment limited to 8*d.* in the pound on the parish rates, the deficiency being made up by the Treasury.

The Metropolitan Police Force consists of 6779 men, paid at various rates, averaging 18*s.* a-week, with clothing and 40 lbs. of coal weekly to each married man all the year; 40 lbs. weekly to each single man during six months, and 20 lbs. weekly during the remainder of the year. The total cost for one year is 533,622*l.*

Before 1829, when the present excellent Police Force (for which London is wholly indebted to Sir Robert Peel) was first introduced (pursuant to 10 George IV., c. 44), the watchmen, familiarly called "Charlies," who guarded the streets of London, were often incompetent and feeble old men, totally unfitted for their duties. The Police is now composed of young and active men, and the Force that has proved perfectly effective for the metropolis (having saved it more than once from Chartist and other rioters, and from calamities such as befel Bristol in 1831) has since been introduced with equal success nearly throughout the kingdom. The number of persons taken into custody by the two Forces, between 1844 and 1848 inclusive, amounted to 374,710. The gross total number of robberies, during the same period, amounted to 70,889, the value of the property stolen to 270,945*l.*, and the value of the property recovered to 55,167*l.*, or about a fifth of the property stolen.

The Policemen are dressed in blue, and have marked on their coat-collar the number and letter of their division. The City Police marking is in *yellow;* the Metropolitan in *white.* Every man is furnished with a bâton, a rattle, a lantern, an oil-skin cape, and a great-coat, and carries on his right wrist a white band while on duty. It is estimated that each constable walks from 20 to 25 miles a day. During 2 months out of 3, each constable is on night duty, from 9 at night till 6 in the morning.

XVII.—INNS OF COURT AND INNS OF CHANCERY.

INNS OF COURT, "the noblest nurseries of Humanity and Liberty in the kingdom," are four in number—*Inner Temple*, *Middle Temple*, *Lincoln's Inn*, and *Gray's Inn*. They are called Inns of Court, from being anciently held in the "Aula Regia," or Court of the King's Palace. Their government is vested in "Benchers," consisting of the most successful and distinguished members of the English Bar—a numerous body, "composed of above 3080 Barristers, exclusive of the 28 Serjeants-at-Law." No person can be called to the bar at any of the Inns of Court before he is 21 years of age, and a standing of 5 years is understood to be required of every member before being called. The members of the several Universities, &c., may be called after 3 years' standing. Every student may, if he choose, dine in the Hall every day during term. A bottle of wine is allowed to each mess of four.

The TEMPLE is a liberty or district, divided into the Inner Temple and Middle Temple. It lies between Fleet-street and the Thames, and was so called from the Knights Templar, who made their first London habitation in Holborn, in 1118, and removed to Fleet-street, or the New Temple, in 1184. Spenser alludes to this London locality in his beautiful Prothalamion :—

> "those bricky towers
> The which on Thames' broad aged back doe ride,
> Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
> There whilom wont the Templar Knights to bide,
> Till they decayed through pride."

At the downfall of the Templars, in 1313, the New Temple in Fleet-street was given by Edward II. to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, whose tomb, in Westminster Abbey, has called forth the eulogistic criticism of the classic Flaxman. At the Earl of Pembroke's death the property passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, by whom the *Inner* and *Middle* Temples were leased to the students of the Common Law, and the *Outer* Temple to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and Lord Treasurer, beheaded by the citizens of London in 1326. No change took place when the Temple property passed to the Crown, at the dissolution of religious houses, and the students of the Inns of Court remained tenants of the Crown till 1608, when James I. conferred the Temple (now so called) on the Benchers of the two societies and their successors for ever. There are two

edifices in the Temple well worthy of a visit: the *Temple Church* (serving for both Temples. *See* Churches), and the *Middle Temple Hall.*

Middle Temple Hall, 100 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 47 feet high, was built in 1572, while Plowden, the well-known jurist, was Treasurer of the Inn. The roof is the best piece of Elizabethan architecture in London, and will well repay inspection. The screen, in the Renaissance style, is said to have been formed in exact imitation of the Strand front of old Somerset House, but this is a vulgar error, like the tradition which relates that it was made of the spoils of the Spanish Armada, the records of the Society proving that it was set up thirteen years before the Armada put to sea. Here are marble busts of Lords Eldon and Stowell, by Behnes. The portraits are chiefly copies, and not good. The exterior was cased with stone, in wretched taste, in 1757. We first hear of Shakspeare's Twelfth Night in connexion with its performance in this fine old Hall.

The principal entrance to the Middle Temple is by a heavy red-brick front in Fleet-street with stone dressings, built, in 1684, by Sir C. Wren, in place of the old portal which Sir Amias Paulet, while Wolsey's prisoner in the gate-house of the Temple, "had re-edified very sumptuously, garnishing the same," says Cavendish, "on the outside thereof, with cardinal's hats and arms, and divers other devices, in so glorious a sort, that he thought thereby to have appeased his old unkind displeasure." The New Paper Buildings, to the river, built from the designs of Sydney Smirke, A.R.A., are in excellent taste, recalling the "bricky towers" of Spenser's Prothalamion. *Inner Temple Hall* was refaced and repaired by Sir Robert Smirke while Jekyll, the wit, was Treasurer of the Inn.

Shakspeare has made the *Temple Gardens*—a fine open space, fronting the Thames—the place in which the distinctive badges (the white rose and red rose) of the houses of York and Lancaster were first assumed by their respective partisans.

> "*Suffolk.* Within the Temple Hall we were too loud;
> The garden here is more convenient.
> * * * * * *
> "*Plantagenet.* Let him that is a true-born gentleman,
> And stands upon the honour of his birth,
> If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
> From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.
> "*Somerset.* Let him that is no coward, nor no flatterer,
> But dare maintain the party of the truth,
> Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.
> * * * * * *

"*Plantagenet.* Hath not thy rose a canker, Somerset?
"*Somerset.* Hath not thy rose a thorn, Plantagenet?
* * * * * *
"*Warwick.* This brawl to-day,
Grown to this faction in the Temple Gardens,
Shall send, between the red rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night."
Shakspeare, First Part of Henry VI., Act ii., sc. 4.

It would now be impossible to revive the scene in the supposed place of its origin, for such is the smoke and foul air of London, that the commonest and hardiest kind of rose has long ceased to put forth a bud in the Temple Gardens. In the autumn, however, a fine display of *Chrysanthemums*, reared with great care, may be seen in them. The Temple is walled in on every side, and protected with gates. There is no poor-law within its precinct. The *Cloisters*, adjoining the Temple Church, were rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren for students to walk in, and put cases in law for the consideration of one another. In No. 1, Inner-Temple-lane Dr. Johnson had chambers, and here Boswell paid his first visit after his memorable introduction to him at Tom Davies's. The house was pulled down in 1858. In No. 2, Brick-court, Middle-Temple-lane, up two pair of stairs, for so Mr. Filby, his tailor, describes him, lived and died Oliver Goldsmith: his rooms were on the right hand as you ascend the staircase. The great Earl of Mansfield, when Mr. Murray, had chambers in No. 5, King's-Bench-walk.

LINCOLN'S INN is an Inn of Court, with two Inns of Chancery attached, *Furnival's Inn* and *Thavies' Inn*, and so called after Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (d. 1312), whose town-house, or inn, occupied a considerable portion of the present Inn of Court, which bears both his name and arms, and whose monument in old St. Paul's was one of the stateliest in the church. The Gatehouse of brick in Chancery-lane (the oldest part of the existing building) was built by Sir Thomas Lovell, and bears the date upon it of 1518. The chambers adjoining are of a somewhat later period, and it is to this part perhaps that Fuller alludes when he says that—"He [Ben Jonson] helped in the building of the new structure of Lincoln's Inn, when, having a trowel in one hand, he had a book in his pocket." In No. 24, in the south angle of the great court leading out of Chancery-lane, formerly called the Gatehouse-court, but now Old-buildings, and in the apartments on the left hand of the ground-floor, Oliver Cromwell's secretary, Thurloe, had chambers from 1645 to 1659. Cromwell must often have been here; and here, by the nearest

accident, long after Thurloe's death, the Thurloe Papers were accidentally discovered, concealed in a false ceiling.

Lincoln's Inn Chapel, in the Perp. style of Gothic, but much debased, was built by Inigo Jones, and consecrated on Ascension Day, 1623, Dr. Donne preaching the consecration sermon. The Roman Doric pilasters, creeping up the sides of the bastard Gothic of the crypt, deserve attention. The stained glass windows (very good for the period) were executed "by Mr. Hall, a glass-painter, in Fetter-lane, and in point of colour are as rich as the richest Decorated glass of the best period." Some of the figures will repay attention. The windows on the S. side are filled with the Twelve Apostles; on the N. by Moses and the Prophets, St. John the Baptist and St. Paul. The St. John the Baptist was executed, as an inscription in the window records, at the expense of William Noy (d. 1634), the Attorney-General of Charles I. The crypt beneath the chapel on open arches, like the cloisters in the Temple, was built as a place for the students and lawyers "to walk in and talk and confer their learnings." The Round part of the Temple Church was long employed for a similar purpose. Butler and Pepys allude to this custom. Here were buried Alexander Brome, the Cavalier song-writer; Secretary Thurloe; and William Prynne, the Puritan, who wrote against the "unloveliness of love locks." On the stair is a marble tablet to the only daughter of Lord Brougham: the inscription by Marq. Wellesley. The most eminent divines of the Church of England are chosen by the Benchers to preach before them on Sundays.

Lincoln's Inn Hall and *Library*, on the E. side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields (Philip Hardwick, R.A., architect), is a noble structure in the Tudor style, built, 1843-45, of red brick with stone dressings. The Hall is 120 ft. long, 45 ft. wide, and 62 ft. high, with a roof of carved oak. The total cost exceeded 55,000*l.* *Observe.*—In the Hall, *Watts'* grand fresco—The School of Legislation, occupying the whole N. wall, represents the lawgivers of the world, from Moses down to Edward I.—30 figures, chiefly colossal. Above are Religion, with Mercy and Justice on either hand; below, in the centre, Moses; on left, Minos, Lycurgus, Draco, Solon, Numa; right, Sesostris, Zoroaster, Pythagoras, Confucius, and Menu; 3rd row, in centre, Justinian and Theodora dictating the Pandects; next Charlemagne; near him a Druid priest; Ina, King of the W. Saxons, and Alfred, ascending the steps. On the lowest step Stephen Langton and two other of the Magna Charta Barons, and Edward I. in armour, seated. In the Hall hangs Hogarth's picture of Paul before

Felix, painted for the Benchers on the recommendation of the great Lord Mansfield, as the appropriation of a legacy to the Inn of 200*l.*; statue of Lord Erskine, by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. *Observe* in *Drawing-room, &c.*, portraits of Sir Matthew Hale, by *Wright;* Lord Chancellor Bathurst, by *Sir N. Dance;* and Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, by *Harlowe*. The Library contains the unique fourth volume of Prynne's Records, for which the Society paid 335*l.* at the Stowe sale in 1849; and the rich collection of Books and MSS., the bequest of Sir Matthew Hale, "a treasure," says Hale, in his will, "that are not fit for every man's view." The Court of Chancery sits in "Term Time" at Westminster; during the "Vacation" in Lincoln's Inn Old Hall, a mean building near the Chapel.

Lincoln's Inn New Square (built on Little Lincoln's-Inn-fields) forms no part of the Inn of Court called Lincoln's Inn.

GRAY'S INN is an Inn of Court, with two Inns of Chancery attached, *Staple Inn* and *Barnard's Inn*, and is so called after Edmund, Lord Gray of Wilton, of the time of Henry VII. The Hall was built in 1560, and the Gardens first planted about 1600. The great Lord Burghley and the great Lord Bacon, who dates the dedication of his Essays "from my chamber at Graies Inn, this 30 of Januarie, 1597," are the chief worthies of the Inn. Bradshaw, who sat as president at the trial of Charles I., was a bencher of the Inn.

Gray's Inn Walks, or *Gray's Inn Gardens*, were in Charles II.'s time, and the days of the Tatler and Spectator, a fashionable promenade on a summer evening. The great Lord Bacon is said to have planted some of the trees, but none now exist coeval with his time. As late as 1754 there was still in the gardens an octagonal seat, erected by Lord Bacon when Solicitor-General, to his friend Jeremiah Pettenham, of this Inn. The principal entrance from Holborn was by Fulwood's-rents, then a fashionable locality, now the squalid habitation of the poorest people of the Parish of St. Andrew. "Within Gray's Inn Gate, next Gray's Inn Lane," Jacob Tonson first kept shop. The first turning on the right (as you walk from Holborn up Gray's-Inn-lane) is Fox-court, in which, on the 16th of January, 1696-7, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the Countess of Macclesfield was delivered, wearing a mask all the while, of Richard Savage, the poet. The only toast ever publicly drunk by the Society of Gray's Inn is, "To the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of Queen Elizabeth."

The INNS OF CHANCERY, attached to the four Inns of Court, are nine in number. To the *Inner Temple* belonged Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, and Lyon's Inn; to the *Middle Temple*, New Inn and Strand Inn; to *Lincoln's Inn*, Furnival's Inn and Thavies' Inn; and to *Gray's Inn*, Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn. They have now little or no connexion with the Inns of Court.

Harrison, the regicide, was a clerk in the office of Thomas Houlker, an attorney in Clifford's Inn.

Justice Shallow was a student of Clement's Inn.

"*Shallow.* I was once of Clement's Inn; where I think they will talk of mad Shallow yet.

"*Silence.* You were called lusty Shallow then, cousin.

"*Shallow.* By the mass, I was called anything; and I would have done anything indeed, and roundly too. There was I and Little John Doit of Staffordshire, and Black George Barnes of Staffordshire, and Francis Pickbone and Will Squele, a Cotswold man; you had not four such swinge-bucklers in all the Inns of Court again.

* * * * * * * *

"*Shallow.* Nay, she must be old; she cannot choose but be old; certain she's old, and had Robin Nightwork by old Nightwork, before I came to Clement's Inn.

* * * * * * * *

"*Shallow.* I remember at Mile-end-green (when I lay at Clement's Inn), I was then Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show.

* * * * * * * *

"*Falstaff.* I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring."—*Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry IV.*

"Withowt St. Clement's Inn back dore, as soon as you come up the steps and owt of that house and dore on your left hand two payre of stayres, into a little passage right before you," lived Wenceslaus Hollar, the engraver. The black figure kneeling in the garden of Clement's Inn was presented to the Inn by Holles, Earl of Clare, but when or by what earl no one has told us. It was brought from Italy, and is said to be of bronze.

William Weare, murdered by Thurtell, at Gill's-hill, in Hertfordshire, lived at No. 2 in Lyon's Inn.

"They cut his throat from ear to ear,
His brains they batter'd in;
His name was Mr. William Weare,
He dwelt in Lyon's Inn."
Contemporary Ballad, attributed to Theodore Hook.

Isaac Reed (d. 1807) had chambers at No. 11, Staple Inn, Holborn.

The *yearly rental* of the Inns and Court of Chancery is in round numbers as follows :—

Lincoln's Inn	£33,329	Clement's Inn	£1,653
Inner Temple	25,676	Clifford's Inn	818
Gray's Inn	16,035	Lyon's Inn	423
Middle Temple	12,640	New Inn	1,646
Furnival's Inn	4,386	Sergeant's Inn	1,600
Staple Inn	2,553		
Barnard's Inn	1,031		£101,79

XVIII.—PRISONS, PENITENTIARIES, AND PLACES OF PUBLIC EXECUTION.

NEWGATE, in the Old Bailey, is a prison appertaining to the city of London and county of Middlesex, formerly for felons and debtors; since 1815 (when Whitecross-street Prison was built) for felons only, and is now used as the gaol for the confinement of prisoners from the metropolitan counties, preparatory to their trial at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey. It is the oldest prison in London, was so called because it was the tower of a gate of the same name. In Old Newgate were confined William Penn, Titus Oates, Defoe, Dr. Dodd, Jack Sheppard, &c. The present edifice was designed by George Dance, the architect of the Mansion House, and the first stone laid by Alderman Beckford, 1770. The works advanced but slowly, for in 1780, when the old prison was burnt to the ground in the Lord George Gordon riots of that year, the new prison was only in part completed. More rapid progress was made in consequence of this event, and on December 9th, 1783, the first execution took place before its walls, the last at Tyburn occurring November 7th. At an execution the prisoner walks forth to death through the door nearest Newgate-street to the scaffold erected over the broadest part of the Old Bailey. The interior was rebuilt 1858, on the cellular system. The prison will hold 192 persons. Here, in the prison he had emptied and set in flames, Lord George Gordon, the leader of the riots of 1780, died (1793) of the gaol distemper, and in front of this prison Bellingham was executed (1812) for the murder of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister. Admission to inspect the interior is granted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs. *Observe.*—Opposite this prison, No. 68, Old Bailey, the residence of Jonathan Wild, the famous thief and thief-taker; immediately behind his house is a good specimen of the old wall of London.

BRIDEWELL—formerly a city prison, situated in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, immediately behind the church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, has stood empty for some years, since the erection of the City House of Correction at Holloway; and is to be pulled down, it is said. It derives its name from a manor or house, presented to the City of London by Edward VI., after a sermon by Bishop Ridley, who begged it of the King as a Workhouse for the poor, and a House of Correction "for the strumpet and idle person, for the rioter that consumeth all, and for the vagabond that will abide in no place." Over the chimney in the Court-room hung a large picture, said to be by Holbein, representing Edward VI. delivering the Charter of Endowment to the Mayor, so much over-painted as to have lost all traces of Holbein.

HORSEMONGER LANE GAOL, Horsemonger Lane, Southwark, is the county gaol for Surrey. Here Mr. Leigh Hunt was confined for two years (1812-14) for a libel on the Prince Regent in the *Examiner* newspaper, and here (Nov. 13th, 1849) Mr. and Mrs. Manning were hung. The place of execution is the top of the prison. "I was a witness," says Mr. Charles Dickens, "of the execution. I went there with the intention of observing the crowd gathered to behold it, and I had excellent opportunities of doing so, at intervals all through the nigh, and continuously from daybreak until after the spectacle was over. I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no heathen land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it, faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing, looks and language, of the assembled spectators. When I came upon the scene at midnight, the *shrillness* of the cries and howls that were raised from time to time, denoting that they came from a concourse of boys and girls already assembled in the best places, made my blood run cold. As the night went on, screeching, and laughing, and yelling in strong chorus of parodies on Negro melodies, with substitutions of 'Mrs. Manning' for 'Susannah' and the like were added to these. When the day dawned, thieves, low prostitutes, ruffians and vagabonds of every kind, flocked on to the ground, with every variety of offensive and foul behaviour. Fightings, faintings, whistlings, imitations of Punch, brutal jokes, tumultuous demonstrations of indecent delight when swooning women were dragged out of the crowd by the police with their dresses disordered, gave a new zest

to the general entertainment. When the sun rose brightly —as it did—it gilded thousands upon thousands of upturned faces, so inexpressibly odious in their brutal mirth or callousness, that a man had cause to feel ashamed of the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself, as fashioned in the image of the Devil. When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering into the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities, than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and there were no belief among men but that they perished like the beasts. I have seen, habitually, some of the worst sources of general contamination and corruption in this country, and I think there are not many phases of London life that could surprise me. I am solemnly convinced that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in this city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits." It is much to be desired that executions in public should be abolished—that death should be inflicted before appointed official witnesses, within the prison walls, the dead bodies being afterwards exhibited for a short time, by which all the demoralizing excitement would be avoided.

MILLBANK PRISON is a mass of brickwork equal to a fortress, on the left bank of the Thames, close to Vauxhall Bridge; erected on ground bought in 1799 of the Marquis of Salisbury, and established pursuant to 52 Geo. III., c. 44, passed Aug. 20th, 1812. It was designed by Jeremy Bentham, to whom the fee-simple of the ground was conveyed, and is said to have cost the enormous sum of half a million sterling. The external walls form an irregular octagon, and enclose upwards of sixteen acres of land. Its ground-plan resembles a wheel, the governor's house occupying a circle in the centre, from which radiate six piles of building, terminating externally in towers. The ground on which it stands is raised but little above the river, and was at one time considered unhealthy. It was first named "The Penitentiary," or "Penitentiary House for London and Middlesex," and was called "The Millbank Prison," pursuant to 6 & 7 Victoria, c. 26. It is the largest prison in London, and contains accommodation for 1120 prisoners; the number of inmates averaging about 700. The annual cost for 1000 prisoners is 28,643*l.*, and the value of their labour in that time,

2375*l*. So far as the accommodation of the prison permits, the separate system is adopted. The number of persons in Great Britain and Ireland condemned to penal servitude every year amounts to about 4000. *Admission to inspect*—order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or the Directors of Government Prisons, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster.

THE MODEL PRISON, PENTONVILLE, Caledonian-road, near the new Cattle-market. The prison contains 1000 separate cells. The inmates are detained for two years, and are taught useful trades; a most merciful and charitable provision, which it is to be hoped may prove successful. The cost of each prisoner is about 15*s*. a week. The first stone was laid, 1840, and the building completed in 1842. The total cost was 84,168*l*. 12*s*. 2*d*.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLD BATH FIELDS, will hold about 1200 prisoners, and is under the direction of the Middlesex Magistrates and the Secretary of State for the Home Department. There is a similar House of Correction at Westminster. The principal prison for debtors is THE DEBTORS' PRISON, so called, in Whitecross-street, for 380 prisoners. The annual cost of these two to the City of London is 10,000*l*. The famous FLEET PRISON was abolished during the reign of her present Majesty.

CITY OF LONDON PRISON, HOLLOWAY (Mr. Bunning, Architect,) is a castellated building presenting a mediæval character, erected 1853—5, to contain the class of prisoners formerly committed to Giltspur Street House of Correction, Bridewell, and the House of Correction for women at the Borough Compter: while, in the same way, the New House of Correction at Wandsworth has relieved the Surrey or Horsemonger Lane Gaol. Average number of prisoners 320.

XIX.—PERMANENT FREE EXHIBITIONS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, in GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY; built 1823-54 from the designsof Sir Robert Smirke. but completed by his younger brother Sydney Smirke, A.R.A. The cost of the building amounts to one million sterling! It is faced with a portico, whose columns are extended round the wings of the building, and are 44 in number. The sculpture in the pediment is by Sir Richard Westmacott.

The Museum is open to public view on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 till 4 during January, February, November and December; from 10 till 5 during March, April, September and October; and from 10 till 6 during May, June, July and August.

The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of May, and the 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive, on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and also on any special fast or thanksgiving day, ordered by Authority.

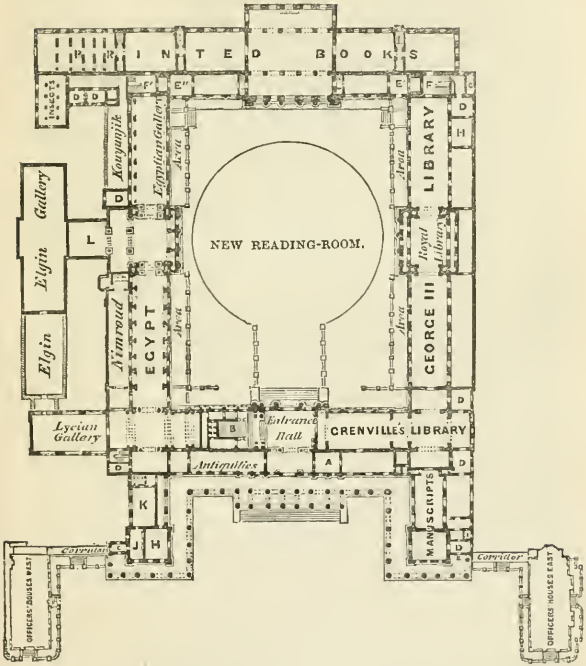
The *Reading Room* is open every day, except on Sundays, on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on any fast or thanksgiving days, ordered by Authority: except also between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September, inclusive. The Room is open from 9 till 4 during November, December, January, and February; from 9 till 5 during September, October, March and April; and from 9 till 6 during May, June, July and August (except Saturdays, and then till 5). Persons desirous of admission must produce a recommendation from a householder in London satisfactory to a trustee or an officer of the house, and must send in their applications in writing (specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode), to the Principal Librarian, or, in his absence, to the Secretary, or, in his absence, to the senior Under Librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their applications before the next meeting of the trustees. Permission will in general be granted for six months; and at the expiration of this term fresh application is to be made for a renewal. The tickets given to readers are not transferable, and no person can be admitted without a ticket. Persons under 18 years of age are not admissible.

Artists are admitted to study in the Galleries of Sculpture, between the hours of 9 and 4, every day, except Saturday.

The Print Room is closed on Saturdays.

The Medal and Print Rooms can be seen only by a few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

The British Museum originated in an offer to Parliament, made in the will of Sir Hans Sloane (d. 1753), of the whole of his collection for 20,000*l.*—30,000*l.* less than it was said to have cost him. The offer was at once accepted, and an Act passed in 1753, "for the purchase of it, and of the Harleian Collection of MSS., and procuring one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said Collection, and of the Cottonian Library, and additions thereto." In pursuance of this Act the sum of 300,000*l.*



GROUND PLAN OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

was raised by a Lottery; 20,000*l.* paid for the Sloane Museum, 10,000*l.* for the Harleian Collection of MSS., and 10,250*l.* to the Earl of Halifax for Montague House in Bloomsbury—a mansion at that time perfectly well adapted for all the objects of the Museum. The collections increasing, new rooms were added to receive the Egyptian Antiquities, given by George III. in 1801. The government of the Museum is vested in trustees, and the chief *Gifts and Bequests* include the Cotton MSS.; a collection of Books, and the interest of 7000*l.*, bequeathed by Major Edwardes; the Royal Library of the Kings of England; Garrick's Collection of Old Plays; Dr. Birch's Books and MSS.; Thomas Tyrwhitt's Books; Rev. C. Cracherode's Books, Prints, &c., valued at 40,000*l.*; Sir Wm. Musgrave's Books, MSS., and Prints; Payne Knight's Books, Bronzes, and Drawings; Sir Joseph Banks's Books and Botanical Specimens; Library formed by George III.; and Mr. Grenville's Library. *The Additional Purchases* include Sir William Hamilton's Collection, 8400*l.*; Townley Marbles, 28,200*l.*; Phigalian Marbles, 19,000*l.*; Elgin Marbles, 35,000*l.*; Dr. Burney's MSS., 13,500*l.*; Lansdowne MSS., 4925*l.*; Arundel MSS., 3559*l.* The reader may purchase a synopsis of the contents of the Museum shown to the public, in the Hall, as you enter, price *one shilling*, compiled under the direction of the trustees.

The ground floor of the W. side of the building is occupied by *Antiquities*.

Turning to left out of the entrance hall you pass through a narrow gallery containing Roman pavements, pigs of lead bearing Roman inscriptions, &c., found in London and other parts of England.

In the adjoining rooms are arranged Roman and Græco-Roman sculptures, terra-cottas, &c., chiefly from Charles Townley's collection: many of the best of these are works executed by Greek artists in Italy. *Observe*—The Townley Venus, a half-draped statue found near Ostia, 1775; —bust of Minerva, the bronze helmet and breast-plate modern: —busts of Homer, Pindar, Sophocles, Periander, Hippocrates, Pericles,—the Discobulus, or Quoit-player, from Hadrian's villa (a copy of the bronze statue by Myron);—bust of Clytie emerging from a sun-flower; statue of the Emperor Hadrian in military costume; bas-relief, the Apotheosis of Homer.

Lycian Room.—A series of tombs, bas-reliefs, and statues from the ruined city of Xanthus; one group formed the ornaments of the Nereid monument of Xanthus—an Ionic

peristyle on a basement surrounded with two bands of friezes, representing the conquest of Lycia by the Persians, and the fall of Xanthus as related by Herodotus. The Harpy Tomb is a curious example of very early art. These marbles, some of them, of an earlier date than those of the Parthenon, were discovered and brought to England by Sir Charles Fellows.

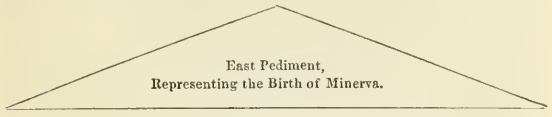
The Egyptian Antiquities are arranged in chronological order in three large Halls. The largest saloon contains the heavier objects, such as Sarcophagi, Columns, Statues, Tablets of the Dead, Sepulchral Urns, &c. This collection, the finest in Europe for colossal antiquities, comprises about 6000 objects. *Observe.*—Two Lions Couchant, in red granite (1 and 34), "perfect models of Architectonic Sculpture."—*Waagen.* Colossal Head, 9 feet high, of Rameses II., but better known as the Young Memnon, found in the Memnonium at Thebes, by Belzoni, and deservedly regarded as the most celebrated monument of Egyptian art in any European collection. Colossal Head of a king wearing the pshent, discovered by Belzoni in Karnak. Statue in red granite of Menepthah II. Colossal Ram's Head. The stone Sarcophagus of King Nectanebo I. (B.C. 367-369), found by the French in the court-yard of the Mosque of S. Athanasius, at Alexandria. Dr. Clarke, the traveller, fancied that this was the identical sarcophagus which once contained the body of Alexander the Great. Colossal Scarabæus. *The Rosetta Stone*, containing an inscription three times repeated — 1, in hieroglyphics; 2, in a written character called Demotic or Enchoreal; and 3, in the Greek language. This celebrated stone furnished the late Dr. Young with the first clue towards the deciphering of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. It was found (1799) by M. Bouchard, a French officer of engineers, in digging the foundation of a house, near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, among the remains of an ancient temple dedicated by Pharaoh Necho to the god Necho, and came into the hands of the English by the sixteenth article of the capitulation of Alexandria, which required that all objects of art collected by the French Institute in Egypt should be delivered up to the English. The stone itself is a piece of black basalt, much mutilated, about 3 feet long, by 2 feet 5 inches broad, and from 10 to 12 inches thick, and contains a decree set up in the reign of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes), probably about the year B.C. 196. The principal historical facts mentioned are the birth of the King B.C., 209; the troubles in Egypt, and the decease of his father Philopator;

the attack of Antiochus by sea and land; the siege of Lycopolis; the inundation of the Nile, B.C., 198; the chastisement of the revolters; the coronation of the King at Memphis, B.C. 196; and the issue of the decree itself the following day.

Between the Egyptian and Elgin Halls are a series of galleries filled with *Assyrian Antiquities, from Nimroud, Koyunjik, Khorsabád, &c.*, acquired for this country chiefly by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Layard, Col. Rawlinson, Mr. Loftus, and Mr. Ragsam; a most interesting series of statues, marble slabs, &c., brought from ancient Nineveh, arranged in a suite of halls and side galleries, where the sculptured slabs line the walls as they did in the palace of the Assyrian king. These represent the wars and conquests, battles and sieges, lion hunts, &c., of the Assyrian monarchs, also the construction of the very palace in which these marbles were found, the raising of the mound, and the planting on them, of the colossal human-headed winged lions and bulls now deposited in the British Museum. Here may be seen the Fish-god (Dagon)—the Eagle-headed god (Nisroch). In a hall on the sunk floor are placed the most remarkable bas-reliefs, representing the siege and destruction of Lachish by Sennacherib, as described in the Bible. Sennacherib himself is seen on his throne, with Jewish captives before him. *Observe.*—Colossal statues of Human-headed Lions, and Bulls, and numerous Bassi-rilievi representing battle scenes, conferences, bull and lion hunts, &c., and all meriting minute attention. The Koyunjik Side-Gallery filled with Mr. Layard's collection extends about 300 feet. The Nimroud Obelisk covered with small highly finished bas-reliefs, with arrow-headed inscriptions, representing a conquered nation bearing tribute, animals, &c., to the king of Assyria, is one of the most curious objects.

The glory of the collections in the British Museum are those unequalled works of the best age of Greek sculpture, executed, without doubt, by PHIDIAS and his scholars, known as *The Elgin Marbles*, from the Earl of Elgin, Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Porte, who, in 1801, obtained firmans for their removal to England. Nos. 1 to 160, from the Parthenon at Athens. But before proceeding to examine these marbles, the visitor will do well to inspect with care, the two models of the Parthenon restored and the Parthenon after the Venetian bombardment, in 1687. These, along with "The Capital and a piece of the Shaft of one of the Doric Columns of the Parthenon," will give a pretty complete notion of what the Parthenon was like.

The Marbles are of four kinds:—1. Statues in the East Pediment; 2. Statues in the West Pediment; 3. The Metopes or groups which occupied the square intervals between the raised tablets or triglyphs of the frieze; 4. The Frieze. The marbles of the two Pediments are on stages above the floor of the Saloon.

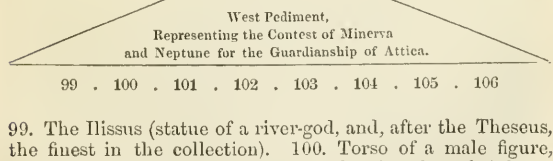


91 . 92 . 93 . 94 . 95 . 96 . 97 . 98

91. Upper part of the figure of Hyperion rising out of the Sea. His arms are stretched forward, in the act of holding the reins of his coursers. 92. Heads of two of the Horses belonging to the Car of Hyperion. 93. Theseus.

"The Theseus is a work of the first order; but the surface is corroded by the weather. The head is in that impaired state that I cannot give an opinion upon it; and the limbs are mutilated. I prefer it to the Apollo Belvidere, which, I believe, to be only a copy. It has more ideal beauty than any male statue I know."—*Flaxman.*

94. Group of two Goddesses (Ceres and Proserpine) seated. 95. Statue of Iris, the messenger of Juno. She is represented in quick motion, as if about to communicate to distant regions the birth of Minerva. 96. A Torso of Victory. 97. A group of the three Fates. 98. Head of a Horse (very fine) from the Car of Night.



99 . 100 . 101 . 102 . 103 . 104 . 105 . 106

99. The Ilissus (statue of a river-god, and, after the Theseus, the finest in the collection). 100. Torso of a male figure, supposed to be that of Cecrops, the founder of Athens. 101. Upper part of the head of Minerva, originally covered with a bronze helmet, as appears from the holes by which it was fastened to the marble. 102. A portion of the chest

of the same statue. 103. Upper part of the Torso of Neptune. 104. Another fragment of the statue of Minerva. 105. The Torso of Victoria Apteros: the goddess was represented driving the Car of Minerva, to receive her into it, after her successful contest with Neptune. 106. Fragment of a group which originally consisted of Latona, with her two children, Apollo and Diana. *The Metopes* (1—16, bas-reliefs let into the wall) represent the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. The originals are 15 in number: the 16th (No. 9) is a cast from the original in the Royal Museum at Paris. *The Frieze* (17—90, a series of bas-reliefs, which ran round the exterior frieze of the Cella of the Parthenon) represents the solemn procession called the Panathenæa, which took place at Athens, every six years, in honour of Minerva. East End (17—24), Nos. 20 and 23 are casts. The original of 23 is in the Royal Museum at Paris; parts, also, of 21 and 22 are casts. North End, Nos. 25—46; West End, Nos. 47—61; all but 47 are casts; the originals destroyed. South End, Nos. 62—90.

"We possess in England the most precious examples of Grecian Art. The horses of the Frieze in the Elgin Collection appear to live and move, to roll their eyes, to gallop, prance, and curvet. The veins of their faces and legs seem distended with circulation; in them are distinguished the hardness and decision of bony forms, from the elasticity of tendon and the softness of flesh. The beholder is charmed with the deer-like lightness and elegance of their make; and although the relief is not above an inch from the back ground, and they are so much smaller than nature, we can scarcely suffer reason to persuade us they are not alive."—*Flaxman.*

Phigalian Marbles (in the Phigalian Saloon). — 23 bas-reliefs, found in the ruins of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, built on Mount Cotylion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. 1 to 11 represent the Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. 12 to 23, the Battle of the Greeks and Amazons. The temple from which they were taken was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles. 24 to 39 are fragments from the same temple. *Ægina Marbles.*—Casts of two groups which filled the pediments at the Eastern and Western Ends of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Ægina. The subject of the W. pediment is the contest between the Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroclus. *Bodroum Marbles.*—11 bas-reliefs, brought to England, in 1846 and 1858, from Bodroum, in Asia Minor, the site of the ancient Halicarnassus, and presented to the British Museum by Sir Stratford Canning. To these have been added the products of

excavations made by Charles Newton, who found the magnificent colossal draped statue supposed to be Mausolus himself, and ascertained the site and laid open the foundations of the Mausoleum or sepulchre, built in the 4th year of the 106th Olympiad, B.C. 357, by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, in honour of her husband, King Mausolus.* The bas-reliefs were built into the faces of the walls of a fortress built by the knights of Rhodes, circ. 1400, at the entrance of the harbour. The story represented is a combat of Amazons and Greek warriors.

Passing through the great Egyptian Halls, you reach a staircase lined with Egyptian papyri MSS., leading to a suite of rooms; on the upper floor are placed the *Minor Objects of Egyptian Antiquity*, arranged in glass cases, comprising, Deities; Sacred Animals; small Statues; Household Furniture; objects of Dress and Toilette; Jewels, Vases, Lamps, &c.; Bowls, Cups, &c.; Vases of Bronze, Agricultural Implements, Viands, &c.; Fragments of Tombs, Weapons, &c.; Inscriptions; Instruments of Writing, Painting, &c.; Baskets, Tools, Musical Instruments, Playthings. Animal Mummies, Human Mummies, Coffins, Amulets, Sepulchral Ornaments, &c., many of the greatest curiosity, and exhibiting the various modes of embalming practised by the Egyptians, and the various degrees of care and splendour expended on the bodies of different ranks. *Observe* —Models of Egyptian Boats; Egyptian Wig and Box; Model of a House, &c.; Stand with Cooked Waterfowl; Coffin and Body of Mycerinus from the 3rd Pyramid.

Vases and Etruscan Rooms, containing a collection of vases discovered in Italy, and known as Etruscan, or Græco-Italian, beautifully painted. The collection is arranged chronologically, and according to the localities in which the several antiquities were found. Cases 1 to 5 contain Vases of heavy black ware, some with figures upon them in bas-relief, and principally found at Cervetri or Cære. Cases 6 and 7 contain the Nolan-Egyptian or Phœnician Vases, with pale backgrounds and figures in a deep reddish maroon colour, chiefly of animals. Cases 8 to 19 contain the early Vases from Vulci, Canino, and the Ponte della Badia, to the north of Rome, with black figures upon red or orange backgrounds, the subjects of these are generally mythological. The vases in Cases 20 to 30, executed with more care and finish, are for the most part from Canino and Nola. Those in the centre

See "The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus Restore By James Fergusson, 4to. 1862.

of the room, Cases 31 to 55, are of a later style, and chiefly from the province of the Basilicata, to the south of Rome; their subjects are principally relative to Bacchus. Cases 36 to 51 contain Vases from Apulia, resembling in their colour and treatment those of Nola. Cases 56 to 60 are filled with terra-cottas, principally of Etruscan workmanship. The specimens of Etruscan Jewellery, necklaces, armlets, wreaths of gold, bronze helmets, armour, &c., should not be passed unnoticed. Over the cases are several representations of paintings from the walls of Etruscan Tombs at Tarquinii and Corneto.

The bequest of Sir William Temple, minister at Naples (d. 1856), of Antiquities chiefly found at Pompeii, and other parts of Magna Græcia, includes many fine antiques, bronzes, vases, some very large ones, also a celebrated rhyton in the form of a mule's head, glass, armour, wall paintings, &c.

Bronze Room, chiefly occupied with the collections of Hamilton, Townley, Payne, Knight, &c. *Observe*—4 precious bas-reliefs from Paramythia, in Epirus. Fragments of a Grecian cuirass, dug up on the banks of the Siris, in Magna Græcia, known as the "Bronzes of Siris," of the very finest workmanship. Figures of gods and heroes in order; bronze mirrors, ornaments, furniture, keys, weights, knives, spoons, styles (for writing), Greek, Etruscan, and Roman. Silver bas-relief, part of an Etruscan chariot, found at Perugia. Two bronze helmets found at Olympia, one dedicated to Jupiter by Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, the other by the people of Argos, out of spoils taken from their enemies.

Certain objects and collections not publicly exhibited may be seen by artists and connoisseurs by special permission.

The Barberini or *Portland Vase* ($9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference), discovered in a sepulchral chamber, 3 m. from Rome, on the road to Frascati (1623-44). Sir William Hamilton bought it at the sale of the Barberini Library, and subsequently sold it to the Duchess of Portland, at whose sale, in 1786, it was bought in, by the family, for 1029*l*. It is still the property of the Duke of Portland, and has been deposited in the British Museum since 1810. The ground on which the figures are wrought is of a dark amethystine blue—semi-transparent; but it has not as yet been clearly ascertained what the figures represent. This wonderful vase was smashed to pieces, 7th of Feb, 1845, by a madman, but has since been wonderfully restored, so that the injuries are scarcely visible.

Medal Room.—The Greek coins are arranged in geogra-

phical order; the Roman in chronological; and the Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations, according to the respective countries to which the coins belong; those of each country being kept separate. *Gems and Cameos.*—In these objects the Museum is poor.

British and Mediæval Rooms contain antiquities found in Great Britain and Ireland, beginning with celts (stone axes), flint knives, and arrow-heads, disks or whorls of jet of Kimmeridge coal, and other substances used to twirl the spindle; bronze celts, daggers, knives; bronze shields, found in the Isis and the Thames; horse trappings, &c., of bronze, some enamelled. Roman antiquities found in London and elsewhere. *Mediæval.* Astrolabes and watches, enamels; pottery and porcelain of Chelsea, Bow, Derby, &c.; Wedgewood ware. The *Mediæval Collection*, still in course of formation, includes the sword of state of the Earldom of Chester, made for Edward V. when Prince of Wales; the signet ring of Mary, Queen of Scots; and some interesting figure fragments of the fresco decorations in old St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster.

The Library of Printed Books exceeds 700,000 volumes, and about 75,000 volumes are added yearly. Compared with the great public libraries on the Continent, it ranks second to none except the Imperial library at Paris. It contains twice as many *American books* as any library in the United States; also 1650 copies of the *Bible* in various editions and languages, and more than 12,000 pamphlets, &c., relating to the *French Revolutions:* no such collection exists in France. Here is the library of the Kings of England, presented to the nation by George II., containing exquisite examples of books bound in embroidered velvet for Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., &c. *George III.'s Library*, consisting of upwards of 80,000 volumes, and kept in a separate room, the finest room in the building, was given to the nation by George IV., in 1823, and is said to have cost 130,000*l.* It is one of the most noble libraries known, remarkable not only for the judicious selection of the works, and the discriminating choice of the editions, but for the bibliographical peculiarities and rarity of the copies. The number of books on large paper is unusually great. Among the rarities may be mentioned; the Mazarine Bible, the earliest printed book known, supposed to have issued from the press of Gutenberg and Fust, at Mentz, about 1455—it is in Latin and on vellum; the first printed Psalter, in Latin, on vellum—printed at Mentz, by Fust and

Schoeffer, in 1457; the first book printed with a date, and the first example of printing in colours; Æsop's Fables—printed at Milan, about 1480; the first edition of the first Greek classic printed: the first edition of Homer—Florence, 1488; formerly in the possession of the historian De Thou: Virgil—printed at Venice, by Aldus, in 1501; on vellum: the first book printed in Italic types; and the earliest attempt to produce cheap books:—it belonged to the Gonzaga family, and carries the autographs of the two Cardinals Ippolito and Ercole, as well as that of Vincenzo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua. The room to your right on entering from the hall contains the *Grenville Library*, a collection of 20,240 volumes, bequeathed to the nation by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, and said to have cost upwards of 54,000*l*. Other liberal donors have been Rev. C. M. Cracherode, David Garrick, Sir Joseph Banks, &c.

The entrance to the *Reading Rooms* directly faces you as you pass under the great portico into the Hall of the Museum.

The new Reading Rooms and Libraries were built in compliance with a happy suggestion of Mr. Panizzi—in the vacant space formed by the inner quadrangle of the Museum, thus economising ground and money, and securing the fittest situation, close to the apartments in which the books are deposited. It was completed in three years, at a cost of £150,000—Sidney Smirke being architect, and Messrs. Baker and Fielder builders—and opened 1857. The Reading Room is circular, surmounted by an elegant dome, 140 feet in diameter (only two feet less than the Pantheon, and one foot more than St. Peter's, Rome), and 106 feet high. It is constructed chiefly of iron, by which much space is saved, with brick arches between the main ribs, supported by 20 iron piers. It can receive with ease and comfort, at one time, 300 readers, each being provided with a separate desk. The general arrangements are sufficiently explained in the PLAN. The whole is thoroughly warmed and ventilated, and the floors are laid with Kamptulikon, to prevent noise and reverberation. There are 35 reading tables, and two are set apart for the exclusive use of ladies.

The Book-presses under the gallery are filled with a large *library of reference* for the use of the readers, comprising most of the standard works on the various branches of learning, and an extensive collection of dictionaries of all languages, biographical works, encyclopædias, parliamentary histories, topographical works, &c., &c. These books, which

are about 20,000 in number, the readers can consult at pleasure without filling up tickets for them.

Having consulted the *catalogue* which extends to 977 MS. volumes, and found the title of the book you require, you transcribe the title, on a printed form given below, to be found near the catalogues, from whence you derive your references.

Press Mark.	Title of the Work wanted.	Size.	Place.	Date.

(Date) _____ (Signature)

Please to restore each volume of the Catalogue to its place, as soon as done with.

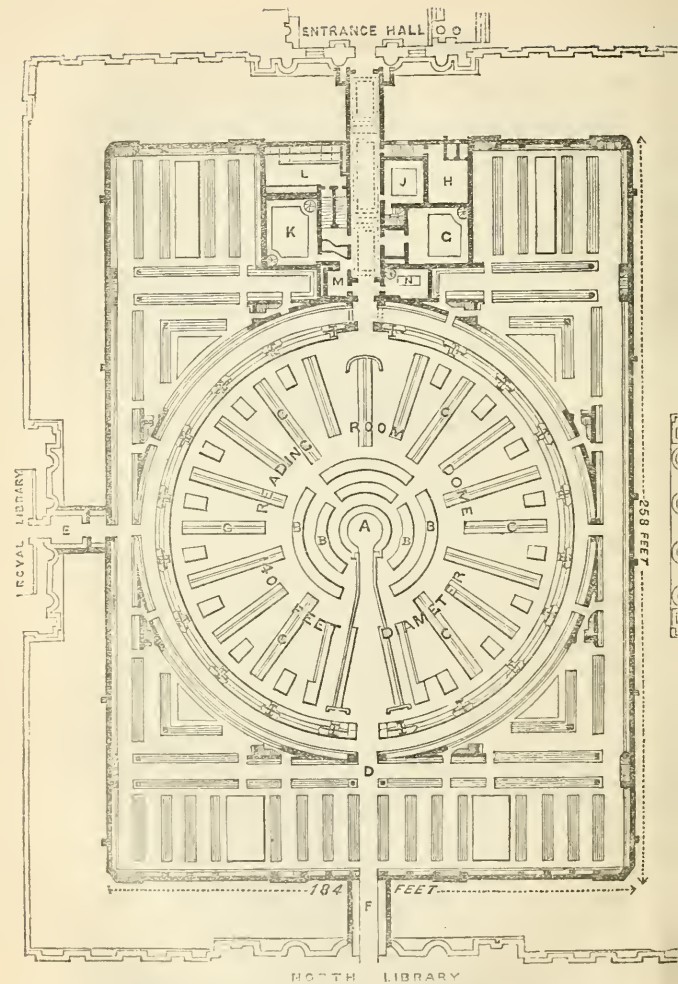
READERS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED

1. Not to ask for more than *one work* on the same ticket.
2. To transcribe *literally* from the Catalogues the title of the Work wanted.
3. To write in a plain clear hand, in order to avoid delay and mistakes.
4. Before leaving the Room, to return the books to an attendant, and to obtain the corresponding ticket, the READER BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BOOKS SO LONG AS THE TICKET REMAINS UNCANCELLED.

N.B.—Readers are, under no circumstances, to take any Book or MS. out of the Reading Rooms.

The tickets for Printed Books are on white paper; for MSS. on green paper.

Manuscripts.—The manuscripts in the Museum are divided under several heads, of which the following are the chief:—the Cotton MSS. (catalogued in 1 vol. folio); the Harleian MSS. (catalogued in 4 vols. folio); the Lansdowne MSS. (catalogued in 2 vols. folio); the Royal MSS. (catalogued in 1 vol. quarto, called Casley's Catalogue); the Sloane and Birch MSS. (in 1 vol. quarto); the Arundel MSS.; the Burney, Hargrave, and a large and Miscellaneous collection of "Additional MSS." in number about 30,000. The rarest MSS. are entitled "Select," and can only be seen and examined in the presence of an attendant. The contents of two cases alone are valued at above a quarter of a million. Among the more remarkable we may mention:—Copy of the Gospels in Latin (Cotton MSS., Tiberius A. II., the only undoubted relic of the ancient regalia of England), sent over to Athelstane by his brother-in-law the emperor Otho, between 936 and 940, given by Athelstane to the metropolitan church of Canterbury, and borrowed of Sir Robert Cotton to be used at the coronation of Charles I. The "Book of St. Cuthbert"



PLAN OF NEW READING-ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM

A Superintendent.
B Catalogue Tables.
C Readers' Tables.
D Access for Attendants.
E Entrance from Royal Library.
F Entrance from North Library.
G For Registration of Copyrights.
H Ladies' Cloak-Room.
J Attendants' Room.
K Gentlemen's Cloak Room.
L For Gentlemen.
M Umbrella Room.
N Assistants' Room.

or "Durham Book," a copy of the Gospels in Latin, written in the seventh century by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne, and illuminated by Athelwald, the succeeding Bishop. The Bible, said to have been written by Alcuin for Charlemagne. The identical copy of Guiar des Moulix's version of Pierre le Mangeur's Biblical History, which was found in the tent of John, King of France, at the battle of Poictiers. MS. of Cicero's translation of the Astronomical Poem of Aratus. An Anglo-Saxon MS. of the ninth century. The Bedford Missal, executed for the Regent Duke of Bedford, brother of Henry V. Psalter written for Henry VI. Le Roman de la Rose (Harl. MS. 4425). Henry VIII.'s Psalter, containing Portraits of Himself and Will Somers. Lady Jane Grey's Prayer Book. Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, written in a print-hand; the cover is her own needlework. Harl. MS. (7334), supposed to be the best MS. of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Portrait of Chaucer, by Occleve (from which Vertue made his engraving). Froissart's Chronicles, with many curious illustrations —often engraved. Matthew Paris, illuminated. A volume of Hours executed circ. 1490, by a Flemish Artist (Hemmelinck?), for Philip the Fair, of Castile, or for his wife Joanna, mother of the Emperor Charles V. Carte Blanche which Prince Charles (Charles II.) sent to Parliament to save his father's life. Oliver Cromwell's Letter to the Speaker, describing the Battle of Naseby. Milton's assignment of "Paradise Lost" to Simmonds the bookseller for 15*l.*; Dryden's assignment to Tonson of his translation of Virgil. Original MS. of Pope's Homer, written on the backs of letters. Stow's collections for his Annals and his Survey of London. 317 volumes of Syriac MSS., obtained from Egyptian monasteries.

Print Room.—Drawings, &c.—A small, but interesting, and valuable, collection, containing specimens of Fra Beato Angelico, Fra Filippo Lippi, D. Ghirlandajo, P. Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Fra Bartolommeo, Raphael, Mich. Angelo, Giovanni Bellini, Titian, and Correggio—of Albert Durer, Hans Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Backhuysen, A. Ostade, &c. Niellos of the rarest kind—in silver—with 300 impressions on sulphur and paper from niellos.

Observe.—Impression in sulphur of the famous Pax of Maso Finiguerra, cost 250 guineas. Silver Pax by the same master. Two unique niellos of Leon. da Vinci. Carving in soapstone, in high relief, by Albert Dürer (dated 1510), representing the Birth of John the Baptist. *Prints.*—Marc Antonio's (fine). Lucas van Leyden's (fine). Albert Dürer's (fine). Rembrandt's (in 8 volumes, the finest known). Van Dyck etchings (good). Early Italian School (numerous and fine).

Dutch etchings (the Sheepshanks collection, containing Waterloo, Berghem, P. Potter, A. Ostade, &c., the finest known). Sir Joshua Reynolds's works (not all proofs). Raphael Morghen's works, Faithorne's works (in 5 volumes, very fine). Hogarth's works (good). Crowle's collections to illustrate Pennant's London (cost 7000*l.*). Works of Strange, Woollett and Sharp (good). Stothard's works, in 4 volumes (fine).

On a range of stands in the *King's Library* are framed some of the choicest specimens of drawings and engravings of all schools.

The Collections of Natural History are arranged in galleries on the first floor of the buildings, and are reached from the entrance-hall by ascending the great staircase.

Zoology.—This collection is superior to that at Berlin, and inferior only to that in the Museum at Paris. In a case at the head of the stairs is a huge *Gorilla*, with its skeleton nearly 6 ft. high, shot by Mons. Du Chaillu; the largest specimen in Europe; also his wife and family. *Mammalia Saloon.*—In the wall-cases are specimens of Rapacious and Hoofed Beasts; and over the cases, the different kinds of Seals, Manatees, and Porpoises; and on the floor are placed the larger hoofed beasts, too large to be arranged in their proper places in the cases. Here, on the floor, is the Wild Ox from Chillingham Park, Northumberland. *Eastern Zoological Gallery.*—The wall-cases contain the collection of Birds; the smaller table-cases in each recess contain birds' Eggs, arranged in the same series as the birds; the larger table-cases, in the centre of the room, contain the collection of Shells of Molluscous Animals; and on the top of the wall-cases is a series of Horns of hoofed quadrupeds. Here, among the Wading Birds (Case 108), is the foot of the Dodo, a bird now extinct, only known by a few scanty remains, and by a painting here preserved, drawn, it is said, from a living bird brought from the Mauritius.

Mineralogy and Geology, (in the N. Gallery).—The system adopted for the arrangement of the minerals, with occasional slight deviations, is that of Berzelius. The detail of this arrangement is partly supplied by the running titles at the outsides of the glass cases, and by the labels within them. *Observe* (in the Class of Native Iron, one of the largest collections known of meteoric stones or substances which have fallen from the sky, placed in chronological order).—Large fragment of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, when the Emperor Maximilian was on the point of engaging with the French army: this mass, which weighed 270 lb., was preserved in the Cathedral of Ensis-

heim till the beginning of the French Revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar;—one of the many stones which fell (July 3rd, 1753) at Plaun, in Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of iron;—specimens of those that were seen to fall at Barbotan, at Roquefort, and at Juliac, July 24th, 1790;—one of a dozen stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Sienna, Jan. 16th, 1794;—the meteoric stone, weighing 56 lb., which fell near Wold Cottage, in the parish of Thwing, Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795; fragment of a stone of 20 lb., which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhône, March 12th, 1798. *Observe,* in Case 20, Dr. Dee's Magic Show-stone.

The Collections of Fossil Organic Remains are in Rooms I. to VI. *Obs.* Those formed chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Hawkins, Dr. Mantell, and Captain Cautley of the Bengal Artillery. On a table in Room I. is a Tortoise carved out of nephrite or jade, found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad in Hindostan: 1000*l.* was once offered for it. In and on the wall-cases of Room IV. are placed the larger specimens of the various species of Ichthyosaurus, or the fish-lizard. The most striking specimens are the Platyodon in the central case, and various bones of its gigantic variety on the top of the same case and in Case 2, such as the head cut transversely to show the internal structure of the jaws; the carpal bones of one of the extremities, &c.: all from the lias of Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire. In the centre of Room V. is a complete skeleton of the large extinct Elk, bones of which are so frequently met with in the bogs of Ireland, and occasionally in some parts of England, and the Isle of Man. The present specimen is from Ireland: it is the Cervus megaceros and C. giganteus of authors. In Room VI. is the entire skeleton of the American Mastodon (*Mastodon Ohioticus*), and suite of separate bones and teeth of the same animal: the jaws, tusks, molar teeth and other osseous parts of Elephas primigenius, especially those of the Siberian variety (the Mammoth of early writers): the crania and other parts of extinct Indian Elephants. At the W. end of the same room (VI.) is the fossil human skeleton brought from Guadaloupe, embedded in a limestone which is in process of formation at the present day. *Northern Zoological Gallery,* Room I.—The wall-cases contain a series of the Skulls of the larger Mammalia, to illustrate the characters of the families and genera; and of the Nests of birds, and the arbours of the two species of Bower Bird; the one ornamented with fresh-

water shells and bones, and the other with feathers and land shells, &c. *The table-cases;*—the tubes of Annulose Animals, the casts of the interior cavities of Shells, and various specimens of shells, illustrative of the diseases and malformation of those animals. Room II.—The wall-cases contain the collection of Reptiles and Batrachian Animals, preserved dry and in spirits; and the table-cases the first part of the collection of the hard part of Radiated Animals, including Sea Eggs, Sea Stars, and Encrinites. Room III.—The wall cases contain the Handed and Glirine Mammalia, and the table-cases the different kinds of Corals. Room IV.—The wall-cases contain the collection of Fish, and the table-cases a few specimens of Annulose Animals, to exhibit their systematic arrangement.

The collection of Insects and Crustacea are preserved in cabinets. They may be seen by persons wishing to consult them for the purpose of study (by application to the Keeper of the Zoological Collection) every Tuesday and Thursday. To prevent disappointment, it is requested that persons wishing to see those collections will apply two days previous to their intended visit. Room V.—The wall-cases contain the Molluscous and Radiated Animals in spirits. Over the wall-cases is a very large Wasp's Nest from India; and some Neptune's Cups—a kind of sponge—from Singapore. *Table-cases:*—Sponges of different kinds, showing their various forms and structure, and some preserved in flint of the same character. *Botany.*—The Botanical Collection is very large, and consists principally of the collection bequeathed by Sir Joseph Banks. The only watch at night for all these treasures is sixteen soldiers.

Portraits—(on the walls of the E. Zoological Gallery)—116 in number, and not very good. A few, however, deserve to be mentioned:—Vesalius, by *Sir Antonio More.* Captain William Dampier, by *Murray* (both from the Sloane Collection). Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian Library. Sir William Cotton, his son, Robert, Earl of Oxford, and Edward, Earl of Oxford (both presented by the Duchess Dowager of Portland). Humphrey Wanley. George Vertue (presented by his widow). Sir Hans Sloane, half-length, by *Slaughter.* Dr. Birch. Andrew Marvell. Alexander Pope. Matthew Prior, by *Hudson,* from an original by Richardson. Oliver Cromwell, by *Walker* (bequeathed, 1784, by Sir Robert Rich, Bart., to whose great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rich, Esq., then serving as a Colonel of Horse in the Parliament Army, it was presented by Cromwell himself). Mary Davis, an inhabitant of Great Saughall in Cheshire,

taken 1668, "*ætatis* 74:" (at the age of 28 an excrescence grew upon her head, like a wen, which continued 30 years, and then grew into two horns, one of which the profile represents). Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal-man, "*ætatis* 61, 1703," painted by *J. Woolaston* and formerly the property of Sir Hans Sloane. *Miscellaneous Curiosities.*—A gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and ornamented with a miniature portrait of Napoleon, by whom it was presented, in 1815, to the late Hon. Mrs. Damer. Another, less handsome, presented by Napoleon to Lady Holland.

The NATIONAL GALLERY occupies the N. side of Trafalgar-square, and stands on the site of the King's Mews. It is divided between the national collection of paintings of the old masters, filling the W. half; and the Royal Academy, occupying the E. half, in which exhibitions of modern works are held from May to July. The Gallery was founded in 1824, and the present building erected, 1832-38, from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A., at a cost of 96,000*l.* The columns of the portico were those of *Carlton House.* The National Gallery will remove as soon as a suitable building is provided for it.

The National Gallery is open on Monday, Tues., Wed., and Sat. to the public; on Thurs. and Fri. to artists; from 10 till 5 from Nov. to April,—and from 10 till 6 in May, June, July, August, and the first two weeks of September. The Gallery is wholly closed during the last two weeks of September and the month of October.

The National Gallery originated in the purchase by Government, in 1824, of Mr. Angerstein's collection of 38 pictures for 57,000*l.* In 1826, Sir Geo. Beaumont gave 16 pictures, valued at 7500 guineas. Important bequests by the Rev. W. Holwell Carr, Lord Farnborough, and others, independently of the Turner bequest and of Mr. Vernon's noble gift of 162 works of the English school. Though inferior in extent to the six great galleries on the Continent, at the present moment it is scarcely second to any in the value and choiceness of the works it contains, and in the number of paintings authenticated by the descriptions of Vasari and other cotemporary authorities. Down to 1861 the nation expended in the purchase of 234 pictures, 104,505*l.*; 259 pictures have been given, and 240 bequeathed. The National Gallery owes its actual pre-eminence to the very important accessions it has obtained during the administration of Sir Charles Eastlake; especially in works of the Italian Schools, some of them from the Lombardi and Beaucousin Galleries. The *New*

Italian Hall, opened 1861, contains 60 paintings, for the most part *chefs-d'œuvre* of the greatest masters of Italian art, hardly to be matched for excellence in the whole of Europe: nearly all painted within a space of fifty years! The total number of pictures (1862) is 750—but not all of these are exhibited, from want of room. Mr. Wornum's is the best catalogue of the pictures, and may be had in the Gallery. Below are enumerated some of the best pictures by the best masters.

Italian School.

FRANCESCO FRANCIA: the Virgin and Child with Saints: the Lunette or Arch forming the top of the same altarpiece; purchased from the Lucca Collection for 3500*l.*—SEBASTIAN DEL PIOMBO: the Raising of Lazarus. "The most important specimen of the Italian School now in England."—*Waagen.* It was painted in competition with Raphael's Transfiguration. The figure of Lazarus (very fine) attributed on good grounds to Michael Angelo. This was an Orleans picture, and cost Mr. Angerstein 3500 guineas.—RAPHAEL: St. Catherine of Alexandria; purchased, 1838, for 5000*l.*: the Vision of a Knight (fine); purchased for 1050*l.*: the Murder of the Innocents; part of a Cartoon.—L. DA VINCI, or LUINI: Christ disputing with the Doctors.—PIETRO PERUGINO: The Virgin adoring the Infant Saviour; in the side compartment, the Archangel Michael and Raphael, with Tobias; a first-rate work, painted for the Certosa at Pavia, purchased for 4000*l.* from the Melzi family.—CORREGGIO: Mercury teaching Cupid to read in the presence of Venus (very fine): Ecce Homo. These two were purchased from the Marquis of Londonderry for 10,000 guineas. The Holy Family: "La Vierge au Panier" (very fine); purchased in 1847, for 3800*l.*—ORCAGNA: Coronation of the Virgin; perhaps the finest work of the master in any Gallery.—PAOLO UCELLO (a very rare master): Battle of St. Giles.—FRA FILIPPO LIPPI.—BORGONONE (most rare).—BENOZZO GOZZOLI: Coronation of Virgin described by Vasari: the Rape of Helen.—POLLAIUOLO: Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, praised by Vasari, and studied by Michael Angelo.—GHIRLANDAJO: Virgin and Infant Jesus.—FILIPPINO LIPPI: St. Jerome and St. Dominic adoring the Infant Jesus.—BELLINI: Virgin and Child: Portrait of Doge Loredano.—GIORGIONE: Death of Peter Martyr (from Orleans G.): Knight in Armour (Mr Roger's bequest).—TITIAN: Bacchus and Ariadne; a marvel of harmony and richness of colour: Holy Family Reposing: Portrait of Ariosto: The Tribute Money, from Marshal Soult's collection; cost 2604*l.*—MORETTO: The Virgin surrounded by Saints (Northwick Gallery).—FRA ANGELICO: Christ assembling the Blessed after the last Judgment; a predella, in five compartments, from the church at Fiesoli (1861).—CIMABUE: The Virgin surrounded by Angels, described by Vasari.—CARRACCI (ANNIBAL): Christ appearing to St. Peter, from the Aldobrandini Collection. "This little picture is admirably executed throughout."—*Waagen.* Pan or Silenus teaching Apollo to play on the reed pipe.—CARRACCI (LUDOVICO): Susannah and the Elders; an Orleans picture.—GUIDO: the Magdalen: Susannah and the Elders; purchased by Government for 1260*l.*—CLAUDE: Landscape, Cephalus and Procris; painted in 1645: Landscape, called the "Chigi Claude" (fine); cost Mr. Carr 2705 guineas; a Seaport, called the "Bouillon Claude" (very fine); cost Mr. Angerstein 4000*l.*; the figures represent the Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba: Landscape, with the story of Narcissus: a Seaport; the figures represent the Embarkation of St. Ursula and her attendant Virgins (very fine): a Landscape, Death of

Procris: a Group of Trees: Landscape, Hagar and her Son in the Desert (fine).—Salvator Rosa: Landscape with the fable of Mercury and the Woodman; purchased by Parliament, in 1834, for 1680*l.*—Paul Veronese: Tent of Darius; from the Pisani Palace, Venice; purchased 1857, for £14,000: "The finest work of the master in Italy."—*Ruskin.*—Canaletti: View in Venice (fine).

Spanish School.

Velasquez: Philip IV. of Spain hunting the Wild Boar (very fine); purchased in 1846, for 2200*l.*—Murillo: the Holy Family; four figures, life-size; purchased in 1837, for 3000*l.*: the Infant St. John with the Lamb; purchased, at Sir Simon Clarke's sale, for 2100*l.*

Flemish School.

John Van Eyck: Portraits of a Flemish Gentleman and a Lady, (very fine); under the mirror is written, "Johannes de Eyck fuit hic 1434;" purchased in 1842, for 600 guineas: small Portrait, bought (1851) for 365*l.*—Rubens: the Rape of the Sabines: Peace and War (fine), presented by Rubens to Charles I.; bought by the Marquis of Stafford for 3000*l.*, and presented by him to the National Gallery: the Brazen Serpent: a Landscape; Rubens's Château (fine); cost Sir George Beaumont 1500*l.*: Apotheosis of William the Taciturn; a sketch for the large design at Osterley, the seat of Lord Jersey (fine); purchased in 1842, for 200*l.*: the Judgment of Paris (very fine); an Orleans picture; purchased 1847, for 4200*l.*—Van Dyck: St. Ambrosius refusing to admit the Emperor Theodosius into the church at Milan (fine); cost Mr. Angerstein 1600*l.*: a Portrait called Gevartius (one of the finest portraits in the world); cost Mr. Angerstein 375*l.*—Rembrandt: the Woman taken in Adultery (very fine); Mr. Angerstein bought it for 5250*l.*: Portrait of a Jew-merchant, life-size, three-quarters: Christ taken down from the Cross; a study in black and white (fine): the Adoration of the Shepherds.—Cuyp: a Landscape, Huntsman on a dappled grey horse (fine); bought by Mr. Angerstein at Sir Laurence Dundas's sale, in 1794, for 204*l.* 15*s.*—Arnold Vander Neer: a Landscape, Evening.—Nicholas Maes: a Girl peeling parsneps (fine).—David Teniers: the Misers (very fine).

French School.

Sebastian Bourdon: the Return of the Ark (belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who praises it in his Discourses).—N. Poussin: a Landscape: a Dance of Bacchanals in honour of Pan (very fine).—G. Poussin: Landscape; the figures represent Abraham preparing to sacrifice his son Isaac: a Land-storm: a classical Landscape, with the story of Dido and Æneas (fine): View of Lerici (fine): an Italian Landscape; cost Lord Farnborough 700 guineas.

The Turner Gallery consists of 120 of J. M. W. Turner's finest works, bequeathed by him to the nation, together with his drawings, valued at the sum of £400,000, occupying a hall by themselves. *Observe*—Calais Pier; The Shipwreck; Battle of Trafalgar; The Blacksmith's Shop (in imitation of Wilkie); Crossing the Brook; Building of Carthage; The Frosty Morning; Ulysses deriding Polyphemus (1829; The Old Téméraire (1839).

Two fine Landscapes, by J. M. W. Turner, left (1852) to the British nation, on condition that they should be hung as companions to the Claudes in the National Gallery, which has been complied with.

Observe.—In the Hall: Statue of Sir David Wilkie, by S. Joseph; Wilkie's palette is let into the pedestal. Alto-

relievo, by T. Banks, R.A., Thetis and her Nymphs rising from the sea to condole with Achilles on the loss of Patroclus (fine).

The NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, founded 1858, at the suggestion of Earl Stanhope, who is the first President, is placed temporarily in the house No. 29, Great George Street, and is open Wednesdays and Saturdays from 12 to 4.

The collection, though at present in its infancy, contains more than 100 interesting portraits of British worthies, among them Sir Walter Raleigh, Shakespeare (Chandos portrait, from Stowe);—by *Reynolds*, Himself and Sir Wm. Chambers; by *Romney*, Cumberland; by *Walker*, Ireton; by *Kneller*, Judge Jeffries; by *Lawrence*, Wilberforce (a head) and Sir Jas. Mackintosh; by *Abbott*, Nollekens; by *Beechey*, Mrs. Siddons; by *Naysmi'h*, Robt. Burns by *Wilkie*, himself.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, BROMPTON, close to Brompton Church, 1 mile from Hyde Park Corner, built upon the estate purchased with the surplus funds derived from the Exhibition of 1851. It is also approached from the Kensington Road and Hyde Park by Exhibition Road.

This, the head-quarters of the Government Department of Science and Art, formerly in Marlborough House, is under the able management of Mr. Henry Cole, and is daily augmenting in interest and importance. The collections belonging to it are placed partly in a range of ugly boiler-roofed buildings. They consist of objects of ornamental art in all its branches;—an architectural museum—museum of patents—courts of Italian and modern sculpture—and gallery of British art; materials used in construction; animal products; food; educational apparatus; school-books, &c.; the whole designed for the instruction and profitable study of the working classes, as well as for the general recreation of all.

The art-collections include casts and specimens of sculpture and architectural ornament of all ages and countries — mural paintings — encaustic tiles — mosaics — painted glass—photographic drawings—engravings, &c., &c. To these are joined the Educational Collections formed by the government, a well-stocked *Library of Reference*, where the most costly works of art, galleries, illustrations, &c., may be consulted upon the small payment of one penny, and a lecture-room; also waiting and refreshment rooms, furnished with lavatories, where a cup of coffee may be had for 2*d*.

Admission. — Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free; also Monday and Tuesday evenings (when the galleries are

lighted). Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, students' days: admission to public, 6*d*.

In the architectural museum, belonging to the Society of British Architects, is placed, by permission of the Dean of St. Paul's, Wren's first and favourite plan for the rebuilding of the Cathedral. This is quite a study, and additionally interesting, as it shows how well Wren was aware of the difficulties he had to contend with in his art, and how completely he had foreseen the minor objections raised to the minute details of particular parts of the present building. The dome, however, of the present Cathedral is surely finer than any part of the rejected model.

The Museum of Patents, temporarily placed here, contains an accumulation of machines and models, among which are some real curiosities, as—the original spinning and carding machine of *Arkwright;* model of first locomotive (Trevithick's); the beam-engine model made by *James Watt;* the first steam-engine for ships (Millar of Dalswinton and Symington); a collection of portraits of great inventors.

Two blocks of building, substantially built 1859-60, in 8 weeks, during which 350,000 bricks were laid, under the direction of Capt. Fowkes, Royal Engineers, were raised, 1859, to hold the

VERNON AND SHEEPSHANKS COLLECTION, belonging to the National Gallery.

Paintings of the English School.

HUYSMAN: Original Portrait of Izaak Walton, the angler.—HOGARTH: Portrait of Himself (the well-known engraved head); the Marriage à la Mode (a series of six pictures, Hogarth's greatest work; the character inimitable, the colouring excellent). Hogarth received for the six pictures 110 guineas: Mr. Angerstein paid 1381*l.* for them.—R. WILSON: Mæcenas' Villa; Landscape, with the story of Niobe and her children.—GAINSBOROUGH: the Market-cart; the Watering-place.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: Portrait of Lord Heathfield with the keys of the fortress of Gibraltar; Studies of Angels, five heads, life-size.—LAWRENCE: John Philip Kemble, as Hamlet; Portrait of Benjamin West, the painter.—WILKIE: the Blind Fiddler, painted for 50 guineas for Sir George Beaumont: the Village Festival, painted for Mr. Angerstein.—CONSTABLE, R.A.: the Corn-field.—GILBERT STUART: Portrait of Woollett, the engraver.

John Sheepshanks, Esq., has, while yet alive, bestowed on the nation a collection of 234 oil paintings, chiefly of modern British artists,—formed by himself,—besides drawings, &c. It includes some of the finest and most popular works of the English school: including *Wilkie's* Broken Jar, and Duncan Gray; *Mulready's* Choosing the Wedding Gown, Giving a Bite, First Love; *Sir Edwin Land-*

seer's Jack in Office, Highland Drovers, the Shepherd's Chief Mourner, Twa Dogs, &c.; *C. R. Leslie's* Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman, Catherine and Petruccbio, and the Merry Wives of Windsor.

The Vernon Collection of the English School.

(162 pictures, presented to the nation in 1847 by Robert Vernon, Esq., who died in 1849.)

Sir Joshua Reynolds: the Age of Innocence, cost 1450 guineas. —Gainsborough: Landscape, Sunset; the Young Cottagers.—Richard Wilson: four small pictures. — Loutherbourg: small Landscape —Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A.: Littlehampton Pier; Coast Scene; Crossing the Brook.—Wilkie: the Newsmongers; the Bagpiper; the First Ear-ring; the Whiteboy's Cabin.—E. Bird, R.A.: the Raffle for the Watch.—Constable, R.A.: His Father's Mill.— Collins, R.A.: Happy as a King; Prawn Fishers.—G. S. Newton, R.A.: Sterne and the Grisette.—P. Nasmyth: small Landscape in the manner of Hobbema.—W. Etty, R.A.: Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm (fine); the Bathers.— Turner, R.A.: William III. landing at Torbay; Composition Landscape (fine); Two Views in Venice.

Stanfield, R.A.: the Entrance to the Zuyder Zee.—David Roberts, R.A.: Interior of St. Paul's at Antwerp.— T. Uwins, R.A.: Claret Vintage.—F. R. Lee, R.A.: two Landscapes. — T. Creswick, R.A.: Landscape. — Edwin Landseer, R.A.: Peace and War, companion pictures; Highland Piper and Dogs; Spaniels of King Charles's breed; the Dying Stag; High Life and Low Life Dogs.—W. Mulready, R.A.: the Last In; the Ford.—T. Webster, R.A.: the Dame's School. — D. Maclise, R.A.: the Play Scene in Hamlet; Malvolio and the Countess. —Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.: Christ weeping over Jerusalem. — C. R. Leslie, R.A.: Sancho and the Duchess (Leslie's greatest work); Uncle Toby looking into the eye of Widow Wadman.—E. M. Ward A.R.A.: the Disgrace of Clarendon; 'Change Alley during the South Sea Bubble.—J. Linnell: Landscape.—E. W. Cooke, A.R.A.: two Sea pieces.—Sidney Cooper, A.R.A.: a Cattle piece.—F. Danby, A.R.A.: Landscape.—Augustus Egg, A.R.A.: Scene from Gil Blas.—F. Goodall, A.R.A.: the Village Festival.

In 1862 two new *Courts*, devoted to objects of art, glazed and surrounded by cloisters, were opened to the public. A. filled with articles of value, lent for exhibition by their owners, known as the *Loan Museum*.

B. a court devoted to objects of art—Italian, French, German, and English—purchased for the nation, including objects selected from the *Campana Museum*, formerly at Rome. *Observe* — Chimneypiece by Donatello, from S. Miniato in Florence; Balcony or singing-loft, by Baccio d'Agnola, from a church at Florence; fragments of a Marble Pulpit, by Nic. Pisano; statuette from the tomb of Charles the Bold at Dijon; works in terra-cotta, by Luca della Robbia and other Italian artists; carvings in ivory, stone, wood, &c.; majolica of all countries; enamels of Limoges, &c.; glass; works in metal, locks, keys, armour; bronzes, &c.

DULWICH GALLERY, at Dulwich, 5 m. from Waterloo Bridge, is open every day except Sundays. Hours from 10 to 5. You can reach it by omnibus from Charing Cross and the Elephant and Castle in Lambeth; also by Chatham and Dover Railway. This collection, the only one freely accessible to the public which affords an opportunity of studying the Dutch masters, was founded by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A. (d. 1811), who left 354 pictures to the College, 10,000*l.* to erect and keep in repair a building for their reception, and 2000*l.* to provide for the care of the pictures. Bourgeois asked John Philip Kemble where he should build a gallery for his pictures, and Kemble, an actor, recommended God's Gift College, at Dulwich, erected in the reign of James I. by Edward Alleyn, the keeper of the bears to James I., actor and rival of Richard Burbadge. The hint was taken, and the present Gallery attached to the College built in 1812, from the designs of Sir John Soane. The Murillos and Cuyps are especially fine. *Observe*—

Murillo: the Flower Girl, No. 248; Spanish Boys, Nos. 283 and 284; the Madonna del Rosario, No. 341; Meeting of Jacob and Rachel, No. 294.—Cuyp (in all 19): a Landscape, No. 68; Banks of a Canal, No. 76; a Landscape, No. 169, the finest of the 19; Ditto, No. 192; Ditto, No. 239; Ditto, No. 163.—Teniers (in all 21): a Landscape, No. 139; a Landscape, with Gipsies, No. 155; the Chaff Cutter, No. 185 (fine).—Hobbema: the Mill, No. 131.—Rembrandt: Jacob's Dream, No. 179; a Girl leaning out of a Window, No. 206.—Rubens: Samson and Dalilah, No. 168; Mars, Venus, and Cupid, No. 351 (the Mars a portrait of Rubens himself when young); Maria Pypeling, the Mother of Rubens, No 355.—Van Dyck: Charity, No. 124; Virgin and Child, No. 135; Philip, 5th Earl of Pembroke (half-length), No. 214; "The head is very delicate; the hand effaced by cleaning."—*Waagen;* Susan, Countess of Pembroke, No 134; "quite ruined by cleaning."—*Waagen.*—Wouvermans: View on the Sea Shore, No. 93; a Landscape, No. 173; Ditto, No. 228.—Berghem: a Landscape, No. 200; Ditto, No. 209.—Both: a Landscape, No. 36.—Velasquez: Prince of Spain on Horseback, No. 194 Philip IV. of Spain (three-quarters), No. 309 Head of a Boy, No. 222.—Adrian Brouwer: Interior of a Cabaret, No. 54.—A. Ostade: Boors Merry-making, No. 190; "of astonishing depth, clearness, and warmth of colour."—*Waagen.*—Karel du Jardyn: the Farrier's Shop, No. 229.—Vander Werff: the Judgment of Paris, No. 191.—Van Huysum: Flowers in a Vase, No. 121; Flowers, No. 140.—Pynaker: a Landscape, No. 150.—Watteau: le Bal Champêtre, No. 210.—Titian: Europa, a Study, No. 230.—P. Veronese: St. Catherine of Alexandria, No. 268; a Cardinal, No. 333.—Guercino: the Woman taken in Adultery, No. 348.—Annibal Carracci: the Adoration of the Shepherds, No. 349.—Guido: Europa, No. 259; Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, No. 339; St. John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness, No. 331 (fine).—Caravaggio: the Locksmith, No. 299.—Claude: Embarkation of Sa. Paula from the Port of Ostia, No. 270.—S. Rosa: a Landscape, No. 220; Soldiers Gambling, No. 271.—G. Poussin: a Landscape, No. 257.—N. Poussin: the Inspiration of the Poet, No. 295; the Nursing of Jupiter, No. 300; the Triumph of David, No. 305; the Adoration of the Magi, No. 291; Rinaldo and Armida, No. 315 (fine).—Francesco Mola: St. Sebastian,

No. 261.—Gainsborough: Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell (full-lengths, very fine). Mrs. Sheridan was Maria Linley, the first wife of R. B. Sheridan, the dramatist, No. 1.—Opie: Portrait of Himself, No. 3.—Sir T. Lawrence: Portrait of William Linley (near No. 222).

The Mrs. Siddons and his own Portrait, by Sir Joshua, are indifferent duplicates of the well-known originals in the Grosvenor Gallery and the Queen's Gallery at Windsor.

In the College and Master's apartments at Dulwich, are the following interesting portraits:—

Edward Alleyn, the founder, full-length, black dress, but much injured. Richard Burbadge, master, "a small closet-piece;" bequeathed by Cartwright, the actor, in 1687. Nat Field, the poet and actor, "in his shirt, on a board, in a black frame, filleted with gold;" bequeathed by Cartwright in 1687. Tom Bond, the actor; bequeathed by Cartwright, 1687. Richard Perkins, the actor, three-quarters, long white hair; bequeathed by Cartwright, 1687. Cartwright (senior), one of the Prince Palatine's players, bequeathed by his son in 1687. Cartwright (junior), an actor (My picture in a black dress, with a great dog). Michael Drayton, the poet, "in a black frame;" bequeathed by Cartwright in 1687. Lovelace, the poet, by Dobson (fine). Lovelace's Althea, with her hair dishevelled. John Greenhill, "the most promising of Lely's scholars" (*Walpole*), by himself.

In the College is preserved Philip Henslowe's Diary and Account-book, one of the most valuable documents we possess in illustration of the drama and stage in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The Revenue of Dulwich College is about 9000*l.* a-year.

The ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, on the S. side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, was built, 1835, from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., and is said to have cost 40,000*l.*

The Museum is open to a Member's written order, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 12 to 4 o'clock; except in September, when the Museum is closed.

The museum of the College originated in the purchase for 15,000*l.*, made by parliament, of the Hunterian Collection formed by John Hunter in 1728, at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow; died in St. George's Hospital, London, in 1793. The Collection is arranged in two apartments—one called the "Physiological Department, or Normal Structures;" the other the "Pathological Department, or Abnormal Structures;" — the number of specimens is augmented to upwards of 23,000. *Observe.*—Skeleton (8 feet in height) of Charles Byrne or O'Brian, the Irish giant, who died in Cockspur-street, in 1783, at the age of 22. He measured, when dead, 8 feet 4 inches.—Skeleton (20 inches in height) of Caroline Crachami, the Sicilian dwarf, who died in Bond-street, in 1824, in the 10th year of her age.—Plaster-cast of the right hand of Patrick Cotter, an

Irish giant, whose height, in 1802, was 8 feet 7 inches and a half.—Plaster-cast of the left hand of M. Louis, the French giant, whose height was 7 feet 4 inches.—Skeleton of Chunee, an elephant brought to England 1810—exhibited for a time on the stage of Covent-garden Theatre, and subsequently by Mr. Cross, at Exeter 'Change. In consequence of inflammation of the large pulp of one of the tusks, Chunee, in 1826, became so ungovernably violent that it was found necessary to kill him. Amid the shower of balls, he knelt down at the well-known voice of his keeper, to present a more vulnerable point to the soldiers employed to shoot him.—Skeleton of the megatherium, an extinct gigantic sloth; portions of the mylodon, a gigantic extinct armadillo.—Skeleton of the gigantic extinct deer (*Megaceros Hibernicus*, commonly but erroneously called the "Irish elk"), from a bed of shell marl beneath a peat-bog near Limerick. The span of the antlers is 8 feet.—Female monstrous fœtus, found in the abdomen of Thomas Lane, a lad between 15 and 16 years of age, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, June 6th, 1814.—Imperfectly formed male fœtus, found in the abdomen of John Hare, an infant between 9 and 10 months old, born May 8th, 1807.—Human female twin monster, the bodies of which are united crosswise, sacrum to sacrum; the mother was between 16 and 17 years of age.—Intestines of Napoleon, showing the progress of the disease which carried him off.—Cast in wax of the band uniting the bodies of the Siamese twins.—Iron pivot of a try-sail mast, and two drawings of John Toylor, a seaman, through whose chest the blunt end of the pivot was driven. While guiding the pivot of the try-sail mast into the main-boom, on board a brig in the London Docks, the tackle gave way, and the pivot passed obliquely through his body and penetrated the deck. He was carried to the London Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained various other injuries, but in five months he was enabled to walk from the hospital to the College of Surgeons, and back again. He returned to his duty as a seaman, and twice, at intervals of about a year, revisited the College in a robust state of health. The try-sail mast was 39 feet long, and about 600 pounds in weight.—Portions of a skeleton of a rhinoceros, discovered in a limestone cavern at Oreston, near Plymouth, during the formation of the Plymouth breakwater.—Embalmed body of the first wife of the late Martin Van Butchell, prepared at his request in January, 1775, by Dr. William Hunter and Mr. Cruikshank. The method pursued in its preparation was, principally, that of injecting the vascular system with oil of turpentine and camphorated

spirit of wine, and the introduction of powdered nitre and camphor into the cavity of the abdomen, &c.

Works of Art.—Portrait of John Hunter, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* the well-known picture so finely engraved by Sharp: it has sadly faded. Posthumous bust of John Hunter, by *Flaxman.* Bust of Cline, by *Chantrey.*

SOANE MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, north side; formed and founded in his own house by Sir John Soane, son of a bricklayer at Reading, and architect of the Bank of England (d. 1837).

The Soane Museum is open to general visitors on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 10 to 4 during the months of April, May, June, July, and August.

Tickets are obtained on application at the hall and entering the name in a book.

Access to the Books, Drawings, MSS., or permission to copy Pictures or other Works of Art, is to be obtained by special application to the Trustees or the Curator.

The house was built in 1812, and the collection is distributed over 24 rooms. There is much that is valuable, and a good deal not worth much. Every corner and passage is turned to account. On the north and west sides of the Picture-room are Cabinets, and on the south are Moveable Shutters, with sufficient space between for pictures. By this arrangement, the small space of 13 feet 8 inches in length, 12 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 19 feet 6 inches high, is rendered capable of containing as many pictures as a gallery of the same height, 45 feet long and 20 feet broad. *Observe* —The Egyptian Sarcophagus, discovered by Belzoni, Oct. 19th, 1816, in a tomb in the valley of Biban el Malook, near Gournou. It is formed of one single piece of alabaster, or arragonite, measuring 9 feet 4 inches in length by 3 feet 8 inches in width, and 2 feet 8 inches in depth, and covered internally and externally with elaborate hieroglyphics. When a lamp is placed within it, the light shines through, though it is 2½ inches in thickness. On the interior of the bottom is a full-length figure, representing the Egyptian Isis, the guardian of the dead. It was purchased by Soane, from Mr. Salt, in 1824, for 2000*l.* The raised lid or cover, broken into nineteen fragments, lies beneath it. Sir Gardner Wilkinson considers that it is a cenotaph rather than a sarcophagus, and the name inscribed to be that of Osirei, father of Rameses the Great.—Sixteen original sketches and models, by Flaxman, including a cast of the Shield of Achilles.—Six original sketches and models by T. Banks,

R.A., including the Boothby Monument, one of his finest works.—A large collection of ancient gems, cntaglios, &c., under glass, and in a very good light. Set of the Napoleon medals, selected by the Baron Denon for the Empress Josephine, and once in her possession. — Sir Christopher Wren's watch.—Carved and gilt ivory table and four ivory chairs, formerly in Tippoo Saib's palace at Seringapatam. —Richly mounted pistol, said to have been taken by Peter the Great from the Bey, Commander of the Turkish army at Azof, 1696, and presented by the Emperor Alexander to Napoleon, at the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807 : Napoleon took it to St. Helena, from whence it was brought by a French officer, to whom he had presented it.—The original copy of the Gerusalemme Liberata, in the handwriting of Tasso. —First four folio editions of Shakspeare (J. P. Kemble's copies).—A folio of designs for Elizabethan and James I. houses by *John Thorpe*, an architect of those reigns.—Fauntleroy's Illustrated copy of Pennant's London ; purchased by Soane for 650 guineas.—Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, illuminated by *Giulio Clovio* for Cardinal Grimani.—Three *Canalettis*— one A View on the Grand Canal of Venice, extremely fine.—The Snake in the Grass, or Love unloosing the Zone of Beauty, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds ;* purchased at the sale of the Marchioness of Thomond's pictures, for 500*l.* —The Rake's Progress, by *Hogarth*, a series of 8 pictures ; purchased by Soane in 1802 for 598*l.*—1. The Rake comes to his Fortune ; 2. The Rake as a Fine Gentleman ; 3. The Rake in a Bagnio ; 4. The Rake Arrested ; 5. The Rake's Marriage ; 6. The Rake at the Gaming Table ; 7. The Rake in Prison ; 8. The Rake in Bedlam.—The Election, by *Hogarth*, a series of four pictures ; purchased by Soane, at Mrs. Garrick's sale in 1823, for 1732*l.* 10*s.* — Admiral Tromp's Barge entering the Texel, by *J. M. W. Turner, R.A.*— Portrait of Napoleon in 1797, by *Francesco Goma.*—Miniature of Napoleon, painted at Elba in 1814, by *Isabey.*—In the Dining-room is a portrait of Soane, by *Sir T. Lawrence ;* and in the Gallery under the dome, a bust of him by *Sir F. Chantrey.*

The EAST INDIAN MUSEUM, removed from the East India Company's House, Leadenhall-street, is placed temporarily in Fife-house, Whitehall-yard, once the residence of Lord Liverpool, prime minister. It is open to the public, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 4. It contains not only antiquities and historical relics, but also an assemblage of the chief natural productions of India, with specimens of the

arts and manufactures, and illustrations of the industry, manners, and customs of the various races. In the *Garden* are placed some of the marbles from the ruined temple of *Amrawutti* relating to Buddha and his worship, sculptures of elaborate execution. In the *Entrance-hall* are statues of Wellington (by Noble), Clive, Hastings, Coote, Wellesley and others distinguished in India (by Flaxman). The *Staircase* is hung with pictures. In the *Model Room* are implements, tools, dwellings, machinery, a *Kutcherrie*, or Law Court. Among industrial products are paper made of different fibres and leaves, metal-work, jewelry, Trichinopoly chains and filigree-work, precious stones, silver armlets and bangles, lacquered ware. Next follow pottery, stone, and inlaid work. *In arms and armour* the collection is rich and curious: the Ghoorkas' knives, the Rajpoots' swords, the Santals' spears and shields, native artillery, ancient wall pieces on the plan of Colt's revolver, camel-guns, cannon. Among textile fabrics are the shawls of Cashmere (of goats' wool); muslins of Dacca; Kincob fabrics from Tanjore; embroideries and brocades in gold and silver thread.

The arts of India are exhibited in carvings of ivory, (including mats and rugs made of cut fibres of elephants' tusks) figures of ivory, costumes, chessmen of most elaborate workmanship, articles of buffalos' and other horns. Carvings in wood. The golden chair of state of Runjeet Singh. A model of the Car of Juggernaut. Sculptured images of Hindoo Worship. *Observe.*—Large drawing of old East India House. Hindu idols in silver and gold, and stone. Pair of gauntlets made at Lahore, sometimes used by the native chiefs and horsemen in India (beautifully elaborate). The "Tiger's Claws" of steel, made to be worn on the fingers and concealed within the closed hand, with which the Mahratta chief Sivagee tore to pieces his enemy Afzal Khan, in the act of embracing him. Sword of the executioner attached to the palace of the King of Candy (taken at the capture of Candy). Piece of wood of the ship "Farquharson," containing the horns of a fish called the monodon; the largest horn had penetrated through the copper sheathing and outside lining into one of the floor timbers. An emblematic organ (a tiger devouring a man), contrived for the amusement of Tippoo Sultan. Surya, the Sun, in his seven-horse car. Buddhist idols and relics. The state howdah of Durgan Sal, usurper of Bhurtpore. Babylonian inscription on stone, in cuneiform characters! The upper rooms are occupied with a collection of the birds of India, properly classified. The kitchen is filled with stuffed

beasts. The coins (a most valuable collection) can only be seen by special permission.

Hoole, the translator of Tasso; Charles Lamb, author of Elia; and James Mill, the historian of British India; were clerks in the East India House. "My printed works," said Lamb, "were my recreations—my true works may be found on the shelves in Leadenhall-street, filling some hundred folios." This turns out to have been a fiction or a joke. The East Indian records show not the least trace of any work done by Charles Lamb. 70,000 vols. of records were sold for waste paper, 1861.

The *Library of the East India House* has been transferred to Cannon-row west, and occupies part of the old Board of Control. It is both extensive and valuable, including 8000 vols. of MSS. (3000 Sanscrit), formerly at Haileybury; Warren Hastings' copy of the Shah Nama; Tippoo Sultan's Koran, his Autobiography, and interpretation of his own dreams: Miniature Korans, Koran in Cufu characters, one taken to India by Tamerlane; seals and autograph of Nina and other oriental sovereigns.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Middle Scotland Yard, Whitehall. Founded 1830, as a central repository for objects of professional arts, science, natural history, books and documents relating to those objects, and for the delivery of lectures on appropriate subjects. *Admission*, by Member's order, or free tickets; to be had of Mr. Sanford, 6, Charing Cross: April to September, from 11 to 5; winter months, from 11 to 4. The Museum contains much that will repay a visit. *Observe.*—Basket-hilted cut-and-thrust sword, used by Oliver Cromwell at the siege of Drogheda (1649),—the blade bears the marks of two musket-balls; sword worn by General Wolfe when he fell at Quebec (1759); sash used in carrying Sir John Moore from the field, and lowering him into his grave on the ramparts at Corunna; model of battle of Trafalgar, sword, and other relics of Nelson; part of the deck of the *Victory* on which Nelson fell; rudder of the *Royal George* sunk at Spithead; skeleton of Marengo, the barb-horse which Napoleon rode at Waterloo. On the first floor are Captain Siborne's elaborate and faithful model of the field and battle of Waterloo, containing 190,000 metal figures; Col. Hamilton's model of Sebastopol; the signal-book of the United States' ship *Chesapeake*, captured by the *Shannon;* Captain Cook's chronometer; Sir Francis Drake's walking-stick; Arctic relics of Sir John Franklin. The members are above 4000 in number. Entrance-fee, 1*l.*; annual subscription, 10*s.*; life subscription, 6*l.*

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Nos. 28 to 32, JERMYN STREET (Director Sir Rodk. Impey Murchison, F.R.S., P.R.G.S., &c.), established 1835, in consequence of a representation to the Government by Sir Henry de la Beche, C.B. that the geological survey, then under the Ordnance, and in progress in Cornwall, possessed great opportunities of illustrating the application of geology to the useful purposes of life. The collections were at first placed in Craig's-court, Charing-cross, but they augmented so rapidly, chiefly from donations, that a larger building became necessary for them, and the present handsome and well-contrived Museum (Mr. Pennethorne, architect) was opened in 1851. The best use has been made of the space, and a building better fitted for its purposes could not have been devised. It cost 30,000*l*. The Museum is a School of Mines, similar, as far as circumstances permit, to the École des Mines and other institutions of the like kind on the Continent. Already a very valuable collection of mining records has been formed.

The collections illustrate the mineral products of every part of the United Kingdom and Colonies, including the marbles, porphyries, building-stones, &c., &c., with complete series of fossils, ores, and minerals. There are beautiful specimens of polished vases, statues, inlaid floors of mosaics, of native substances and manufacture. They comprise illustrations of the application of geology to the useful purposes of life; numerous models of mining works, mining machinery, metallurgical processes, and other operations, with needful maps, sections, and drawings, aiding a proper and comprehensive view of the general subject. Pottery and porcelain, a very good collection, historically arranged. The Lecture Theatre holds 450 persons, and evening lectures to working men, illustrative of the collections in the Museum, are delivered in it every season.

The collections are gratuitously open to public inspection every week-day, except Fridays.

THE MISSIONARIES' MUSEUM, BLOOMFIELD STREET, MOORFIELDS, comprises a collection of objects of Natural History, and the original idols of the natives of the South Seas, prior to the introduction of Christianity: also other curiosities from the various regions to which the influence of the Missionary Society extends; the club with which Williams the missionary was slain. The Museum is open for public inspection, free, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, from March 25th to September 29th; the rest of the year from 10 to 3.

XX.—THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, or the OPERA HOUSE, in the HAYMARKET. This, the largest theatre in Europe, except that of La Scala at Milan, and the second theatre on the same site, was built (1790) from the design of Michael Novosielski, and altered and enlarged by Nash and Repton in 1816-18. The first theatre on the site was built and established (1705) by Sir John Vanbrugh, and burnt down in 1789. Many of the double boxes on the ground tier have sold for as much as 7000*l.* and 8000*l.*; a box on the pit tier has sold for 4000*l.* The successful rivalry of the other Opera Houses have caused this house to be closed for several seasons past. It was here that Jenny Lind sang. The Crush Room at the Opera, so called from its crowded character, adjoins the avenue leading to the pit.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, or THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, on the west side of Bow-street, Covent-garden, is the third theatre on the same spot. The second of these was opened (1809) at "new prices:" hence the O. P. (Old Prices) Row. In 1847, it was converted into an Italian Opera. This noble theatre (the finest in London) was destroyed, 5th March, 1856, by accidental fire. The present building (E. M. Barry, architect) was finished in the space of 6 months, 1858. It is nearly as capacious as the Scala Theatre in Milan, the largest in Europe. It will hold 2000 persons. Italian Operas are performed here in summer, commencing at 8½. The statues of Tragedy and Comedy, and the two bas-reliefs on the Bow-street front, are by Flaxman. A new *Flower Market*, on the plan of the Crystal Palace, was built at the side of this Theatre, 1859, and opened 1861.

DRURY LANE THEATRE (Mr. B. Wyatt, son of James Wyatt, architect), is the oldest existing theatre in London. The present edifice, the fourth on the same site, was erected and opened, 1812, with a prologue by Lord Byron. The portico towards Brydges-street was added during the lesseeship of Elliston (1819-26), and the colonnade in Little Russell-street a few years after. Since the close of Mr. Macready's season, June 14th, 1843, the *glories* of Old Drury may be said to have departed, several lessees quitting the concern with a loss. Within the vestibule is a marble statue of Edmund Kean as Hamlet, by Carew. It is like—but the attraction of Kean in Hamlet was the witchery of his voice. The present lessee is Mr. E. T. Smith.

The HAYMARKET THEATRE (over against the Opera House in the HAYMARKET) was built by Nash, and publicly opened July 4th, 1821. It stands on a piece of ground immediately adjoining a former theatre of the same name, and is still distinguished in the play-bills as "the Little Theatre." The lessee is Mr. Buckstone, the well-known actor. *Prices of admission:*—Orchestra Stalls, 5*s.*; Dress Circle and Boxes, 5*s.*; Pit, 3*s.* Half-price at 9.

The ADELPHI THEATRE, over against ADAM STREET, in the Strand, was re-built (1858). The original edifice was a speculation of one Mr. John Scott, a colour-maker. The entertainments consisted of a mechanical and optical exhibition, with songs, recitations, and imitations; and the talents of Miss Scott, the daughter of the proprietor, gave a profitable turn to the undertaking. The old front towards the Strand was a mere house-front. When "Tom and Jerry," by Pierce Egan, appeared for the first time (Nov. 26th, 1821), Wrench as "Tom," and Reeve as "Jerry," the little Adelphi, as it was then called, became a favourite with the public. Its fortunes varied under different managements. Terry and Yates became (1825) the joint lessees and managers. Terry was backed by Sir Walter Scott and his friend Ballantyne, the printer, but Scott, in the sequel, had to pay for both Ballantyne and himself. Charles Mathews, in conjunction with Yates, leased the theatre, and gave here (1828-31) his series of inimitable "At Homes." Here John Reeve drew large houses, and obtained his reputation; and here Mr. Benjamin Webster (the present lessee), maintains the former character of the establishment. *Prices of admission:*—Boxes, 4*s.*; Pit, 2*s.*

The ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE, or ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, is in the STRAND, at the corner of Upper Wellington-street; it was built, 1834, by S. Beazley, architect (d. 1851). The interior decorations were made in Madame Vestris's time (1847), and are very beautiful. The theatre derives its name from an academy or exhibition room, built 1765, for the Society of Arts, by Mr. James Payne, architect. It was first converted into a theatre in 1790, and into an English Opera House by Mr. Arnold in 1809. The preceding theatre (also the work of Mr. Beazley) was destroyed by fire, Feb. 16th, 1830.

The PRINCESS'S THEATRE is in OXFORD STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon. Built 1830; let to Mr. Maddox on lease at 2,600*l.* per annum, but underlet (1854) to Charles

Kean at a greater rental, and is one of the best theatres in London for the purposes of a manager and the interests of the public. *Prices of admission:*—Dress Circle, 5*s.*; Boxes, 4*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* The property is held under the Duke of Portland for a term of 60 years, from July, 1820, at a very low ground rent.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, long a well-known place of public amusement: first a music-house, and so called from a spring of mineral water, discovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden of a house which he had opened as a public music-room, and called "Sadler's Music House." The New River flows past the theatre, and on occasions has been carried under the stage, and the flooring removed, for the exhibition of aquatic performances. Here Grimaldi, the famous clown, achieved his greatest triumphs. This admirable little theatre has for some years maintained a well-deserved celebrity for the performance of the plays of Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, &c., in a way worthy of a larger theatre, and a richer, but not more crowded or enthusiastic audience.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Bridge Road, a theatre and equestrian circus, the fourth building of the same nature on the same site. The first amphitheatre on this spot was a mere temporary erection of deal boards, built (1774) by Philip Astley, a light-horseman in the 15th or General Elliot's regiment. It stood on what was then an open piece of ground in St. George's Fields, through which the New Cut ran, and to which a halfpenny hatch led. Astley himself, said to have been the handsomest man in England, was the chief performer, assisted by a drum, two fifes, and a clown of the name of Porter. At first it was an open area. In 1780, it was converted into a covered amphitheatre, and divided into pit, boxes, and gallery. The entertainment, at first, was only a day exhibition of horsemanship. Transparent fire-works, slack-rope vaulting, Egyptian Pyramids, tricks on chairs, tumbling, &c., were subsequently added, the ride enlarged, and the house opened in the evening. Astley's amphitheatre has been thrice destroyed by fire—in 1794, in 1803, and in 1841.

> "Base Buonapartè, fill'd with deadly ire,
> Sets, one by one, our playhouses on fire.
> Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on
> The Opera House, then burnt down the Pantheon;
> Thy hatch, O Halfpenny! pass'd in a trice,
> Boil'd some black pitch, and burnt down Astley's twice."
> *Rejected Addresses.*

Mr. Ducrow, who had been one of Astley's riders and became manager, died insane soon after the fire in 1841. Old Astley, died in Paris, 1814. For the equestrian performances in the circus you need not go before 9 at night. Mr. Boucicault, author of Colleen Bawn, has taken this theatre.

The VICTORIA THEATRE is in WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH. It was originally *The Coburg*, and called *The Victoria* for the first time soon after the accession of William IV., when her present Majesty was only heir presumptive to the crown. The gallery at the "Vic" (for such is its brief cognomen about Lambeth) is one of the largest in London. It will hold from 1500 to 2000 people, and runs back to so great a distance that the end of it is lost in shadow, excepting where the little gas-jets, against the wall, light up the two or three faces around them. When the gallery is well packed, it is usual to see piles of boys on each other's shoulders at the back, while on the partition-boards, dividing off the slips, lads will perch themselves despite the spikes.

The SURREY THEATRE, in BLACKFRIARS ROAD, was built (1805-6) on the site of a former edifice destroyed by fire in 1805. Elliston leased it for a time; and, subsequently, the late Mr. Davidge acquired a handsome fortune by his management. John Palmer, the actor (d. 1798), played here while a prisoner within the Rules of the King's Bench. The large sums he received, and the way in which he squandered his money, is said to have suggested the clause in the then Debtors' Act, which made all public-houses and places of amusement *out* of the Rules. This house is chiefly supported by the inhabitants of Southwark and Lambeth.

The ST. JAMES'S THEATRE is a small neat edifice, on the south side of KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, built by Beazley for Braham, the singer. During the summer it is usually appropriated to the performances of a French company of actors, and in the height of the London season is well frequented. The prices of admission vary every season.

To the above list of theatres may be added the Olympic and Garrick.

EXETER HALL, in the STRAND. A large proprietary building on the N. side of the Strand, built (1831) from the designs of J. P. Deering, but altered in the ceiling and lengthened about 40 feet, in 1850, by Mr. S. W. Daukes. The Hall is 131 feet long, 76 feet wide (*i. e.* 8 feet wider than Westminster Hall), and 45 feet high; and will contain, in

comfort, more than 3000 persons. It is let for the annual 'May Meetings" of the several religious societies, and for the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society, in which the unrivalled music of Handel is at times performed, with a chorus of 700 voices accompanying it. Tickets may be had at the principal music-sellers, and at offices adjoining the Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY and REGENT'S QUADRANT, contains a sumptuous Hall for public meetings, religious services, concerts, or dinners, 139 feet long and 60 feet high, designed and decorated by *Owen Jones*. The lighting, by means of pendant gas drops from the roof, is very elegant. A *restaurant* occupies the lower story of the building.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG ACRE. A place for monthly concerts, &c. Erected in 1850 for Mr. John Hullah; was burned down 1860.

ALMACK'S is a suite of Assembly-rooms in KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, built (1765) by Robert Mylne, architect, and called Almack's after the original proprietor, and occasionally "Willis's Rooms," after the present proprietor. The balls called "Almack's," for which these rooms are famous, are managed by a Committee of Ladies of high rank, and the only mode of admission is by vouchers or personal introduction. Almack kept the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on the site of which stands the Conservative Club. The rooms are let for concerts, general meetings, and public balls.

The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, in REGENT'S PARK, belong to the Zoological Society of London, instituted in 1826, for the advancement of Zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of the Animal Kingdom alive or properly preserved. The principal founders were Sir Humphry Davy and Sir Stamford Raffles. Visitors are admitted to the Gardens of the Society without orders on Monday in every week, at 6*d.* each; on the following days at 1*s.* each; children at 6*d.* The Gardens are open from 9 in the morning till sunset. On *Sundays* they are open to Members only, and two friends personally introduced. The rooms of the Society are at No. 11, Hanover-square. A member's fee on admission is 5*l.*, and his annual subscription 3*l.* These Gardens are among the best of our London sights, and should be seen by every stranger in London. The giraffes, Elend-sloth, Birds of Paradise, and many other species have been first shown alive in these Gardens, but the great attractions of the Gardens have been a pair of Hippopotami, presented by the Viceroy

of Egypt, the first ever brought to this country, the Elephant Calf, the Apteryx from New Zealand, and the *Vivarium*, or *Aquarium*, of living fishes and other marine and freshwater animals, is a very interesting exhibition. The collection of living snakes is the largest ever formed in Europe. The band of the Life Guards is to be heard here in summer on Saturday at 4. The pelicans are fed at half-past 2; otters at 3; eagles at half-past 3 (Wednesdays excepted); and lions and tigers at 4 P.M. The annual expenditure for Gardens and Museum exceeds £14,000.

XXI.—LEARNED INSTITUTIONS.

The ROYAL SOCIETY, in BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, was incorporated by royal charter in 1663, King Charles II. and the Duke of York (James II.) entering their names as members of the Society. Like the *Society of Antiquaries*, and many other institutions, this celebrated Society (boasting of the names of Newton, Wren, Halley, Herschel, Davy, and Watt, among its members) originated in a small attendance of men engaged in the same pursuits, and dates its beginning from certain weekly meetings held in London, as early as the year 1645. The merit of suggesting such meetings is assigned by Wallis (himself a foundation member) to Theodore Haak, a German of the Palatinate, then resident in London. The Civil War interrupted their pursuits for a time; but with the Restoration of the King, a fresh accession of strength was obtained, new members enlisted, and the charter of incorporation granted. The Society consists at present of about 766 "Fellows," and the letters F.R.S. are generally appended to the name of a member. The present entrance money is 10*l.* and the annual subscription 4*l.*; members are elected by ballot, upon the nomination of 6 or more fellows. The patron saint of the Society is St. Andrew, and the anniversary meeting is held every 30th of November, being St. Andrew's Day. The Society possesses some interesting portraits. *Observe.*—Three portraits of Sir Isaac Newton—one by *C. Jervas*, presented by Newton himself, and properly suspended over the President's chair—a second in the Library, by *D. C. Marchand*—and a third in the Assistant Secretary's Office, by *Vanderbank;* two portraits of Halley, by *Thomas Murray* and *Dahl;* two of Hobbes—one taken in 1663 by, says Aubre, "a good

hand"—and the other by *Gaspars*, presented by Aubrey; Sir Christopher Wren, by *Kneller;* Wallis, by *Soest;* Flamstead, by *Gibson;* Robert Boyle, by *F. Kerseboom*, (Evelyn says it is like); Pepys, by *Kneller*, presented by Pepys; Lord Somers, by *Kneller;* Sir R. Southwell, by *Kneller;* Sir H. Spelman, the antiquary, by *Mytens* (how it came here I know not); Sir Hans Sloane, by *Kneller;* Dr. Birch, by *Wills*, the original of the mezzotint done by *Faber* in 1741, bequeathed by Birch; Martin Folkes, by *Hogarth*; Dr. Wollaston, by *Jackson;* Sir Humphry Davy, by *Sir T. Lawrence. Observe also.*—The mace of silver gilt (similar to the maces of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and President of the College of Physicians), presented to the Society by Charles II. in 1662. The belief so long entertained that it was the mace or "bauble," as Cromwell called it, of the Long Parliament, has been completely refuted by the original warrant of the year 1662, for the special making of this very mace. —A solar dial, made by Sir Isaac Newton when a boy; a reflecting telescope, made in 1671, by Newton's own hands; MS. of the Principia, in Newton's own hand-writing; lock of Newton's hair, silver white; MS. of the Parentalia, by young Wren; Charter Book of the Society, bound in crimson velvet, containing the signatures of the Founder and Fellows; a Rumford fire-place, one of the first set up; original model of Sir Humphry Davy's Safety Lamp, made by his own hands; marble bust of Mrs. Somerville, by Chantrey. The Society possesses a Donation Fund, established to aid men of science in their researches, and distributes four medals: a Rumford gold medal, two Royal medals, and a Copley gold medal, called by Davy "the ancient olive crown of the Royal Society." The Society removed from Somerset House to Burlington House in 1856.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square, under the same roof as the National Gallery, constituted 1768. Its principal objects are—1. The establishment of a well-regulated "School, or Academy of Design," for the *gratuitous instruction* of students in the art; and, 2. An "annual exhibition," open to all artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. It is "a private society, supporting a school that is open to the public." The members are under the superintendence and control of the Queen only, who confirms all appointments; and the society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians (including

a President), 20 Associates, and 6 Associate Engravers. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the produce of its annual exhibition, to which the price of admission is 1*s.*, and the catalogue 1*s.* The average annual receipts are about 6000*l.*

The annual *Exhibition of Pictures by Living Artists* opens the first Monday in May, and works intended for exhibition must be sent in a month before. No works which have been already exhibited; no copies of any kind (excepting paintings on enamel); no mere transcripts of the objects of natural history; no vignette portraits, nor any drawings without backgrounds (excepting architectural designs), can be received. No artist is allowed to exhibit more than 8 different works. Honorary exhibitors (or unprofessional artists) are limited to one. All works sent for exhibition are submitted to the approval or rejection of the council, whose decision is final, and may be ascertained by application at the Academy in the week after they have been left there.

Admission of Students.—Any person desiring to become a student of the Royal Academy presents a drawing or model of his own performance to the keeper, which, if considered by him a proof of sufficient ability, is laid before the Council, together with a testimony of his moral character, from an Academician, or other known person of respectability. If these are approved by the Council, the candidate is permitted to make a drawing or model from one of the antique figures in the Academy, and the space of three months from the time of receiving such permission is allowed for that purpose; the time of his attendance is from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. This drawing or model, when finished, is laid before the Council, accompanied with outline drawings of an anatomical figure and skeleton, not less than two feet high, with lists and references, on each drawing, of the several muscles, tendons, and bones contained therein, together with the drawing or model originally presented for his admission as a probationer: if approved, the candidate is accepted as a student of the Royal Academy, and receives in form the ticket of his admission from the hand of the keeper in the Antique School. If the specimen presented be rejected by the Council, he is not allowed to continue drawing in the Academy. The rule for architectural students is of a like character.

The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds—the present president is Sir Charles Lock Eastlake. The 10th of February is the day on which the vacancies in the list of

Royal Academicians are filled up; November the month for electing Associates, and the 10th of December the day for the annual distribution of prizes. The Royal Academy possesses a fine library of books of prints, and a large collection of casts from the antique, and several interesting pictures by old masters. The library is open to the students. Each member on his election presents a picture, or a work of art, of his own design and execution, to the collection of the Academy. The series thus obtained is interesting in the history of British art. *Observe among the Diploma pictures.*—Portraits of Sir Wm. Chambers, the architect, of George III., and of Reynolds in his Doctor's Robes, by *Reynolds* (all very fine); Boys digging for a rat, by *Sir David Wilkie*. *Works of Art in the possession of the Academy.*—1. Cartoon of the Holy Family, in black chalk, by *L. Da Vinci;* executed with extreme care, the Holy Virgin is represented on the lap of St. Anne, her mother; she bends down tenderly to the infant Christ, who plays with a lamb. 2. Bas-relief, in marble, of the Holy Family, by *Michael Angelo;* presented by Sir George Beaumont. St. John is presenting a dove to the child Jesus, who shrinks from it and shelters himself in the arms of his mother, who seems gently reproving St. John for his hastiness, and putting him back with her hand. The child is finished and the mother in great part: the St. John is only sketched, but in a most masterly style. 3. Copy, in oil, of Da Vinci's Last Supper (size of the original), by *Marco d'Oggione*, a scholar of Leonardo, and is very valuable, perhaps representing more exactly Leonardo's grand design than the original itself in its present mutilated state at Milan. This was formerly in the Certosa at Pavia. 4. Marble bust of Wilton, the sculptor, by *Roubiliac*. The mode of obtaining admission to view these pictures, &c., is by a written application to the keeper.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 4, TENTERDEN STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Founded (1822) by the late Earl of Westmoreland, who confided its organisation and general direction to Bochsa, the composer and harpist, at that time director to the Italian Opera in London. This is an academy, with in-door and out-door Students, the in-door paying 50 guineas a-year and 10 guineas entrance fee; and the out-door, 30 guineas a-year and 5 guineas entrance fee. Some previous knowledge is required, and the students must provide themselves with the instruments they propose or are appointed to learn. There is a large Musical Library. Four scholar-

ships, called King's Scholarships, have been founded by the Academy, two of which, one male and one female, are contended for annually at Christmas.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, in Pall Mall East, corner of Trafalgar Square, was built by Sir R. Smirke, for 30,000*l.*, and opened (25th June, 1825) with a Latin oration by Sir Henry Halford. The College was founded by Linacre, physician to Henry VIII. The members, at its first institution, met in the founder's house in Knightrider-street on the site of No. 5, still (by Linacre's bequest) in the possession of the College. From the founder's house they moved to Amen-corner (where Harvey read his lectures on the discovery of the circulation of the blood); from thence (1674), after the Great Fire, to Warwick-lane (where Wren built them a college which still remains), and from Warwick-lane and the stalls about Newgate Market to their present College in Pall-mall East. *Observe.*—In the gallery above the library seven preparations by Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and a very large number by Dr. Matthew Baillie.—The engraved portrait of Harvey, by Jansen, three-quarter, seated; head of Sir Thomas Browne, author of "Religio Medici;" three-quarter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I.; three-quarter of Sir Edmund King, the physician who bled King Charles II. in a fit, on his *own* responsibility; head of Dr. Sydenham, by *Mary Beale*; three-quarter of Dr. Radcliffe, by *Kneller;* Sir Hans Sloane, by *Richardson;* Sir Samuel Garth, by *Kneller;* Dr. Freind, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Mead, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Warren, by *Gainsborough;* William Hunter, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Heberden. *Busts.*—George IV., by *Chantrey* (one of his finest); Dr. Mead, by *Roubiliac;* Dr. Sydenham, by *Wilton* (from the picture); Harvey, by *Scheemakers* (from the picture); Dr. Baillie, by *Chantrey* (from a model by Nollekens); Dr. Babington, by *Behnes.* —Dr. Radcliffe's gold-headed cane, successively carried by Drs. Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, Pitcairn, and Matthew Baillie (presented to the College by Mrs. Baillie); and a clever little picture, by *Zoffany,* of Hunter delivering a lecture on anatomy before the members of the Royal Academy—all portraits. *Mode of Admission.*—Order from a fellow. Almost every physician of eminence in London is a fellow.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields. *See* Permanent Free Exhibitions.

THE HERALDS' COLLEGE, or College of Arms, is in Doctors' Commons. The apartments of Garter King at Arms, at the N.E. corner, were built at the expense of Sir William Dugdale, Garter in the reign of Charles II. Here is the Earl Marshal's Office, once an important court, but now of little consequence. It was sometime called the Court of Honour, and took cognisance of words supposed to reflect upon the nobility. The appointment of Heralds is in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal. The College consists of 3 Kings—Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; of 6 Heralds—Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, York, and Chester; and of 4 Pursuivants—Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, and Rouge Dragon. The several appointments are in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal. *Celebrated Officers of the College.*—William Camden, *Clarencieux;* Sir William Dugdale, *Garter;* Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, *Windsor Herald;* Francis Sandford, author of the Genealogical History of England, *Lancaster Herald;* John Anstis, *Garter;* Sir John Vanbrugh, the poet, *Clarencieux;* Francis Grose, author of Grose's Antiquities, *Richmond Herald;* William Oldys, *Norroy King at Arms;* Lodge ("Lodge's Portraits"), *Clarencieux.* Two escutcheons, one bearing the arms (and legs) of the Isle of Man, and the other the eagle's claw, ensigns of the house of Stanley, still to be seen on the S. side of the quadrangle, denote the site of old Derby House, in which the Heralds were located before the Great Fire of London. *Observe.*—Sword, dagger, and turquoise ring, belonging to James IV. of Scotland, who fell at Flodden-field, presented to the college by the Duke of Norfolk, temp. Charles II.

"They produce a better evidence of James's death than the iron-belt—the monarch's sword and dagger, which are still preserved in the Heralds' College in London."—*Sir Walter Scott* (*Note to Marmion*).

Portrait of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury (the great warrior), from his tomb in old St. Paul's. Roll of Arms (temp. Henry III.), copied 1586 by Glover (*Somerset Herald*), and said to be the earliest record we possess relative to English Heraldry. The arms are blazoned or described in words, not pictured. Roll of the Tournament holden at Westminster, in honour of Queen Katherine, upon the birth of Prince Henry (1510): a most curious roll, engraved in the Monumenta Vetusta, Vol. I.—The Rous or Warwick roll: a series of figures of all the Earls of Warwick, from the Conquest to the reign of Richard III., executed by *Rous*, the antiquary of Warwick, at the close of the fifteenth century.—Pedigree of the Saxon

Kings, from Adam, illustrated with many beautiful drawings in pen-and-ink (temp. Henry VIII.) of the Creation, Adam and Eve in Paradise, the Building of Babel, Rebuilding of the Temple, &c.—MSS., consisting chiefly of Herald's visitations; records of grants of arms and royal licences; records of modern pedigrees (*i. e.* since the discontinuance of the visitations in 1687); a most valuable collection of official funeral certificates; a portion of the Arundel MSS.; the Shrewsbury or Cecil papers, from which Lodge derived his Illustrations of British History; notes, &c., made by Glover, Vincent, Philipot, and Dugdale; a volume in the handwriting of the venerable Camden; the collections of Sir Edward Walker, Secretary at War (temp. Charles I.).

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES has apartments in SOMERSET HOUSE, first door on your left as you enter the vestibule. The Society was founded in 1707, by Wanley, Bagford, and a Mr. Talman. George II., in 1751, granted them a charter; and in 1777, George III. gave them the apartments they still occupy. The terms at present are, 5 guineas admission, and 2 guineas annually. Members are elected by ballot on the recommendation of at least three Fellows. The letters F.S.A. are generally appended to the names of members. Their Transactions, called the Archæologia, commence in 1770, and contain much minute, but too often irrelevant, information. Days of meeting, every Thursday at 8, from November to June. Anniversary meeting, April 23rd. The Society possesses a Library and Museum. *Observe.*—Household Book of Jocky of Norfolk.—A large and interesting Collection of Early Proclamations, interspersed with Early Ballads, many unique.—T. Porter's Map of London (temp. Charles I.), once thought to be unique.—A folding Picture on Panel of the Preaching at Old St. Paul's in 1616.—Early Portraits of Edward IV. and Richard III..—Three-quarter Portrait of Mary I., with the monogram of *Lucas de Heere*, and the date 1544.—Portrait of Marquis of Winchester (d. 1571), (curious).—Portrait by *Sir Antonio More* of John Schoreel, a Flemish painter (More was the scholar of Schoreel).—Portraits of Antiquaries: Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary; Peter le Neve; Humphrey Wanley; Baker, of St. John's College; William Stukeley; George Vertue; Edward, Earl of Oxford, presented by Vertue.—A Bohemian Astronomical Clock of Gilt Brass, made by Jacob Zech in 1525, for Sigismund, King of Poland, and bought at the sale of the effects of James Ferguson, the astronomer.—Spur of Brass Gilt, found on Towton Field, the scene of the conflict

between Edward IV. and the Lancastrian Forces. Upon the shanks is engraved the following posy:—"**en loial amobr tout mon coer.**" For admission to the Museum apply by letter to the Secretary.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 25, Great George Street, Westminster. Established 1818; incorporated 1828. The Institution consists of Members resident in London, paying 4 guineas annually, and Members not resident, 3 guineas annually; of Associates resident in London, paying 3 guineas annually, and Associates not resident, 2½ guineas; of Graduates resident in London, paying 2½ guineas annually, and Graduates not resident, 2 guineas; and of Honorary Members. The ordinary General Meetings are held every Tuesday at 8 p.m., from the second Tuesday in January to the end of June. The first president was Thomas Telford (1820-34); the second, James Walker (1835-45); the third, Sir John Rennie; and the present one, J. M. Rendle, Esq. *Observe.*—Portrait of Thomas Telford, engineer of the Menai Bridge, and President of the Institution for 14 years.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 16, Lower Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square. Founded 1834, for the advancement of architecture, and incorporated 1837. There are three classes of Members:—1. Fellows: architects engaged as principals for at least seven years in the practice of civil architecture. 2. Associates: persons engaged in the study of civil architecture, or in practice less than seven years, and who have attained the age of 21. 3. Honorary Fellows. The Meetings are held every alternate Monday at 8 p.m., from the first Monday in November till the end of June inclusive. Associate's admission fee, 1 guinea; Fellow's admission fee, 5 guineas. There is a good library of books on architecture.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, a Library, Reading, and Lecture Room, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly. Established 1799, at a meeting held at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, &c. Count Rumford was its earliest promoter. The front—a row of Corinthian columns half-engaged—was designed by Mr. Vulliamy, architect, from the Custom House at Rome; and what before was little better than a perforated brick-wall, was thus converted into an

ornamental façade. Here is an excellent library of general reference, and a good reading room, with weekly courses of lectures, throughout the season, on Chemical Science, Philosophy, Physiology, Literature, Art, &c. Members (candidates to be proposed by four members) are elected by ballot, and a majority of two-thirds is necessary for election. The admission fee is 5 guineas, and the annual subscription 5 guineas. Subscribers to the Theatre Lectures only, or to the Laboratory Lectures only, pay 2 guineas; subscribers to both pay 3 guineas for the season; subscribers to a single course of the Theatre Lectures pay 1 guinea. A syllabus of each course may be obtained of the Secretary at the Institution. The *Friday Evening Meetings* 8½ to 10½ p.m.), at which some eminent person is invited to deliver a popular lecture on some subject connected with science, art, or literature, are well attended. Non-subscribers may be admitted to them by a ticket signed by a member. In the Laboratory, Davy made his great discoveries on the metallic bases of the earths, aided by the large galvanic apparatus of the establishment. Hence sprung also Faraday's remarkable researches.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, in JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, is an old society, trying to regain strength and to accomplish greater good than it seems likely to effect. Many of the directors were intimately connected with the Great International Exhibitions, in 1851 and 1862. Here are temporary exhibitions of manufactures, and six pictures by James Barry, painted 1777-83, and creditable to the then state of art in England.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE. 4, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, CHARING CROSS. Founded in 1823, "for the advancement of literature," and incorporated 1826. George IV. gave 1100 guineas a-year to this Society, which has the merit of rescuing the last years of Coleridge's life from complete dependence on a friend, and of placing the learned Dr. Jamieson above the wants and necessities of a man fast sinking to the grave. The annual grant of 1100 guineas was discontinued by William IV., and the Society has since sank into a Transaction Society, with a small but increasing library. The opposition of Sir Walter Scott to the formation of a literary society of this kind was highly injurious to its success. "The immediate and direct favour of the sovereign," says Scott, "is worth the patronage of ten thousand societies."

LONDON INSTITUTION, Finsbury Circus, Moorfields. A proprietary institution, established in 1806, in Sir William Clayton's house, Old Jewry. The first stone of the present edifice was laid May 4, 1815, and the building (which is handsome and very suitable to its purpose) was opened 1819. Architect, W. Brooks, who also built Finsbury Chapel, &c. The library, consisting of upwards of 60,000 volumes, is particularly rich in topographical works. The collector and antiquary, William Upcott, was one of its librarians.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Somerset House. Established 1807. The *Museum* of geological specimens, fossils, &c., not only British, but from all quarters of the globe, is extensive, though not perfectly arranged. It may be seen by the introduction of a member. The museum and library are open every day from 11 till 5. The number of Fellows is about 875. They meet for perusal of papers and for scientific discussions, at Burlington House, at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening of alternate Wednesdays, from November to June inclusive. The Society publishes its Transactions, which now adopt the form of a quarterly journal. Entrance money, 6 guineas; annual subscription, 3 guineas.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 15, Whitehall-Place, established 1830, for the improvement and diffusion of geographical knowledge. Elections by ballot. Entrance fee, 3*l.*; annual subscription, 2*l.* There is a good geographical library, and large collection of maps. *Meetings* where papers on geographical discoveries are read—every other Monday, from November to July, at 8 p.m, in Burlington House.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 5, New Burlington Street, (founded 1823,) contains an interesting collection of Oriental arms and armour. *Observe.*—The Malay spears mounted with gold; the pair of Ceylonese jingals, or grasshoppers, mounted with silver, taken in the Khandyan war of 1815; a complete suit of Persian armour, inlaid with gold; a Bengal sabre, termed a kharg; Ceylonese hog-spears, and Lahore arrows; a sculptured column of great beauty, from the gateway of a temple in Mahore; and statues of Durga, Surga, and Buddha, that deserve attention. The Society usually meets on the first and third Saturdays in every month, from November to June inclusive. Admission fee, 5 guineas; annual subscription, 3 guineas.

A large City like London, the centre as it may be called of human intelligence, contains Institutions for the advancement of every species of knowledge.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, South Kensington, adjoining the Great Exhibition Building, 1862, and opposite to the South Kensington Museum, has here an Ornamental and Experimental Garden, laid out at a cost of 70,000*l.*, including a Hall, where meetings and flower exhibitions are held. On the N. rises a great glass house and other conservatories, elegant parterres varied with shrubberies, and single trees transplanted from a distance. The whole is surrounded by a colonnade and cloister of good architectural design; finished 1861, at the cost of the Government, who agreed to expend on it 50,000*l.* The grounds were laid out by Nesfield; the buildings designed by Digby Wyatt. Their extent is 22 acres, forming part of the Kensington Gore estate, purchased out of the surplus fund arising from the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Society retains an Experimental *Garden* at Chiswick. Each Fellow can introduce personally two friends to the Garden at S. Kensington, except on Exhibition Days. *Open* daily 9 to dusk. Sundays from 2 p m.

The *Linnæan Society*, Burlington House; *Royal Astronomical Society* in Somerset House; and the *Statistical Society*, No. 12, St. James's Square. There are also Societies for printing books connected with particular subjects, such as the Camden, Hakluyt, and *Arundel*, Old Bond Street, for engraving the works of early Italian and German masters.

At No. 12, St. James's Square, is the admirably managed *London Library*, a public subscription circulating library, of valuable standard works, possessing 60,000 volumes—entrance fee, 6*l.*; annual subscription, 2*l.* There is a printed catalogue of the library.

XXII.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Burlington House, Piccadilly, is a government institution, or Board of Examiners, established 1837, for conferring degrees, after careful examinations, on the graduates of University College, London; King's College, London; Stepney College, Highbury College, Homerton College, &c.; in other words, "for the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful

knowledge without distinction of rank, sect, or party." There are several scholarships attached, each with 50*l.* a year. The salary of the Registrar and Treasurer is 500*l.* a year. The institute has nothing to do with the business of education, being constituted for the sole purpose of ascertaining the proficiency of candidates for academical distinctions. The examinations are half-yearly.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, on the east side of UPPER GOWER STREET. A proprietary institution, "for the general advancement of literature and science, by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense;" founded (1828) by the exertions of Lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, the poet, and others, and built from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A., architect of the National Gallery and of St. George's Hospital at Hyde-Park-corner. Graduates of the *University of London* from University College are entitled Doctors of Laws, Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Law, Bachelors of Medicine, and Bachelors of Art. Everything is taught in the College but divinity. The school of medicine is deservedly distinguished. The Junior School, under the government of the Council of the College, is entered by a separate entrance in Upper Gower-street. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past 9 to three-quarters past 3; in which time one hour and a quarter is allowed for recreation. The yearly payment for each pupil is 18*l.* The subjects taught are reading, writing; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages; Ancient and English history; geography, both physical and political; arithmetic and book-keeping, the elements of mathematics and of natural philosophy, drawing, dancing, &c. The discipline of the school is maintained without corporal punishment. The extreme punishment for misconduct is the removal of the pupil from the school. Several of the professors, and some of the masters of the Junior School receive students to reside with them; and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties unconnected with the College who receive boarders into their families: among these are several medical gentlemen. The Registrar will afford information as to terms, and other particulars.

The Flaxman Museum.—In the hall under the cupola of the College the original models are preserved of the principal plaster works, statues, bas-reliefs, &c., of John Flaxman, R.A., the greatest of our English sculptors. The Pastoral Apollo, the St. Michael, and some of the bas-reliefs, are

amazingly fine. The clever portrait statue in marble of Flaxman, by the late M. L. Watson, purchased by public subscription, is placed on the stairs as you enter the Flaxman Gallery.

KING'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL. A proprietary institution, occupying the east wing of Somerset House, which was built up to receive it, having been before left incomplete. The College was founded in 1828, upon the following fundamental principle:—"That every system of general education for the youth of a Christian community ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part, without which the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducive neither to the happiness of the individual nor the welfare of the state." The general education of the College is carried on in five departments:—1. Theological Department; 2. Department of General Literature and Science; 3. Department of the Applied Sciences; 4. Medical Department; 5. The School. Every person wishing to place a pupil in the school must produce, to the head-master, a certificate of good conduct, signed by his last instructor. The general age for admission is from 9 to 16 years of age. Rooms are provided within the walls of the College for the residence of a limited number of matriculated students. Each proprietor has the privilege of nominating two pupils to the School, or one to the School and one to the College at the same time. The Museum contains the Calculating Machine of Mr. Babbage, deposited by the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests; and the collection of Mechanical Models and Philosophical Instruments formed by George III., presented by Queen Victoria.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL. A celebrated school in St. Paul's Churchyard (on the east side), founded in 1512, for 153 poor men's children, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, the friend of Erasmus, and son of Sir Henry Colet, mercer, and Mayor of London in 1486 and 1495. The boys were to be taught, free of expense, by a master, sur-master, and chaplain, and the oversight of the school was committed by the founder to the Mercers' Company. The number (153) was chosen in allusion to the number of fishes taken by St. Peter. The school was dedicated by Colet to the Child Jesus, but the saint, as Strype remarks, has robbed his master of his title. The lands left by Colet to support his school were estimated, in 1598, at the yearly value of about 120*l.* Their present value is upwards of 5000*l.* The education is entirely

classical, and the presentations to the school are in the gift of the Master of the Mercers' Company for the time being. Scholars are admitted at the age of 15, but at present none are eligible to an exhibition if entered after 12; and none are expected to remain in the school after their nineteenth birthday, though no time for superannuation is fixed by the statutes. The head-master's salary is 618*l.* per annum; the sur-master's, 307*l.*; the under-master's, 272*l.*; and the assistant-master's, 257*l.* Lilly, the grammarian, and friend of Erasmus, was the first master, and the grammar which he compiled, Lilly's Grammar, is still used in the school. *Eminent Scholars.*—John Leland, our earliest English antiquary; John Milton, the great epic poet of our nation; the great Duke of Marlborough; Nelson, author of Fasts and Festivals; Edmund Halley, the astronomer; Samuel Pepys, the diarist; John Strype, the ecclesiastical historian. The present school was built in 1823, from a design by Mr. George Smith, and is the third building erected on the same site. Colet's school was destroyed in the Great Fire, "but built up again," says Strype, "much after the same manner and proportion it was before."

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, or St. Peter's College, Dean's Yard, Westminster, founded as "a publique schoole for Grammar, Rethoricke, Poetrie, and for the Latin and Greek languages," by Queen Elizabeth, 1560, and attached to the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster. The College consists of a dean, 12 prebendaries, 12 almsmen, and 40 scholars; with a master and an usher. This is the foundation, but the school consists of a larger number of masters, and of a much larger number of boys. The 40 are called Queen's scholars, and after an examination, which takes place on the first Tuesday after Rogation Sunday, 4 are elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, and 4 to Christ Church, Oxford. A parent wishing to place a boy at this school will get every necessary information from the head master; boys are not placed on the foundation under 12 or above 13 years of age. *Eminent Masters.*—Camden, the antiquary; Dr. Busby; Vincent Bourne; Jordan (Cowley has a copy of verses on his death). *Eminent Men educated at.—Poets:* Ben Jonson; George Herbert; Giles Fletcher; Jasper Mayne; William Cartwright; Cowley, who published a volume of poems while a scholar; Dryden; Nat Lee; Rowe; Prior; Churchill; Dyer, author of Grongar Hill; Cowper; Southey. *Other great Men.*—Sir Harry Vane, the younger; Hakluyt, the collector of the Voyages which bear his name; Sir

Christopher Wren; Locke; South; Atterbury; Warren Hastings; Gibbon, the historian; Cumberland; the elder Colman; Lord John Russell. The boys on the foundation were formerly separated from the town boys when in school by a bar or curtain. The Schoolroom was a dormitory belonging to the Abbey, and retains certain traces of its former ornaments. The College Hall, originally the Abbot's Refectory, was built by Abbot Litlington, in the reign of Edward III., and the old *louvre* is still used for the escape of the smoke. The Dormitory was built by the Earl of Burlington, in 1722. In conformity with the old custom, the Queen's scholars perform a play of Terence every year at Christmas, with a Latin prologue and epilogue relating to current political events, and therefore new on each occasion.

CHARTER HOUSE, (a corruption of Chartreuse,) upper end of Aldersgate Street. "An hospital, chapel, and school-house," founded, 1611, by Thomas Sutton, of Camps Castle, in the county of Cambridge, for the free education of forty poor boys and for the sustenance of eighty ancient gentlemen, captains, and others, brought to distress by shipwrecks, wounds, or other reverse of fortune. It was so called from a priory of Carthusian monks, founded in 1371 on a Pest-house field by Sir Walter Manny, knight, Lord of the town of Manny, in the diocese of Cambray, and knight of the garter in the reign of Edward III. The last prior was executed at Tyburn, May 4th, 1535—his head set on London Bridge, and one of his limbs over the gateway of his own convent—the same gateway, it is said, a Perpendicular arch, surmounted by a kind of dripstone and supported by lions, which is still the entrance from Charter-House-square. The priory thus sternly dissolved, was sold by Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, to Thomas Sutton for 13,000*l.*, and endowed as a charity by the name of "the Hospital of King James." Sutton died before his work was complete, and was buried in the chapel of the hospital beneath a sumptuous monument, the work of Nicholas Stone and Mr. Janssen of Southwark. This "triple good," as Lord Bacon calls it — this "masterpiece of Protestant English charity," as it is called by Fuller — is under the direction of the Queen, 15 governors, selected from the great officers of state, and the master of the hospital, whose income is 800*l.* a year, besides a capital residence within the walls. The most eminent master of the house was Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the Theory of the Earth, master between 1685 and 1715; and the most eminent school-

master, the Rev. Andrew Tooke (Tooke's Pantheon). *Eminent Scholars.*—Richard Crashaw, the poet, author of Steps to the Temple.—Isaac Barrow, the divine; he was celebrated at school for his love of fighting.—Sir William Blackstone, author of the Commentaries.—Joseph Addison and Sir Richard Steele were scholars at the same time.—John Wesey, who imputed his after-health and long life to the strict obedience with which he performed an injunction of his father's, that he should run round the Charter House playing-green three times every morning.—The first Lord Ellenborough (Lord Chief Justice). — Lord Liverpool (the Prime Minister). — Bishop Monk.—W. M. Thackeray.—Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.—The two eminent historians of Greece, Bishop Thirlwall and George Grote, Esq., were both together in the same form under Dr. Raine. *Poor Brethren.*—Elkanah Settle, the rival and antagonist of Dryden; he died here in 1723-4.—John Bagford, the antiquary (d. 1716); was originally a shoemaker in Turnstile.—Isaac de Groot, by several descents the nephew of Hugo Grotius; he was admitted at the earnest intercession of Dr. Johnson. — Alexander Macbean (d. 1784), Johnson's assistant in his Dictionary. *Observe.*—The antechapel, the S. wall of the chapel (repaired in 1842 under the direction of Blore), and the W. wall of the great hall; parts of old Howard House (for such it was once called); the great staircase; the governor's room, with its panelled chimney-piece, ceiling, and ornamental tapestry; that part of the great hall with the initials T. N. (Thomas, Duke of Norfolk); Sutton's tomb in the chapel. On opening the vault in 1842, the body of the founder was discovered in a coffin of lead, adapted to the shape of the body, like an Egyptian mummy-case. Chief Justice Ellenborough is buried by the side of Sutton. In the Master's lodge are several excellent portraits: the founder, engraved by Vertue for Bearcroft's book; Isaac Walton's good old Bishop Morley; Charles II.; Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham; Duke of Monmouth; Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury; William, Earl of Craven (the Queen of Bohemia's Earl); Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury; Lord Chancellor Somers; and one of *Kneller's* finest works, the portrait of Dr. Thomas Burnet. The foundation scholars, 44 in number, are presented by the governors in rotation, and are admitted at any age between 10 and 14. They are supported free of expense, that of £5 a-year for washing excepted. The value of a presentation to a boy entering at ten is estimated at one thousand pounds. The income of the Charter House was in 1853-4, £28,908 7*s.* 7½*d.*, arising

from Estates in Cambridgeshire, Essex, Wilts, and Lincoln, and from funded property.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Newgate Street, marked by its great hall, visible through a double railing from Newgate-street. This noble charity was founded on the site of the Grey Friars Monastery, by Edward VI., June 26th, 1553, ten days before his death, as an hospital for poor fatherless children and foundlings. It is commonly called "The Blue Coat School," from the dress worn by the boys, which is of the same age as the foundation of the hospital. The dress is a blue coat or gown, a yellow petticoat ("yellow" as it is called), a red leather girdle round the waist, yellow stockings, a clergyman's band round the neck, and a flat black cap of woollen yarn, about the size of a saucer. Blue was a colour originally confined to servant-men and boys, nor, till its recognition as part of the uniform of the British Navy, was blue ever looked upon as a colour to be worn by gentlemen. The Whigs next took it up, and now it is a colour for a nobleman to wear. The first stone of the New Hall was laid by the Duke of York, April 28th, 1825, and the Hall publicly opened May 29th, 1829. The architect was James Shaw, who built the church of St. Dunstan's in Fleet-street. It is better in its proportions than in its details. *Observe.*—At the upper end of the Hall, a large picture of Edward VI. granting the charter of incorporation to the Hospital. It is commonly assigned to *Holbein*, but upon no good authority.—Large picture, by *Verrio*, of James II. on his throne (surrounded by his courtiers, all curious portraits), receiving the mathematical pupils at their annual presentation: a custom still kept up at Court. The painter presented it to the Hospital.—Full-length of Charles II., by *Verrio*.—Full-length of Sir Francis Child (d. 1713), from whom Child's Banking-house derives its name.—Full-lengths of the Queen and Prince Albert, by *Francis Grant, R.A.*—Brook Watson, when a boy, attacked by a shark, by *J. S. Copley, R.A.*, the father of Lord Lyndhurst.—The stone inserted in the wall behind the steward's chair; when a monitor wishes to report the misconduct of a boy, he tells him to "go to the stone." In this Hall, every year on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21st), the Grecians, or head-boys, deliver a series of orations before the Mayor, Corporation, and Governors, and here every Thursday, from Quinquagesima Sunday to Good Friday, the "Suppings in Public," as they are called, are held; a picturesque sight, and always well attended. Each governor has tickets to give away. The bowing to the president, and procession of the trades, is extremely curious.

The Grammar-school was built by the son of Mr. Shaw, and answers all the purposes for which it was erected. The two chief classes in the school are called "Grecians" and "Deputy-Grecians." *Eminent Grecians.*—Joshua Barnes (d. 1712,) editor of Anacreon and Euripides. Jeremiah Markland (d. 1776), an eminent critic, particularly in Greek literature. S. T. Coleridge, the poet (d. 1834). Thomas Mitchell, the translator of Aristophanes (d. 1845). Thomas Barnes, for many years, and till his death (1841,) editor of the *Times* newspaper. *Eminent Deputy-Grecians.*—Charles Lamb (Elia), whose delightful papers, "Recollections of Christ's Hospital," and "Christ's Hospital Five-and-thirty Years Ago," have done so much to uphold the dignity of the school (d. 1834). Leigh Hunt.* *Eminent Scholars whose standing in the School is unknown.*—William Camden, author of the "Britannia." Bishop Stillingfleet. Samuel Richardson, author of "Clarissa Harlowe."

The Mathematical-school was founded by Charles II., in 1672, for forty boys, called "King's boys," distinguished by a badge on the right shoulder. The school was afterwards enlarged, at the expense of a Mr. Stone. The boys on the new foundation wear a badge on the left shoulder, and are called "The Twelves," on account of their number. To "The Twelves" was afterwards added "The Twos," on another foundation.

"As I ventured to call the Grecians the muftis of the school, the King's boys, as their character then was, may well pass for the janissaries. They were the constant terror to the younger part; and some who may read this, I doubt not, will remember the consternation into which the juvenile fry of us were thrown, when the cry was raised in the cloister that 'the First Order' was coming, for so they termed the first form or class of those boys."—*Charles Lamb.*

The Writing-school was founded in 1694, and furnished at the sole charge of Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor in 1681. The school has always been famous for its penmen. The Wards or Dormitories in which the boys sleep are seventeen in number. Each boy makes his own bed; and each ward is governed by a nurse and two or more monitors.

The Counting-house contains a good portrait of Edward VI., after *Holbein*—very probably by him. The dress of the boys is not the only remnant of bygone times, peculiar to the school. Old names still haunt the precinct of the Greyfriars: the place where is stored the bread and butter is still

* May the author be excused for adding, in a note (gratefully), that he, too, was a Deputy Grecian at Christ's Hospital under Dr. Greenwood?

the "buttery;" and the open ground in front of the Grammar-school is still distinguished as "the Ditch," because the ditch of the City ran through the precinct. The boys have only within the last few years ceased to take their milk from wooden bowls, their meat from wooden trenchers, and their beer from leathern black jacks and wooden piggins. They have still a currency and almost a language of their own. The Spital sermons are still preached before them. Every Easter Monday they visit the Royal Exchange, and every Easter Tuesday the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house. But the customs which distinguished the school are fast dying away: the saints' days are no longer holidays; the money-boxes for the poor have disappeared from the cloisters; the dungeons for the unruly have been done away with; and the governors are too lax in allowing the boys to wear caps and hats, and even at a distance to change the dress. By right, children whose parents have an income of 300*l.* a-year are excluded. *Mode of Admission.*—Boys whose parents may not be free of the City of London are admissible on Free Presentations, as they are called, as also are the sons of clergymen of the Church of England. The Lord Mayor has two presentations annually, and the Court of Aldermen one each. The rest of the governors have presentations once in three years. A list of the governors who have presentations for the year is printed every Easter, and may be had at the counting-house of the Hospital. No boy is admitted before he is seven years old, or after he is nine: and no boy can remain in the school after he is fifteen—King's Boys and Grecians alone excepted. *Qualification for Governor.*—Payment of 500*l.* An Alderman has the power of nominating a governor for election at half-price. The revenues of the hospital in 1859 were 63,930*l.* The number of children varies from 1200 to 1000; of these 800 are in London, and the rest at the Preparatory School at Hertford, founded in 1683. The management is vested in foundation and donation governors who have contributed not less than 200,000*l.* to its funds. The Duke of Cambridge was chosen President in 1854, and thus for the first time since its foundation has Christ's Hospital been without an Alderman for its President.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, in Suffolk Lane, in the ward of Dowgate, founded in 1561, by the Merchant Taylors' Company. Sir Thomas White, who had recently founded St. John's College, Oxford, was then a member of the Court; and Richard Hills, master of the Company, gave

500*l.* towards the purchase of a portion of a house, called the "Manor of the Rose," sometime belonging to Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

> "The Duke being at the Rose, within the Parish
> St. Lawrence Poultney, did of me demand
> What was the speech among the Londoners
> Concerning the French journey."
> SHAKSPEARE.—*Henry VIII.*, Act i., sc. 1.

"The Rose" had been formerly in the possession of the De la Pole or Suffolk family, and was originally built by Sir John Poultney, knt., five times Lord Mayor of London, in the reign of Edward III. Traces of its successive owners are still found in the name of the parish of "St. Laurence Pountney," in which the school is situate; in "Duck's-foot-lane" (the Duke's foot-lane, or private road from his garden to the river) which is close at hand; and in "Suffolk-lane," by which it is approached. The Great Fire destroyed this ancient pile. The present school (a brick building with pilasters), and the head-master's residence adjoining, were erected in 1675. The former consists of the large upper schoolroom, two writing-rooms, formed, in 1829, out of part of the cloister; a class-room, and a library (standing in the situation of the ducal chapel), stored with a fair collection of theological and classical works. The school consists of 260 boys. The charge for education has varied at different periods, but it is now 10*l.* per annum for each boy. Boys are admitted at any age, and may remain until the Monday after St. John the Baptist's Day preceding their 19th birthday. Presentations are in the gift of the members of the Court of the Company in rotation. Boys who have been entered on or below the third form are eligible to all the school preferments at the Universities; those who have been entered higher, only to the exhibitions. The course of education since the foundation of the school has embraced Hebrew and classical literature; writing, arithmetic, and mathematics were introduced in 1829, and French and modern history in 1846. There is no property belonging to the school, with the exception of the buildings above described; and it is supported by the Merchant Taylors' Company out of their several "funds, without any specific fund being set apart for that object;" it was, therefore, exempt from the inquiry of the Charity Commissioners; but like Winchester, Eton, and Westminster, it has a college almost appropriated to its scholars. Thirty-seven out of the fifty fellowships at St. John's, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, belong to Merchant

Taylors'; 8 exhibitions at Oxford, 6 at Cambridge, and 4 to either University, averaging from 30*l.* to 70*l.* per annum, besides a multitude of smaller exhibitions, are also attached to it. The election to these preferments takes place annually, on St. Barnabas' Day, June 11th, with the sanction of the President or two senior Fellows of St. John's. This is the chief speech-day, and on it the school prizes are distributed; but there is another, called "the doctors' day," in December. Plays were formerly acted by the boys of this school, as at Westminster. The earliest instance known was in 1665. Garrick, who was a personal friend of the then Head-Master of his time, was frequently present, and took great interest in the performances. *Eminent Men educated at Merchant Taylors' School.*—Bishop Andrews, Bishop Dove, and Bishop Tomson (three of the translators of the Bible): Edwin Sandys, the traveller, the friend of Hooker; Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of the Memorials which bear his name; James Shirley, the dramatic poet; the infamous Titus Oates; Charles Wheatley, the ritualist; Neale, the author of the History of the Puritans; Edmund Calamy, the nonconformist, and his grandson of the same name; Edmund Gayton, author of the Festivous Notes on Don Quixote; John Byrom, author of the Pastoral, in the Spectator,

"My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent;"

Luke Milbourne, Dryden's antagonist; Robert, the celebrated Lord Clive; Charles Mathews, the comedian; and Lieut.-Col. Dixon Denham, the African traveller.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Milk Street, Cheapside, established 1835, for the sons of respectable persons engaged in professional, commercial, or trading pursuits: and partly founded on an income of 900*l.* a-year, derived from certain tenements bequeathed by John Carpenter, town-clerk of London, in the reign of Henry V., "for the finding and bringing up of four poor men's children with meat, drink, apparel, learning at the schools, in the universities, &c., until they be preferred, and then others in their places for ever." This was the same John Carpenter who "caused, with great expense, to be curiously painted upon board, about the N. cloister of Paul's, a monument of Death leading all Estates, with the speeches of Death and answers of every State." The school year is divided into three terms: Easter to July; August to Christmas; January to Easter; and the charge for each pupil is 2*l.* 5*s.* a term. The printed form of application for admission may be had of the secretary, and must be filled

up by the parent or guardian, and signed by a member of the Corporation of London. The general course of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, geography, and history. Besides 8 free scholarships on the foundation, equivalent to 35*l.* per annum each, and available as exhibitions to the Universities, there are the following exhibitions belonging to the school:—The "Times" Scholarship, value 30*l.* per annum; 3 Beaufoy Scholarships, the Salomons Scholarship, and the Travers Scholarship, 50*l.* per annum each; the Tegg Scholarship, nearly 20*l.* per annum; and several other valuable prizes. The first stone of the School was laid by Lord Brougham, October 21st, 1835.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN — South Kensington Museum was established (1837) by the Board of Trade for the Improvement of Ornamental Art, with regard especially to the staple manufactures of this country. *Mode of Admission.*—The recommendation of a householder. The Library of Ornamental Art is very accessible not only to artists but to poor workmen, who can take down and consult any illustrated work (and in these the library is very rich), however expensive, on payment of one penny. The course of instruction comprehends Elementary drawing, colouring; drawing the figure after engraved copies from casts; painting the figure from casts; geometrical drawing applied to ornament; perspective; modelling from engraved copies, design, &c. There is also a class for wood-engraving under the direction of Mr. John Thompson, our best engraver on wood. The greatest number of students of the same calling are the ornamental painters and house-decorators; the next most numerous are draughtsmen and designers for various manufactures and trades. In connection with the head-school at Brompton, schools have been formed in many of the principal manufacturing districts throughout the country.

Besides these, the visitor curious about modes of education should visit the "Wesleyan Normal College," Horseferry-road, Westminster, established 1850 (James Wilson, architect), for the training of school-masters and mistresses, and the education of the children residing in the locality; and the "Ragged School," in South Lambeth, founded by the late Mr. Beaufoy (d. 1851); the Normal School, in the Fulham-road.

XXIII.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

In London there exist nearly 550 Charitable Institutions (or parent societies) divided into

General Medical Hospitals.
Medical Charities for special purposes; such as Small Pox, Consumption, Cancer, &c.
General Dispensaries.
Societies and Institutions for the preservation of life and public morals.
Societies for reclaiming the fallen and staying the progress of crime.
Societies for the relief of general destitution and distress.
Societies for relief of specific description.
Societies for aiding the resources of the industrious (exclusive of loan funds and savings' banks).
Societies for the deaf and dumb and the blind.
Colleges, Hospitals, and Institutions of Almshouses for the aged.
Charitable Pension Societies.
Charitable and Provident Societies chiefly for specified classes.
Asylums for orphan and other necessitous children.
Educational Foundations.
Charitable Modern Ditto.
School Societies, Religious Books, Church-aiding, and Christian Visiting Societies.
Bible and Missionary Societies,

and disbursing annually in aid of their respective objects 1,805,635*l.*, of which upwards of 1,000,000*l.* is raised by voluntary contributions.

Of these institutions five are Royal Hospitals. One for the education of youth (*Christ's Hospital*); three for the cure of disease (*St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's,* and *Bethlehem*).

The leading institutions which the stranger or resident in London will find best worth visiting are:—

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, in Smithfield, the earliest institution of the kind in London, occupying part of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded A.D. 1102, by Rahere, the first Prior; repaired and enlarged by the executors of Richard Whittington, the celebrated Mayor; and founded anew, at the dissolution of religious houses, by Henry VIII., "for the continual relief and help of an hundred sore and diseased;" the immediate superintendence of the Hospital being committed by the king to Thomas Vicary, Serjeant-Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and author of "The Englishman's Treasure," the first work on anatomy published in the English language. The great

quadrangle of the present edifice was built (1730-33) by James Gibbs, architect of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The gate towards Smithfield was built in 1702, and the New Surgery in 1842. This Hospital gives relief to all poor persons suffering from accident or diseases, either as in-patients or out-patients. Cases of all kinds are received into the Hospital, including diseases of the eyes, distortions of the limbs, and all other infirmities which can be relieved by medicine or surgery. Accidents, or cases of urgent disease, may be brought without any letter of recommendation or other formality at all hours of the day or night to the Surgery, where there is a person in constant attendance, and the aid of the Resident Medical Officers can be instantly obtained. General admission-day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Petitions for admission to be obtained at the Steward's Office, any day, between 10 and 2. Any other information may be obtained from the porter at the gate. The Hospital contains 580 beds, and relief is afforded to 70,000 patients annually. The in-patients are visited daily by the Physicians and Surgeons: and, during the summer session, four Clinical Lectures are delivered weekly. The out-patients are attended daily by the Assistant-Physicians and Assistant-Surgeons. Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the rules of the Collegiate system, established under the direction of the Treasurer and a Committee of Governors of the Hospital. Some of the teachers and other gentlemen connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them. Further information may be obtained from the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers, or at the Anatomical Museum or Library. Between 200*l.* and 300*l.* are spent every year for strong sound port wine, for the sick poor in Bartholomew's Hospital. It is bought in pipes, and drawn off as needed. Nearly 2000 lbs. weight of castor oil; 200 gallons of spirits of wine, at 17*s.* a gallon; 12 tons of linseed meal; 1000 lbs. weight of senna; 27 cwt. of salts, are items in the annual account for drugs; the grand total spent upon physic, in a twelvemonth, being 2,600*l.* 5000 yards of calico are wanted for rollers for bandaging; to say nothing of the stouter and stiffer fabric used for plaisters. More than half a hundred weight of sarsaparilla is used every week, a sign how much the constitutions of the patients require improvement. In a year, 29,700 leeches were bought for the use of the establishment. A ton and a half of treacle is annually used in syrup. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was Physician to the Hospital for 34 years (1609-43), and the rules which he laid down for the duties

of the medical officers of the Hospital were adhered to for nearly a century after his retirement. The date of the actual commencement of a Medical School is unknown; but in 1662, students were in the habit of attending the medical and surgical practice; and in 1667, their studies were assisted by the formation of a Library "for the use of the Governors and young University scholars." A building for a Museum of Anatomical and Chirurgical Preparations was provided in 1724, and, in 1734, leave was granted for any of the Surgeons or Assistant-Surgeons "to read Lectures in Anatomy in the dissecting-room of the Hospital." The first Surgeon who availed himself of this permission was Mr. Edward Nourse, whose anatomical lectures, delivered for many years in or near the Hospital, were followed, in 1765, and for many years after, by courses of Lectures on Surgery from his former pupil and prosector, Percival Pott: and about the same time, Dr. William Pitcairn, and subsequently Dr. David Pitcairn, successively Physicians to the Hospital, delivered lectures, probably occasional ones, on Medicine. Further additions to the course of instruction were made by Mr. Abernethy, who was elected Assistant-Surgeon in 1787, and by whom, with the assistance of Drs. William and David Pitcairn, the principal lectures of the present day were established. Abernethy lectured on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, in a theatre erected for him by the Governors in 1791, and his high reputation attracting so great a body of students it was found necessary, in 1822, to erect a new and larger Anatomical Theatre. The progress of science and the extension of medical education in the last twenty years have led to the institution of additional lectureships on subjects auxiliary to Medicine, and on new and important applications of it; and further facilities have been afforded for instruction. In 1835, the Anatomical Museum was considerably enlarged, a new Medical Theatre was built, and Museums of Materia Medica and Botany were founded; and, at the same time, the Library was removed to the present building, and enriched by liberal contributions. In 1834, the Medical Officers and Lecturers commenced the practice of offering Prizes and Honorary Distinctions for superior knowledge displayed at the annual examinations of their classes; and in 1845, four scholarships were founded, each tenable for three years, and of the annual value of 45*l.* and 50*l.*, with the design not only of encouraging learning, but of assisting Students to prolong their attendance, beyond the usual period, on the medical and surgical practice of the Hospital. In 1843, the Governors founded a Collegiate

Establishment, to afford the Pupils the moral advantages, together with the comfort and convenience, of a residence within the walls of the Hospital, and to supply them with ready guidance and assistance in their studies. The chief officer of the College is called the Warden. The President of the Hospital must have served the office of Lord Mayor. The qualification of a Governor is a donation of 100 guineas. The greatest individual benefactor to St. Bartholomew's was Dr. Radcliffe, physician to Queen Anne, who left the yearly sum of 500*l.* for ever, towards mending the diet of the Hospital, and the further sum of 100*l.* for ever, for the purchase of linen. *Observe.*—Portraits: Henry VIII. in the Court-room, esteemed an original, though not by *Holbein;* of Dr. Radcliffe, by *Kneller;* Perceval Pott, by *Sir J. Reynolds;* Abernethy, by *Sir T. Lawrence.* The Good Samaritan, and The Pool of Bethesda, on the grand staircase, were painted gratuitously by *Hogarth;* for which he was made a governor for life. The income of the Hospital is between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* a year.—(The *Times,* 24 May, 1854.)

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL (vulg. BEDLAM), in ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. An hospital for insane people, founded (1246) as a priory of canons, in Bishopsgate Without, by Simon Fitz-Mary, one of the Sheriffs of London. Henry VIII., at the Dissolution, gave it to the City of London, when it was first converted into an hospital for lunatics. Fitz-Mary's Hospital was taken down in 1675, and the Hospital removed to Moorfields, "at the cost of nigh 17,000*l.*" Of this second Bedlam (Robert Hooke, architect) there is a view in Strype. Bedlam, in Moorfields, was taken down in 1814, and the first stone of the present Hospital (James Lewis, architect) laid April 18th, 1812. The cupola, a more recent addition, was designed by Sydney Smirke. The first Hospital could accommodate only 50 or 60, and the second 150. The building in St. George's-fields was originally constructed for 198 patients, but this being found too limited for the purposes and resources of the Hospital, a new wing was commenced for 166 additional patients, 1838. Two remote wings are devoted to noisy patients, male and female. The whole building (the House of Occupations included) covers 14 acres. In one year the Governors admitted nearly 600 patients, of whom 206 were cured, and 13 died, and 344 (136 criminal lunatics) remained. The income is about 30,000*l.* per annum. The expenses exceed 20,000*l.* The way in which the comfort of the patients is studied by every one connected with the Hospital cannot be too highly commended. The women have pianos, and the men billiard and

bagatelle-tables. There are, indeed, few things to remind you that you are in a mad-house beyond the bone knives in use, and a few cells lined and floored with cork and india-rubber, and against which the most insane patient may knock his head without the possibility of hurting it. Among the unfortunate inmates have been—Peg Nicholson, for attempting to stab George III.; she died here in 1828, after a confinement of 42 years.—Hatfield, for attempting to shoot the same king in Drury-lane Theatre.—Oxford, for firing at Queen Victoria in St. James's Park.—M'Naghten, for shooting Mr. Edward Drummond at Charing-cross; he mistook Mr. Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, for Sir R. Peel himself. Visitors interested in cases of lunacy should see *Hanwell Asylum*, on the Great Western Railway (7½ miles from London), and the *Colney Hatch Asylum* on the Great Northern Railway (6½ miles from London), the latter covering 119 acres, and erected at a cost of 200,000*l.*

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, temporarily removed to Surrey Gardens, Lambeth. An Hospital for sick and diseased poor persons, under the management of the Corporation of the City of London, founded (1213) by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, as an Almonry, or house of alms; and augmented (1215) for canons regular, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; bought at the dissolution of religious houses by the citizens of London, and opened by them as an Hospital for poor, impotent, and diseased people, Nov. 1552. The building having fallen into decay, the governors, aided by the benevolence of the public, rebuilt the whole hospital (1701-6) as it stood in High Street, Southwark, consisting of three courts, with colonnades between each. Three wards were built at the sole cost of Thomas Frederick, Esq.; and three by Thomas Guy, the munificent founder of the Hospital which bears his name. Day of admission, Tuesday morning, at 10. Patients stating their complaints may receive a petition at the steward's office, to be signed by a housekeeper, who must engage to remove the patient on discharge or death, or pay 1*l.* 1*s.* for funeral. The qualification of a governor is a donation of 50*l.* Nearly 50,000 in and out patients are received and treated in one year. The income has risen to 32,000*l.* per annum. In 1862 the South-Eastern Railway gave by award 296,000*l.* for the building and ground on which it stands, to enable them to carry past one corner of it their branch line to Charing Cross. The hospital has been removed in consequence to a building in the *Surrey Gardens*, formerly used by Mr. Spurgeon as a Tabernacle, which has been floored and converted into wards.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, in SOUTHWARK, for the sick and lame, situated near London Bridge, built by Dance (d. 1768), and endowed by Thomas Guy, a bookseller in Lombard-street, who is said to have made his fortune ostensibly by the sale of Bibles, but more, it is thought, by purchasing seamen's tickets, and by his great success in the sale and transfer of stock in the memorable South Sea year of 1720. Guy was a native of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and died (1724) at the age of 80. The building of the Hospital cost 18,793*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and the endowment amounted to 219,499*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The founder, though 76 when the work began, lived to see his Hospital covered with the roof. In the first court is his statue in brass, dressed in his livery gown, and in the chapel ("shouldering God's altar") another statue of him in marble, by the elder Bacon. Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon (d. 1841), is buried in the chapel of this Hospital. The tall towers for ventilation of the new wards, were erected 1851-2, from the designs of Rohde Hawkins, Esq.

Gentlemen who desire to become Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40*l.* for the first year, 40*l.* for the second year, and 10*l.* for every succeeding year of attendance.

The payment for the year admits to the Lectures, Practice, and all the privileges of a Student.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Assistants, and Resident Obstetric Clerks are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended a second year.

The Apothecary to the Hospital is authorised to enter the Names of Students, and to give further particulars if required.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, HYDE PARK CORNER, at the top of Grosvenor-place. An Hospital for sick and lame people, supported by voluntary contributions; built by William Wilkins, R.A., architect of the National Gallery, on the site of Lanesborough House, the London residence of

"Sober Lanesbro' dancing with the gout;"

converted into an Infirmary in 1733. John Hunter, the physician, died (1793) in this Hospital. He had long suffered from an affection of the heart; and in an altercation with one of his colleagues, about a matter of right, which had been improperly refused him, as he thought, by the governors of the Hospital, he suddenly stopped, retired to an ante-room, and immediately expired.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL. A Royal Hospital for old and disabled soldiers, of which the first stone was laid by

Charles II. in person, March, 1681-2. It has a centre, with two wings of red brick, with stone dressings, faces the Thames, and shows more effect with less means than any other of Wren's buildings. The history of its erection is contained on the frieze of the great quadrangle:—

"In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Gulielmus et Maria Rex et Regina, MDCXC."

The total cost is said to have been 150,000*l.* *Observe.*—Portrait of Charles II. on horseback (in hall), by *Verrio* and *Henry Cooke;* altar-piece (in chapel) by *Sebastian Ricci;* bronze statue of Charles II. in centre of the great quadrangle, executed by *Grinling Gibbons* for Tobias Rustat. In the Hall, in which General Whitelocke was tried, and the Courts of Inquiry into the Convention of Cintra, and into the mortality among the troops in the Crimean campaign, sat, and in which the Duke of Wellington's body lay in state, are hung, modestly out of sight, 46 colours; and in the Chapel, 55 (all captured by the British army in various parts of the world), viz.:—34 French; 13 American; 4 Dutch; 13 eagles taken from the French,—2 at Waterloo, 1 by Sergt. Ewart, of the Scots Greys, the other by Colonel Kennedy (for Mons. Thiers' information, 1862); 2 Salamanca; 2 Madrid; 4 Martinique; 1 Barrosa; and a few staves of the 171 colours taken at Blenheim. At St. Paul's, where the Blenheim colours were suspended, not a rag nor a staff remains. *Eminent Persons interred in the Chapel.*—William Cheselden, the famous surgeon (d. 1752); Rev. William Young (d. 1757), the original Parson Adams in Fielding's Joseph Andrews. Dr. Arbuthnot filled the office of Physician, and the Rev. Philip Francis (the translator of Horace) the office of Chaplain to the Hospital. The number of in-pensioners is from 400 to 430 (as many as the Hospital will accommodate), maintained at a cost of 36*l.* a year for each pensioner. The out-pensioners, about 76,000 in number, are paid at rates varying from 2½*d.* a day to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day: the majority at 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* By Lord Hardinge's warrant of 1829, foot-soldiers to be entitled to a Chelsea pension must have served twenty-one years, horse-soldiers, twenty-four. Few invalids, it is said, apply to become in-pensioners, who have an out-pension amounting to 10*d.* or 1*s.* per day. There is a pleasant tradition that Nell Gwynne materially assisted in the foundation of Chelsea Hospital. Her head has long been the sign of a neighbouring public-house. The Hospital is managed by a Governor, Commissioners, &c. The Governor is appointed by the Sovereign, acting on the advice of the Commander-in-Chief.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, on the right bank of the Thames, 6 miles below London Bridge.—An Hospital for old and disabled seamen (not officers) of the Royal Navy, founded by William III. (at the desire of his Queen, Mary), anxious to provide for the wounded seamen who returned from the battle of La Hogue, and erected on the site of the old Manor House of our kings, in which Henry VIII. and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth were born. Charles II. intended to erect a new palace on the site; the west wing was commenced in 1664, from the designs of Webb, the kinsman of Inigo Jones; indeed, it forms part of the present building. The first stone of the Hospital works, in continuation of the unfinished palace, was laid 3rd June, 1696; and in January, 1705, the building was first opened for the reception of pensioners. The river front is doubtless Webb's design. The colonnades, the cupolas, and the great hall, are by Wren. The chapel was built by Athenian Stuart, in place of the original chapel, built by Ripley, and destroyed by fire 2nd January, 1779. The brick buildings to the west are by Vanbrugh. The house seen in the centre of the great square was built by Inigo Jones for Queen Henrietta Maria, and is now the Royal Naval School. It should be seen inside; for, after Whitehall Banqueting-House, it is the best memorial in stone (and good it is) of the palaces of the Stuarts. The statue, by Rysbrack, in the centre of the quadrangle, represents George II., and was cut from a block of marble taken from the French by Sir George Rooke.

The *Hall*, a well-proportioned edifice, 106 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 50 feet high, is the work of Wren. The emblematical ceiling and side-walls were executed by Sir James Thornhill, between 1708-27, and cost 6685*l.*, or 3*l.* per yard for the ceiling, and 1*l.* for the sides. Among the portraits, *observe*, full-length of the Earl of Nottingham, Admiral of England against the Spanish Armada, *Vansomer;* half-lengths, painted for the Duke of York (James II.), of Monk, Duke of Albemarle; Montague, Earl of Sandwich; Admirals Ayscue, Lawson, Tyddeman, Mings, Penn, Harman (fine), and Vice-Admirals Berkeley, Smith, and Jordan, by *Sir P. Lely*,—all celebrated commanders at sea against the Dutch in the reign of Charles II.; Russell, Earl of Orford, victor at La Hogue, *Bockman;* Sir George Rooke, who took Gibraltar, *Dahl;* Sir Cloudesley Shovel, *Dahl;* several Admirals, *Kneller;* Captain Cook, by *Dance* (painted for Sir Joseph Banks); Sir Thomas Hardy, *Evans*. The other portraits are principally copies by inferior artists. Among the subject-pictures, *observe*, Death of Captain Cook, *Zoffany;* Lord Howe's Victory of the 1st of

June, *Loutherbourg* (fine); Battle of Trafalgar, *J. M. W. Turner*. The statues, erected by vote of Parliament, represent Sir Sydney Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Lord De Saumarez, and cost 1500*l.* each,—the Smith by *Kirk* of Dublin, the Exmouth by *Mac Dowell* of London, and the De Saumarez by *Steel* of Edinburgh. In Upper Hall, *observe*, Astrolabe presented to Sir Francis Drake by Queen Elizabeth; coat worn by Nelson at the Battle of the Nile; coat and waistcoat in which Nelson was killed at Trafalgar.

"The coat is the undress uniform of a vice-admiral, lined with white silk, with lace on the cuffs, and epaulettes. Four stars—of the Orders of the Bath, St. Ferdinand and Merit, the Crescent, and St. Joachim—are *sewn* on the left breast, as Nelson habitually wore them; which disproves the story that he purposely adorned himself with his decorations on going into battle! The course of the fatal ball is shown by a hole over the left shoulder, and part of the epaulette is torn away; which agrees with Dr. Sir William Beattie's account of Lord Nelson's death, and with the fact that pieces of the bullion and pad of the epaulette adhered to the ball, which is now in Her Majesty's possession. The coat and waistcoat are stained in several places with the hero's blood."—*Sir Harris Nicolas.*

The *Chapel*, built 1779-89, by *Athenian Stuart*, contains an altar-piece, "The Shipwreck of St. Paul," by *B. West*, P. R. A., and monuments, erected by King William IV., to Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, and Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy (Nelson's captain at Trafalgar); the former by *Chantrey*, and the latter by *Behnes*. Keats, as the inscription sets forth, was the shipmate and watchmate of William IV., on board the Prince George, 1779-81; the commoner serving as lieutenant, and the king as midshipman.

The *Show Dormitories* are in King Charles's building.

The income of the Hospital is about 150,000*l.* a year, derived from an annual Parliamentary grant of 20,000*l.*; from fines levied against smuggling, 19,500*l.*; effects of Captain Kidd, the pirate, 6472*l.*; forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize and bounty money, granted in 1708; 6000*l.* a year, granted in 1710, out of the coal and culm tax; various private bequests, particularly one of 20,000*l.* from Robert Osbaldeston, and the valuable estates forfeited, in 1715, by the Earl of Derwentwater. The number of pensioners is 1600, though there is room for 2600. The cost of each is 30*l.* per annum.

The Hospital Gates open at Sunrise. The *Painted Hall* is open every Week-day from Ten to Seven during the Summer months, and from Ten to Three in the Winter; and on Sundays after Divine Service in the Morning. On Monday and Friday it is open free to the public; and on the other days, on payment of threepence. Soldiers and sailors are admitted

free at all times. The *Chapel* is open under the same regulations as the Painted Hall.

Other Hospitals.—Among the noble institutions of a like nature with which London abounds may be mentioned:—1. The London Hospital. 2. Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, relieves about 16,000 patients annually, of whom more than one-half are admitted on no other claim than (the greatest) the urgency of their cases. 3. Middlesex Hospital. 4. Royal Free Hospital, in Gray's-Inn-road. 5. King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields. 6. University College Hospital. 7. Charing-cross Hospital. 8. St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington.

Hospital for Sick Children. The Cancer Hospital (Free) Chelsea; Office, 167, Piccadilly; an excellent institution, has 400 constant patients.

Among the Charities for Reclaiming the Fallen, the reformation of criminals, and staying the progress of crime, the *Foundling*, the *Magdalen*, and the *Lock* are the most important.

The FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, GUILFORD STREET, was founded in 1739, by Captain Thomas Coram, as "an hospital for exposed and deserted children." The ground was bought of the Earl of Salisbury for 7000*l.*, and the Hospital built by Theodore Jacobson (d. 1772), architect of the Royal Hospital at Gosport. The Hospital was changed, in 1760, from a Foundling Hospital to what it now is, an Hospital for poor illegitimate children whose mothers are known. The committee requires to be satisfied of the previous good character and present necessity of the mother of every child proposed for admission. The qualification of a governor is a donation of 50*l.* Among the principal benefactors to the Foundling Hospital, the great Handel stands unquestionably the first. On the organ in the chapel he frequently performed his Oratorio of the Messiah. *Observe,*—In the chapel, an altar-piece, by *West*, and in the *Committee Room*, Portrait of Captain Coram, full-length, by *Hogarth*.

"The portrait I painted with the most pleasure, and in which I particularly wished to excel, was that of Captain Coram for the Foundling Hospital; and if I am so wretched an artist as my enemies assert, it is somewhat strange that this, which was one of the first I painted the size of life, should stand the test of twenty years' competition, and be generally thought the best portrait in the place, notwithstanding the first painters in the kingdom exerted all their talents to vie with it."—*Hogarth.*

The March to Finchley, by *Hogarth;* Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter, by *Hogarth;* Dr. Mead, by *Allan*

Ramsay; Lord Dartmouth, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* George II., by *Shackleton;* View of the Foundling Hospital, by *Richard Wilson;* St. George's Hospital, by *Richard Wilson;* Sutton's Hospital (the Charter House), by *Gainsborough;* Chelsea Hospital, by *Haytley;* Bethlehem Hospital, by *Haytley;* St. Thomas's Hospital, by *Wale;* Greenwich Hospital, by *Wale;* Christ's Hospital, by *Wale;* three sacred subjects, by *Hayman, Highmore,* and *Wills;* also bas-relief, by *Rysbrack.* These pictures were chiefly gifts, and illustrate the state of art in England about the middle of the last century. The music in the *chapel* of the Hospital on Sundays—the children being the choristers—is fine, and worth hearing. Lord Chief Justice Tenterden (d. 1832) is buried in the chapel.

The Foundling is open for the inspection of strangers every Sunday after morning service—when the children are at dinner—an interesting sight, and every Monday from 10 to 4. The juvenile band of the establishment perform from 3 to 4. The services of the chapel on Sundays commence in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3, precisely. The servants are not permitted to receive fees, but a collection is made at the chapel doors to defray the expenses of that part of the establishment.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, St. George's Fields, for the reformation and relief of penitent prostitutes. Instituted 1758, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Dingley, Sir John Fielding, Mr. Saunders Welch, and Jonas Hanway. A subscription of 20 guineas or more at one time, or of 5 guineas per annum for five successive years, is a qualification of a governor for life.

LOCK HOSPITAL, CHAPEL, and ASYLUM, Harrow Road, Westbourne Green. Supposed to be so called from the French *loques,* rags, from the rags (lint) applied to wounds and sores; so *lock* of wool, *lock* of hair. The Hospital (the only one of the kind in London) was established in 1746, for the cure of females suffering from disorders contracted by a vicious course of life; the Chapel in 1764, as a means of income to the Hospital: and the Asylum in 1787, for the reception of penitent females recovered in the Hospital. A subscription of 3 guineas annually entitles to one recommendation; 50*l.* donation, or 5 guineas annually, constitutes a governor. The Loke, or Lock, in Kent-street, in Southwark (from which the present Hospital derives its name), was a lazar-house, or 'spital for leprous people, from a very early period. There was a second betwixt Mile End

and Stratford-le-Bow; a third at Kingsland, betwixt Shoreditch and Stoke Newington; and a fourth at Knightsbridge, near Hyde-Park-corner. In one of these Locks, *Bully* Dawson died in 1699, aged 43. St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. James's Hospital in Westminster (now the Palace), were both instituted for the reception of lepers.

The SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SHIP (Caledonia), for Sick and Diseased Seamen of all Nations; who, on presenting themselves alongside the ship, are immediately received, without the necessity of a recommendatory letter. The Hospital is supported by voluntary contributions. The *original* Dreadnought (or hospital on this mooring) fought at Trafalgar under Captain Conn, and captured the Spanish three-decker the San Juan.

Among the leading Societies for the Preservation of Human Life, Health, and Morals, may be mentioned:—

The ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, for the recovery of persons from drowning, founded by Dr. Hawes; instituted 1774; and still maintained by voluntary contributions. The Receiving House, a tasteful classic building, by J. B. Bunning, is close to the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, and the Society's office at 3, Trafalgar-square. During a severe frost the Society has 50 icemen in its employ, at an expense of 4*s.* 6*d.* a day for each man.

The MODEL BATHS and WASH-HOUSES, in GOULSTON-SQUARE, WHITECHAPEL (P. P. Baly, Engineer and Architect); GEORGE-STREET, EUSTON-SQUARE; ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS, behind the National Gallery; MARYLEBONE; WESTMINSTER; ST. JAMES'S, PICCADILLY. That in Goulston-square, erected in 1847, was the earliest in point of time, and is still, perhaps, not to be surpassed. They are all self-supported, and have contributed materially to the comfort and health of the lower and middle classes of London. The Baths are scrupulously clean.

The Charities for the Blind, the Deaf, and the Dumb are important and well deserving attention. The leading institutions of this nature are:—

LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ, 1, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood; instituted 1839. SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, St. George's-fields, Surrey; instituted 1799. ASYLUM FOR THE SUPPORT AND EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN, Old Kent-road, Surrey; instituted 1792; ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION, John-street, Adelphi.

For further information, see Mr. Sampson Low's excellent volume on the "Charities of London."

XXIV.—CLUB HOUSES.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN LONDON.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) admit Strangers to dine in the Strangers' Room.

Name.	Number of Members limited to.	Entrance Fee.	Annual Subscription.	Where Situate.
		£ s.	£ s.	
*Army and Navy	1450	30 0	6 11	Pall-mall.
Arthur's	600	21 0	10 10	St. James's-st.
Athenæum	1200	26 5	6 6	Pall-mall.
Boodle's				28, St. James's-st.
Brooks's	575	9 9	11 11	St. James's-st.
Carlton	800†	15 15	10 10	Pall-mall.
City of London		26 5	6 6	Old Broad-st., City
Cocoa Tree				St. James's-st.
*Conservative	1500	26 5	8 8	St. James's-st.
*Garrick	350	21 0	6 6	King-st., Covt.-gn.
Guards	Officers of Hons. Troops only.			Pall-mall.
*Junior United Serv.	1500	30 0	6 0	Regent-street.
Oriental	800	21 0	8 0	Hanover-square.
*Oxford & Cambridge	1170‡	26 5	6 6	Pall-mall.
*Reform	1400§	26 5	10 10	Pall-mall.
Travellers'	700	21 0	10 10	Pall-mall.
Union	1000	32 11	6 6	Trafalgar-square.
United Service	1500	30 0	6 0	Pall-mall.
*University Club	1000‖	26 5	6 0	Pall-mall.
White's	550			St. James's-st.
Whittington			2 2	Strand.
*Windham	600	27 6	8 0	St. James's-sq.

From the preceding table it will be seen that the twenty-six large clubs are nearly in one locality; nine being in Pall-mall, and four in St. James's-street, a district hence called Club-Land.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, at the corner of PALL MALL and the opening into St. JAMES'S PARK, erected 1826, by John Nash, architect. This is considered to be one of the most commodious, economical, and best managed of all the London Club-houses. The pictures, though numerous, are chiefly copies.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB, N. corner of CHARLES STREET and E. side of REGENT STREET, rebuilt and enlarged 1857, from the designs of Messrs. Nelson and Innes.

† Exclusive of Peers and Members of House of Commons.
‡ 585 from each University.
§ Exclusive of Honorary, Supernumerary, and Life Members.
‖ 500 of each University.

The ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, in PALL MALL, corner of GEORGE STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, was built 1847-50, from the designs of Messrs. Parnell and Smith. The carcase or shell of the building cost 18,500*l.*; the interior 16,500*l.*—in all 35,000*l.*, exclusive of fittings. The comparatively small plot of land on which it stands has cost the Club 52,500*l.*, and the total expenditure may be called in round numbers 100,000*l.* The largest apartment is the "Morning-room." The "Library" is larger than the Drawing-room. The enrichments of the ceilings throughout are in carton-pierre and papier-mâché. The principal furniture is of walnut-wood. The Kitchen is one of the successful novelties of the building, and will repay a visit. There is even a separate cook for chops, steaks, and kidneys, who dedicates his whole time and skill to bringing these favourite articles of consumption to the perfection they deserve. The Smoking-room, with its balcony commanding a noble prospect of cats and chimneys, is the best Club Smoking-room in London, the rooms at the Union and Garrick, perhaps, excepted.

The GUARDS' CLUB HOUSE, PALL MALL, was built 1848-50, from the designs of Henry Harrison, architect. The Club is restricted to the Officers of the Household Troops, as contra-distinguished from the Line. The Household Troops are considered to be attendant on the sovereign, and are seldom sent abroad but on urgent service.

WHITE'S. A Tory Club-house, Nos. 37 and 38, ST. JAMES'S STREET; originally White's Chocolate-house, under which name it was established circ. 1698. As a Club it dates, I believe, from 1736, when the house ceased to be an open chocolate-house, that any one might enter who was prepared to pay for what he had. It was then made a private house, for the convenience of the chief frequenters of the place, whose annual subscriptions towards its support were paid to the proprietor, by whom the Club was farmed. With reference to the great spirit of gaming which prevailed at White's, the arms of the Club were designed by Horace Walpole and George Selwyn. The blazon is vert (for a card-table); three parolis proper on a chevron sable (for a hazard-table); two roulcaus in saltier, between two dice proper, on a canton sable; a white ball (for election) argent. The supporters are an old and young knave of clubs; the crest, an arm out of an earl's coronet shaking a dice-box; and the motto, "Cogit Amor Nummi." Round the arms is a claret bottle ticket by way of order. A book for entering bets is still laid on the table. The Club,

on June 20th, 1814, gave a ball at Burlington House to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the allied sovereigns then in England, which cost 9849*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Covers were laid for 2400 people. Three weeks after, the Club gave a dinner to the Duke of Wellington, which cost 2480*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

BROOKS'S CLUB, St. James's Street. A Whig Club-house, No. 60, on the W. side, but founded in Pall-mall in 1764, by 27 noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Roxburgh, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Strathmore, Mr. Crewe, afterwards Lord Crewe, and Mr. C. J. Fox. It was originally a gaming Club, and was farmed at first by Almack, but afterwards by Brooks, a wine merchant and money-lender, who retired from the Club soon after it was built, and died poor about 1782. The present house was built, at Brooks's expense (from the designs of Henry Holland, architect), and opened in 1778. Sheridan was black-balled at Brooks's three times by George Selwyn, because his father had been upon the stage; and he only got in at last through a *ruse* of George IV. (then Prince of Wales), who detained his adversary in conversation in the hall whilst the ballot was going on. The Club is restricted to 575 members. Entrance money, 9 guineas; annual subscription, 11 guineas; two black balls will exclude. The Club (like White's) is still managed on the *farming* principle.

CARLTON CLUB, Pall Mall (S. side). A Tory and Conservative Club-house, originally built by Sir Robert Smirke, but since rebuilt, 1850-6, and in every sense improved, by his brother, Mr. Sydney Smirke. It presents a noble and striking façade conspicuous for its polished granite pillars; It contains on the ground floor a coffee-room, 92 feet by 37 feet, and 21½ feet high, and 28½ feet high in the centre, where there is a glazed dome. On the first floor are a drawing-room, billiard-room, and a private, or house, dinner-room. Above are smoking-rooms and dormitories for servants. The exterior is built of Caen stone, except the shafts of the columns and pilasters, which are of polished Peterhead granite. The façade is of strictly Italian architecture, and consists of two orders: the lower order Doric, the upper Ionic; and each inter-columniation of both orders is occupied by an arched window, the keystones of which project so as to contribute towards the support of the entablature over them. The design is founded on the E. front of the Library of St. Mark's, at Venice, by Sansovino and Scamozzi. The upper order is strictly after that building, except the sculpture, which differs materially from that of the Italian example. The

lower order is also different, inasmuch as the Library there has an open arcade on the ground floor, which was not admissible in the case of the Club-house. The introduction of polished granite in the exterior architecture of this building is a novelty due to the establishment of extensive machinery for cutting and polishing granite at the quarries near Aberdeen, without the aid of which machinery the expense would have utterly precluded the use of polished granite. The chief object of the architect in introducing here a coloured material was to compensate, in some measure, for the loss of strong light and shadow in an elevation facing the N.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB HOUSE, on the W. side of St. James's Street. Founded, 1840, as a Club of ease to the Carlton. Built from the designs of the late George Bassevi and Sydney Smirke, 1843-45, on the site of the Thatched House Tavern, and opened Feb. 19th, 1845. The total cost of building and furnishing was 73,211*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, the architects' commission being 3458*l.* 6*s.* The encaustic paintings of the interior are by Mr. Sang, and were executed at an expense of 2697*l.* 15*s.* There are 6 public rooms, viz., a morning and evening-room, library, coffee-room, dining-room, and card-room. In addition to these there are committee-rooms, billiard-rooms, &c. The most striking feature of the house is the Hall, coved so as to allow a gallery to run round it, and the staircase, both richly ornamented in colour. The most stately room is that for evening occupation, extending from N. to S. of the building, on the first floor. It is nearly 100 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and 25 in height, with coved ceiling, supported by 18 noble Scagliola Corinthian columns. The morning-room on the ground floor is of the same dimensions, and is very elegant in its appointment. The library occupies nearly the whole of the upper part of the N. of the building. The coffee-room, in the lower division of the northern portion of the building, is of the same proportions as the library. The Club is worked by a staff of 50 servants, male and female, the keep of whom, owing to judicious management, is said to be under 3*s.* 8¼*d.* per head per week. The average at the other leading Clubs is said to be from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per week. The election of members is made by the committee, 5 being a quorum, and two black balls excluding.

REFORM CLUB, on the S. side of Pall Mall, between the Travellers' Club and the Carlton Club, was founded by the Liberal members of the two Houses of Parliament, about

the time the Reform Bill was canvassed and carried, 1830-32. The Club consists of 1000 members, exclusive of members of either House of Parliament. Entrance fee, 25 guineas; annual subscription for the first five years of election, 10*l.* 10*s.*, subsequently, 8*l.* 8*s.* The house was built from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, R.A. The exterior is greatly admired, though the windows, it is urged, are too small. The interior, especially the large square hall covered with glass, occupying the centre of the building, is in excellent taste. The water supply is from an Artesian well, 360 feet deep, sunk at the expense of the Club. The cooking establishment, when under the late M. Soyer, was excellent, and is now very good.

ATHENÆUM CLUB, Pall Mall. Instituted in 1823, by the late Right Hon. J. W. Croker, Sir T. Lawrence, Sir F. Chantrey, Mr. Jekyll, &c., "for the Association of individuals known for their literary or scientific attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the Fine Arts, and noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal patrons of Science, Literature, and the Arts." The members are chosen by ballot, except that the committee have the power of electing yearly, from the list of candidates for admission, a limited number of persons "who shall have attained to distinguished eminence in Science, Literature, and the Arts, or for Public Services;" the number so elected not to exceed nine in each year. The number of ordinary members is fixed at 1200; entrance fee, 25 guineas; yearly subscription, 6 guineas. One black ball in ten excludes. The present Club-house (Decimus Burton, architect) was built 1829, and opened 8th February, 1830.

"The only Club I belong to is the Athenæum, which consists of twelve hundred members, amongst whom are to be reckoned a large proportion of the most eminent persons in the land, in every line—civil, military, and ecclesiastical, peers spiritual and temporal (ninety-five noblemen and twelve bishops), commoners, men of the learned professions, those connected with Science, the Arts, and Commerce in all its principal branches, as well as the distinguished who do not belong to any particular class. Many of these are to be met with every day, living with the same freedom as in their own houses. For six guineas a-year every member has the command of an excellent library, with maps, of the daily papers, English and foreign, the principal periodicals, and every material for writing, with attendance for whatever is wanted. The building is a sort of palace, and is kept with the same exactness and comfort as a private dwelling. Every member is a master without any of the trouble of a master. He can come when he pleases, and stay away as long as he pleases, without anything going wrong. He has the command of regular servants without having to pay or to manage them. He can have whatever meal or refreshment he wants, at all hours, and served up with the cleanliness and comfort of his own house. He orders just what he pleases, having no interest to think of but his own. In short, it is impossible to suppose a greater degree of liberty in living." —*Walker's Original.*

In the Library is a fine full-length unfinished portrait of George IV., the last work of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He was painting one of the orders on the breast a few hours before he died. The Library is the best Club Library in London. There is no Smoking-room (1856), a club-rarity in London.

UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE, Suffolk Street, and Pall Mall East, was built by W. Wilkins, R.A., and J. P. Gandy, and opened Feb. 13th, 1826. The members belong to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Entrance fee, 25 guineas; annual subscription, 6 guineas. The upper story (built for a Smoking-room), is an addition made in 1852 to Mr. Wilkins' design.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB, Pall Mall. Built 1838 (Sydney Smirke, A.R.A., architect). Entrance-money, 25 guineas; annual subscription, 6 guineas. Number of members, 1000.

UNION CLUB HOUSE, Cockspur Street, and S.W. end of Trafalgar Square (Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. architect). The Club is chiefly composed of merchants, lawyers, members of parliament, and, as James Smith, who was a member, writes, "of gentlemen at large." The stock of wine in the cellars is said to be the largest belonging to any Club in London. Entrance-money, 30 guineas; annual subscription, 6 guineas. The Smoking-room at the top was built (1852) from the designs of Decimus Burton.

GARRICK CLUB, No. 35, King Street, Covent Garden, named after David Garrick, the actor, and instituted 1831 "for the general patronage of the Drama; for the purpose of combining a club on economical principles with the advantages of a Literary Society; for the formation of a Theatrical Library and Works on Costume; and also for bringing together the patrons of the Drama and gentlemen eminent in their respective circles." A lover of the English Drama and stage may spend an hour very profitably in viewing the collection of theatrical portraits, the property of the Club, and chiefly collected by the late Charles Mathews, the distinguished actor, whose portrait by Lonsdale, is over the fire-place in the principal drawing-room. *Observe.—Male Portraits.*—Nat Lee (curious); Doggett; Quin; Foote; Henderson, by *Gainsborough;* elder Colman, after *Sir Joshua;* head of Garrick, by *Zoffany;* Macklin, by *Opie;* J. P. Kemble, drawing by *Lawrence;* Moody; Elliston, drawing by *Harlowe;* Bannister, by *Russell;* Tom Sheridan; King, by *R. Wilson,* the landscape painter;

Emery; elder Dibdin; Mr. Powel and Family, by *R. Wilson;* Liston, by *Clint* (good). *Female Portraits.*—Nell Gwynne (a namby-pamby face, not genuine); Mrs. Oldfield (half-length), by *Kneller;* Mrs. Bracegirdle (three-quarter); Mrs. Pritchard (half-length); Mrs. Cibber (also a characteristic drawing of her); Peg Woffington, by *Mercier,* (also a miniature three-quarter); Mrs. Abington, as Lady Bab, by *Hickey* (small full-length); Mrs. Siddons, by *Harlowe;* Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Billington; Miss O'Neil, by *Joseph* (full length); Nancy Dawson, dancing a hornpipe; Mrs. Siddons, drawing by *Lawrence;* Mrs. Inchbald, by *Harlowe;* Miss Stephens; Mrs. Robinson, after *Sir Joshua. Theatrical Subjects.*—Joseph Harris, as Cardinal Wolsey (the Strawberry Hill picture; Harris was one of Sir W. Davenant's players, and is commended by Downes for his excellence in this character); Anthony Leigh, as the Spanish Friar (half-length); Colley Cibber, as Lord Foppington, by *Grisoni* (very good); Griffin and Johnson, in The Alchemist, by *P. Van Bleeck* (excellent); School for Scandal (the Screen Scene), as originally cast; Mrs. Pritchard, as Lady Macbeth, by *Zoffany;* Mr. and Mrs. Barry, in Hamlet; Rich, in 1753, as Harlequin; Garrick, as Richard III., by the elder *Morland;* King, as Touchstone, by *Zoffany* (small full-length); Weston, as Billy Button, by *Zoffany;* King, and Mr. and Mrs. Baddeley, in The Clandestine Marriage, by *Zoffany* (fine); Moody and Parsons, in the Committee, by *Vandergucht;* Garrick and Mrs. Cibber, by *Zoffany;* Macklin, as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, by *De Wilde;* Love, Law, and Physic (Mathews, Liston, Blanchard, and Emery), by *Clint* (fine); Mathews, as Monsieur Mallet, by *Clint;* Mathews in five characters, by *Harlowe;* Farren, Farley, and Jones, in The Clandestine Marriage, by *Clint;* C. Kemble and Fawcett, in Charles II., by *Clint;* Munden, E. Knight, Mrs. Orger, and Miss Cubitt, in Lock and Key, by *Clint* (fine); Powell, Bensley, and Smith, by *Mortimer;* Dowton, in The Mayor of Garratt; busts, by *Mrs. Siddons*—of Herself and Brother. Bust of Shakespeare discovered (bricked up) in pulling down (1848) old Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre. The pictures are on view every Wednesday (except in September), between 11 and 3, and the only mode of seeing them is the personal introduction of a member. The walls of the smoking-room (one of the best in London) were painted by Clarkson Stanfield, David Roberts, and Louis Haghe.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM. 189, STRAND. A cheap club for clerks and other men and women, founded (1847) with a view to throw open to the poorer classes those increased physical comforts, and

facilities for moral and intellectual education, which are the most attractive characteristics of modern London life, which associated numbers can command. The dining and refreshment rooms (where members may obtain dinner and refreshments at prices calculated merely to cover expenses, and free of gratuities to waiters), reading, news, chess, and smoking rooms, are open from eight in the morning till night. There is a large lecture hall, serving also for music and dancing.

Classes are established for the study and practice of languages, chemistry, vocal music, elocution, mathematics, historic and dramatic literature, discussion, fencing, dancing, &c.

The STEAKS. A society of noblemen and gentlemen, 24 in number, who, in rooms of their own, behind the scenes of the Lyceum Theatre, partake of a five o'clock dinner of beef-steaks every Saturday, from November till the end of June. They abhor the notion of being thought a club, dedicate their hours to "Beef and Liberty," and enjoy a hearty English dinner with hearty English appetites. The room they dine in, a little Escurial in itself, is most appropriately fitted up—the doors, wainscotting, and roof, of good old English oak, ornamented with gridirons as thick as Henry VII.'s Chapel with the portcullis of the founder. Every thing assumes the shape or is distinguished by the representation of their favourite implement, the gridiron. The cook is seen at his office through the bars of a spacious gridiron, and the original gridiron of the society (the survivor of two terrific fires) holds a conspicuous position in the centre of the ceiling. Every member has the power of inviting a friend; and pickles are not allowed till after a third helping. The Steaks had its origin in the Beaf-Steak Society, founded (1735) by John Rich, patentee of Covent-garden Theatre, and George Lambert, the scene-painter.

XXV.—THE CITY AND THE CITIZENS.

THE entire civil government of the City of London, within the walls and liberties, is vested, by successive charters of English sovereigns, in one Corporation, or body of citizens; confirmed for the last time by a charter passed in the 23rd of George II. As then settled, the corporation consists of the Lord Mayor, 26 aldermen (including the Lord Mayor), 2 sheriffs for London and Middlesex conjointly, the common councilmen of the several wards, 206 in number, and a livery; assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common serjeant,

comptroller, remembrancer, town-clerk, &c. The number of liverymen is about 10,000, and of freemen above 20,000.

The City is divided into 26 Wards bearing the same relation to the City that the Hundred anciently did to the Shire, each represented by an alderman, and divided into precincts, each precinct returning one common councilman. The common councilmen and Ward officers are elected annually, and the meetings of the aldermen and common council are called Wardmotes.

The senior alderman represents Bridge-Ward Without, and is popularly known as "the Father of the City." The aldermen are chosen by such householders as are freemen and pay an annual rent of 10*l.*; each alderman is elected for life. The civic offices are chiefly filled by second-class citizens in point of station — the principal bankers and merchants uniformly declining to fill them, and paying, at times, heavy fines to be exempted from serving.

The City arms are the sword of St. Paul and the cross of St. George. The City was commonly called Cockaigne, and the name Cockney—one cockered and spoilt—is generally applied to people born within the sound of the bells of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside. When a female Cockney was informed that barley did not grow, but that it was spun by housewives in the country—"I knew as much," said the Cockney, "for one may see the threads hanging out at the ends thereof." Minsheu, who compiled a valuable dictionary of the English language in the reign of James I., has a still older and odder mistake. "Cockney," he says, "is applied only to one born within the sound of Bow bells, *i.e.* within the City of London, which term came first out of this tale, that a citizen's son riding with his father out of London into the country, and being a novice, and merely ignorant how corn or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, 'what the horse did?' his father answered, 'the horse doth neigh;' riding farther he heard a cock crow, and said, 'doth the cock neigh too?' and therefore, Cockney by inversion thus, incock q. incoctus, *i.e.*, raw or unripe in countrymen's affairs." Every person of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity may become a freeman of the City of London on the payment of 6*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

MANSION-HOUSE, the residence of the Lord Mayor during his term of office, was built 1739-41, from the designs of George Dance, the City surveyor. Lord Burlington sent a design by Palladio, which was rejected by the City on the inquiry of a Common Councilman: "Who was Palladio?—was he a freeman of the city, and was he not a Roman Catholic?" It

is said to have cost 71,000*l.* The principal room is the Egyptian Hall, so called because in its original construction it exactly corresponded with the Egyptian Hall described by Vitruvius. In this Hall, on Easter Monday, the Lord Mayor gives a great private banquet and ball. Covers are laid with comfort for 350. It is decorated with statues by modern British artists, on which 8000*l.* are said to have been laid out—Caractacus and Egeria, by *Foley;* Genius and the Morning Star, by *Bailey;* Comus, by *Lough;* and Griselda, by *Marshall.*

The Lord Mayor of London is chosen every 29th of September, from the aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of sheriff; and is installed in office every 9th of November, when "The Show" or procession between London and Westminster takes place. This, though pared of its former pomp, is a sight worth seeing. The procession starts from Guildhall about noon, proceeds along Cheapside, Ludgate Hill, the Strand, to Westminster Hall, and returns the same way. The procession of gilt barges up the river ceased in 1858. The carriage in which the Lord Mayor rides on this, and on all state occasions throughout his mayoralty, is a large lumbering carved and gilt coach, painted and designed by Cipriani, in 1757, and kept in a yard in White Cross-street, Cripplegate. Its original cost was 1065*l.* 3*s.*; and it is said, that an expenditure of upwards of 100*l.* is every year incurred to keep it in repair. Here sits the chief magistrate in his red cloak, and collar of SS., with his chaplain, and his sword and mace-bearers. The sword-bearer carries the sword in the pearl scabbard, presented to the corporation by Queen Elizabeth upon opening the Royal Exchange, and the mace-bearer the great gold mace given to the City by Charles I. He is sworn in at Westminster, in the morning of the 9th of November, before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and then returns to preside at the great mayoralty dinner in Guildhall. The annual salary of the Lord Mayor is 8000*l.*; and the annual income of the corporation of London, about 400,000*l.*, arising from—Coal* and Corn Dues; Rents and Quit Rents; Markets; Tolls on the Carts and Waggons of non-freemen (contracted for at 5810*l.* a-year); Brokers' Rents and Fines; Admissions to the Freedom of the City; Renewing Fines for Leases. The Lord Mayor generally spends more than his income, but more than 25 per cent. of the Corporation income is paid

* 13*d.* a ton is paid on all coals sold in London, within the range of the Metropolitan police.

away in salaries. Thus the Mace-bearer and Sword-bearer each receive 550*l.* a-year. The administration of justice at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey costs about 12,182*l.* a-year; the City Police, about 10,118*l.* a-year; Newgate, about 9223*l.* a-year; the House of Correction, about 7602*l.* a-year; the Debtors' Prison, about 4955*l.* a-year. The Conservancy of the Thames and Medway is entrusted to the Lord Mayor, and six other members of the Corporation, jointly, with seven members appointed by Government. The Lord Mayor, as the chief magistrate of the City, has the right of precedence in the City before all the Royal Family; a right disputed in St. Paul's Cathedral by George IV., when Prince of Wales, but maintained by Sir James Shaw, the Lord Mayor, and confirmed at the same time by King George III. At the Sovercign's death he takes his seat at the Privy Council, and signs before any other subject. The entire City is placed in his custody, and it is usual to close Temple Bar at the approach of the Sovereign, not in order to exclude her, but in order to admit her in form.

The GUILDHALL of the City of London is at the foot of KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, in the ward of Cheap, and was first built in 1411 (12th of Henry IV.), prior to which time the Courts were held in Aldermanbury. Of the original building there is nothing left but the stone and mortar of the walls; two mutilated windows, one at each end; a *crypt*, about half of the length of the present Hall, and the remains of a former roof concealed by a flat ceiling. The front towards King-street was seriously injured in the Great Fire, and the present mongrel substitute erected in 1789, from the designs of the younger Dance. It is to be replaced by a more correct front, and the whole building is to be repaired (1863). The Great Hall, 153 feet long, 50 feet broad, and 55 high, used for public meetings of the citizens, elections, &c., contains a few monuments of very ordinary character. *Observe.*—Pyramidical monument to the great Lord Chatham, by the elder *Bacon;* the inscription by Burke. Monument to William Pitt, by *Bubb;* the inscription by Canning. Monument to Nelson, by *Smith;* the inscription by Sheridan. Monument to the Duke of Wellington has replaced that to Lord Mayor Beckford (the father of the author of Vathek) inscribed with his intended speech (which was never spoken) to King George III., at a period of great excitement. The statues of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I., at the upper or E. end of the Hall came from the old chapel called Guildhall Chapel,

pulled down in 1822. The two giants in the Hall—sometimes carried in the pageant of a Lord Mayor's Day—are known as Gog and Magog, though antiquaries differ about their proper appellation, some calling them Colbrand and Brandamore, others Corinous and Gogmagog. They were carved by *Richard Saunders*, and set up in the Hall in 1708. In the Common Council Chamber, abutting from the Hall, *observe* :—Standing statue of George III. (*Chantrey's* first statue); fine bust, by the same artist, of Granville Sharp; bust of Lord Nelson, by *Mrs. Damer*; The Siege of Gibraltar, by *Copley, R.A.* (father of Lord Lyndhurst); Death of Wat Tyler, by *Northcote, R.A.*; whole-length of Queen Anne, by *Closterman*; Portraits of Judges (Sir Matthew Hale and others) who sat at Clifford's Inn after the Great Fire, and arranged all the differences between landlord and tenant during the great business of rebuilding, by *Michael Wright*. A public dinner is given in this Hall, every 9th of November, by the new Lord Mayor for the coming year. The Hall on this occasion is divided into two distinct but not equal portions. The upper end or dais is called the Hustings (from an old Court of that name); the lower the Body of the Hall. Her Majesty's ministers and the great Law officers of the Crown invariably attend this dinner. At the upper end or dais the courses are all hot; at the lower end only the turtle. The scene is well worth seeing—the loving-cup and the barons of beef carrying the mind back to mediæval times and manners. The following is a Bill of Fare :—

250 Tureens of Real Turtle, containing 5 pints each.
200 Bottles of Sherbet.
6 Dishes of Fish.
30 Entrées.
4 Boiled Turkeys and Oysters.
60 Roast Pullets.
60 Dishes of Fowls.
46 Ditto of Capons.
6 Do. of Capt. White's Selim's true India Curries.
50 French Pies.
60 Pigeon Pies.
53 Hams ornamented.
43 Tongues. [Lamb.
2 Quarters of House-
2 Barons of Beef.
3 Rounds of Beef.
2 Stewed Rumps of Beef.
13 Sirloins, Rumps, and Ribs of Beef.
6 Dishes of Asparagus
60 Ditto of Mashed and other Potatoes.
44 Ditto of Shell Fish.
4 Ditto of Prawns.
140 Jellies.
50 Blancmanges.
40 Dishes of Tarts, creamed. [Pastry.
40 Dishes of Almond
30 Ditto of Orange and other Tourtes.
20 Chantilly Baskets.
60 Dishes of Mince Pies
56 Salads.

THE REMOVES.

80 Roast Turkeys.
6 Leverets.
80 Pheasants.
24 Geese.
40 Dishes of Partridges
15 Dishes of Wild Fowl
2 Pea Fowls.

DESSERT.

100 Pine Apples, from 2 to 3 lbs. each.
200 Dishes of Hot-house Grapes.
250 Ice Creams.
50 Dishes of Apples.
100 Ditto of Pears.
60 Ornamented Savoy Cakes.
75 Plates of Walnuts.
80 Ditto of dried Fruit and Preserves.
50 Ditto of Preserved Ginger.
60 Ditto of Rout Cakes and Chips.
46 Ditto of Brandy Cherries.

The cost of the dinner is about 2200*l.*, of which the Lord Mayor pays 1000*l.*, and the two Sheriffs 550*l.* each. The "Guildhall or City of London Library," contains a large collection of early printed plays and pageants, &c., connected with the City; antiquities, &c., discovered in making the excavations for the New Royal Exchange; and in an appropriate case, Shakspeare's own signature, attached to a deed of conveyance, for which the Corporation of London gave, at a public sale, the sum of 147*l.*

The Court of Aldermen holds its meetings in Guildhall.

TEMPLE BAR. A gateway of Portland stone, separating the Strand from Fleet-street, and the City from the shire; built by Wren (1670). On the E. side, in niches, are statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and on the W. side, those of Charles I. and Charles II., all by John Bushnell (d. 1701). The gates are invariably closed by the City authorities whenever the sovereign has occasion to enter the City, and at no other time. The visit of the sovereign is, indeed, a rare occurrence—confined to a thanksgiving in St. Paul's for some important victory, or the opening of a public building like the New Royal Exchange. A herald sounds a trumpet before the gate—another herald knocks—a parley ensues—the gates are then thrown open, and the Lord Mayor for the time being makes over the sword of the City to the sovereign, who graciously returns it to the Mayor. The mangled remains of Sir Thomas Armstrong, concerned in the Rye House Plot, the head and quarters of Sir William Perkins and Sir John Friend, implicated in the attempt to assassinate William III., were among the early ornaments of the present Bar. The last ornaments of this character on the Bar were the heads of the victims of the fatal "'45." "I have been this morning at the Tower," Walpole writes to Montagu, Aug. 16th, 1746, "and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make a trade of letting spying-glasses at a half-penny a look." "I remember," said Johnson, "once being with Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey. While he surveyed Poets' Corner, I said to him:—

'Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis.'

When we got to the Temple Bar he stopped me, pointed to the heads upon it, and slily whispered me:

'Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis.'"

Johnson was a Jacobite at heart. The last heads which remained on the Bar were those of Fletcher and Townley. "Yesterday," says a news-writer of the 1st of April, 1772, "one of the rebels' heads on Temple Bar fell down. There

is only one head now remaining." The interior of the Bar is leased from the City, by Messrs. Child, the bankers, as a repository for the ledgers and cash books of their house. At the Duke of Wellington's funeral (Nov. 18, 1852) Temple Bar was hung with black cloth and other funeral decorations, so that no portion of the stonework was to be seen.

The MONUMENT, on FISH STREET HILL, is a fluted column of the Doric order, erected to commemorate the Great Fire of London (2—7 Sept. 1666). The design was made by Sir Christopher Wren; the bas-relief on the pediment carved by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley Cibber; the four dragons at the four angles by Edward Pierce, for which he had, as Walpole tells us, 50 guineas a-piece; the Latin inscriptions, written by Dr. Gale, Dean of York; and the whole structure erected in six years (1671-77), for the sum of 13,700*l.* It is 202 feet high, and stands at a distance of 202 feet from the house in *Pudding-lane*, in which the fire originated. It is hollow, and contains a staircase of 345 steps. Admittance from 9 till dark; charge, 3*d.* each person. The urn on the top is 42 feet high. Wren's first design was a pillar invested by flames, surmounted by a phœnix; "but, upon second thoughts," he says, "I rejected it, because it will be costly, not easily understood at that height, and worse understood at a distance, and lastly dangerous, by reason of the sail the spread wings will carry in the wind." He then designed a statue of Charles II., and showed it to that King for his approbation; but Charles, "not that his Majesty," says Wren, "disliked a statue, was pleased to think a large ball of metal, gilt, would be more agreeable;" and the present vase of flames was in consequence adopted. The following inscription was at one time to be read round the plinth beginning at the west:—

[W.] "THIS PILLAR WAS SET VP IN PERPETVALL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT [S.] CITY, BEGUN AND CARRYED ON BY YE TREACHERY AND MALICE OF YE POPISH FACTIŌ, IN YE BEGINNING OF SEPTEM. IN YE YEAR OF [E.] OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO YE CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOTT FOR EXTIRPATING [N.] YE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND YE INTRODUCING POPERY AND SLAVERY."

And the inscription on the north side concluded as follows:—

"SED FVROR PAPISTICVS QVI TAM DIRA PATRAVIT NONDUM RESTINGVITVR."

These offensive paragraphs formed no part of the original inscription, but were added in 1681, by order of the Court of Aldermen, when Titus Oates and his plot had filled the City with a fear and horror of the Papists. They were

obliterated in the reign of James II., re-cut deeper than before in the reign of William III., and finally erased (by an Act of Common Council) Jan. 26th, 1831.

Six persons have thrown themselves off the Monument: Green, a weaver, 1750; Cradock, a baker, 1788; Levi, a Jew, 1810; Moyse, the daughter of a baker, 1839; a boy, named Hawes, Oct., 1839; and a girl of 17, in 1842. This kind of death becoming popular, it was deemed advisable to encage and disfigure the Monument as we now see it. Goldsmith, when in destitute circumstances in London, filled for a short time the situation of shopman to a chemist, residing at the corner of Monument or Bell Yard, on Fish-street-hill.

The CITY COMPANIES of importance include "The Twelve Great Companies," so called, and about six others, though the total number of City Companies still existing is 82: forty of whom, however, are without halls. Many of these are very rich, but very few exercise any of their old privileges. The following are the Halls of the Twelve Great Companies, arranged in the order of precedence; and such was the importance attached to the Twelve, that it was formerly necessary for a citizen, if a member of any other than the Twelve Great Companies, to quit his own Company on becoming an alderman, and enter into one of the Twelve. The precedence of the *twelve* is thought to have originated in the selection of *twelve* citizens to attend the Lord Mayor in his office of Butler at the Coronation Feast.

1. MERCERS' HALL and CHAPEL, Cheapside, between Ironmonger-lane and Old Jewry. The front, towards Cheapside, is a characteristic specimen of the enriched decoration employed in London immediately after the Great Fire. *Observe.*—Portrait of Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School (his father was a mercer, and Colet left the management of the school to the Mercers' Company); portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange and a member of the Mercers' Company. Another eminent member was Whittington, four times Lord Mayor of London. Thomas Becket, the archbishop and saint, was born in a house on the site of the Mercers' Chapel, originally an hospital of St. Thomas of Acon or Acars, founded by the sister of Becket, and at the dissolution of religious houses bought by the Mercers and called The Mercers' Chapel. Guy, the bookseller and founder of the hospital which bears his name, was bound apprentice to a bookseller, Sept. 2nd 1660, "in the porch of Mercers' Chapel." That part of

Cheapside adjoining the Mercers' Chapel was originally called the Mercery. Queen Elizabeth was free of the Mercers' Company,—King James I. was a Clothworker. The usual entrance to the Hall is in Ironmonger-lane.

2. GROCERS' HALL, in the POULTRY, next No. 35. The Company was incorporated by Edward III., in 1345, under the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocers of the City of London." They had previously existed under the primitive name of Pepperers, and were subsequently united with the Apothecaries. The first Hall of the Grocers of which we have any account was built in 1427. Their second was built after the Great Fire; and their third, the present edifice (Thomas Leverton, architect), was commenced in 1798, and opened 1802. Their patron saint is St. Anthony. The Committee of the House of Commons, for resisting Charles I.'s attempt to seize the five members, met here in Jan. 1647. The City dinners to the Long Parliament were given in Grocers' Hall, and here the Governors and Company of the Bank of England held their Courts from the establishment of the Bank in 1694 to 1734. Sir Philip Sidney was free of the Grocers' Company, and the Grocers rode in procession at his funeral. Abel Drugger, the Tobacco Man in Ben Jonson's Alchemist, is "free of the Grocers." The most distinguished warden in the Company's list is Sir John Cutler, the penurious Cutler of the poet Pope, to whom the second Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family made his memorable reply :—

> "His Grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee,
> And well (he thought) advised him—'Live like me.'
> As well his Grace replied—'Like you, Sir John?
> That I can do when all I have is gone.'"—*Pope*

A portrait and portrait-statue of Cutler adorn the Hall of the Company.

3. DRAPERS' HALL and GARDENS, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY. The Company was incorporated in 1439, and settled in Throgmorton-street in 1541, on the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose house and garden-ground they acquired by purchase of Henry VIII.

"This house being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a garden, he [Cromwell] caused the pales of the gardens adjoining to the north part thereof, on a sudden to be taken down; twenty-two feet to be measured forth right into the north of every man's ground; a line there to be drawn, a trench to be cast, a foundation laid, and a high brick wall to be built. My father had a garden there, and a house standing close to his south pale; this house they loosed from the ground, and bare upon rollers into my father's garden twenty-two feet, ere my father heard thereof; no warning was given him, nor other answer, when he spake to the surveyors of that work, but that their master, Sir Thomas, commanded them so to do. No man durst go to argue the matter, but each

man lost his land, and my father paid his whole rent, which was 6*s.* 6*d.* the year for that half which was left."—*Stow*, p. 68.

Cromwell's house was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666; and the new Hall of the Company was erected in the succeeding year from the designs of Jarman, architect of the second Royal Exchange. This is the present Hall—the street ornaments were added by the brothers Adam. Drapers'-gardens extended northwards as far as London Wall, and must have commanded formerly a fine view of Highgate and the adjoining heights. Ward commends them in his "London Spy" as a fashionable promenade "an hour before dinner time." *Observe.*—Portrait by *Sir William Beechey* of Admiral Lord Nelson, and a curious picture, attributed to *Zucchero*, and engraved by Bartolozzi, of Mary, Queen of Scots, and her son, James I., when four years old.

4. FISHMONGERS' HALL, at the north foot of London Bridge, erected 1831, on the site of the old Hall built after the Great Fire by Jarman, the City surveyor. The earliest extant charter of the Company is a patent of the 37th of Edw. III.; while the acting charter of incorporation is dated 2nd of James I. The London Fishmongers were divided formerly into two distinct classes, "Stock-fishmongers" and "Salt-fishmongers." Then Thames-street was known as "Stock-Fishmonger-row," and the old Fish-market of London was "above bridge," in what is now called Old Fish-street-hill, in the ward of Queenhithe, not as now, "below bridge," in Thames-street, in the ward of Billingsgate. The Company is divided into liverymen (about 350 in number), and freemen (about 1000). The ruling body consists of 34—the prime warden, 5 wardens, and 28 assistants. The freedom is obtained by patrimony, servitude, redemption (for defective service), or gift. The purchase-money of the freedom is 105*l.* *Eminent Members.*—Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler; Isaac Pennington, the turbulent Lord Mayor of the Civil War under Charles I.; Dogget, the comedian and whig, who bequeathed a sum of money for the purchase of a "coat and badge" to be rowed for every 1st of August from the Swan at London Bridge to the Swan at Chelsea, in remembrance of George I.'s accession to the throne. *Observe.*—A funeral pall or hearse-cloth of the age of Henry VIII., very fine, and carefully engraved by *Shaw;* original drawing of a portion of the pageant exhibited by the Fishmongers' Company, Oct. 29th, 1616, on the occasion of Sir John Leman, a member of the Company, entering on the office of Lord Mayor of the City of London; statue of Sir William Walworth, by *Edward Pierce;* portraits of William III. and

Queen, by *Murray;* George II. and Queen, by *Shackleton;* Duke of Kent, by *Beechey;* Earl St. Vincent (the Admiral), by *Beechey;* and Queen Victoria, by *Herbert Smith.*

5. GOLDSMITHS' HALL, Foster Lane, Cheapside, behind the General Post Office, built by Philip Hardwick, R.A., and opened with a splendid banquet, July 15th, 1835. The Goldsmiths existed as a guild from a very early period, but were not incorporated before 1327, the 1st of Edward III. Henry Fitz-Alwin, the first Mayor of London, and who continued Mayor for upwards of 24 years, was a goldsmith of the guild. The Goldsmiths' Company possess the privilege of assaying and stamping all articles of gold and silver manufacture, pursuant to acts 12 Geo. II. c. 26, 24 Geo. III. c. 53, 38 Geo. III. c. 59, and 8 Vict. c. 22. The assays in one day are about 150, and are conducted as follows:—They scrape a portion from every piece of plate manufactured, and send it to their assay master. If found true to the standard quantities, the articles are passed; if what is called of "deceitful work," they are destroyed. These standard scrapings are afterwards melted down and assayed by the Company, to whom they belong. This last assay is a sort of "pix" by the Company on the practice of its assayers. The Hall mark, stamped on the several articles assayed, consists of the Sovereign's head, the royal lion, the leopard of the old royal arms of England, and the letter in the alphabet which marks the year of the Sovereign's reign when the assay was made. The allowance to the Company is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the receipts for stamping are paid over to the Inland Revenue Office. *Observe.*—The exterior of the Hall itself, a noble specimen of Mr. Hardwick's abilities—bold and well-proportioned in every part. On the staircase, full-length portraits of George IV., by *Northcote;* William IV., by *Shee;* George III., and his Queen, by *Ramsay.* In the Livery Tea Room, a Conversation-piece, by *Hudson* (Sir Joshua Reynolds's master). In the Committee Room, the original portrait, by *Jansen,* of a liveryman of the Company, the celebrated Sir Hugh Middelton, who brought the New River to London: portrait of Sir Martin Bowes, with the cup he bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company, standing on the table before him; (Queen Elizabeth is said to have drunk out of this cup at her coronation; it is still preserved): Roman altar, exhibiting a full-length figure of Apollo, in relief, found in digging the foundations for the present Hall: full-length portraits of Queen Victoria, by *Hayter;* Queen Adelaide, by *Shee;* Prince Albert, by *Smith;* and marble busts, by *Chantrey,* of George III., George IV., and William IV.

6. SKINNERS' HALL, Dowgate Hill. The Company was incorporated in 1327, and the government vested in a master, 4 wardens, and 60 assistants, with a livery of 137 members. The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, and immediately rebuilt. The present front was added by an architect of the name of Jupp, about 1808. The mode of electing a master is curious. A cap of maintenance is carried into the Hall in great state, and is tried on by the old master, who announces that it will not fit him. He then passes it on to be tried by several next him. Two or three more misfits occur, till at last the cap is handed to the intended new master, for whom it was made. The wardens are elected in the same manner. The gowns of the liverymen were faced, in former times, with budge. *Budge-row*, in Watling-street, was so called of budge-fur, and of the skinners dwelling there. *Observe.*—Portrait of Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London in 1551, and founder of the large and excellent school at Tunbridge, of which the Skinners' Company have the patronage and supervision.

7. MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL, in Threadneedle Street, a little beyond Finch-lane, but concealed from the street by an ornamental row of merchants' houses. Company incorporated 1466. It has the honour to enumerate among its members several of the Kings of England and many of the chief nobility. The Hall was built, after the Great Fire, by Jarman, the City architect, and is the largest of the Companies' Halls. The Merchant Tailors' is the great Tory Company, as the Fishmongers' is the great Whig Company. Here, in 1835, a grand dinner was given to Sir Robert Peel, at which the whole body of Conservative Members of the House of Commons were present, and Sir Robert announced the new principles of his party; and here, in 1851, a dinner was given to Lord Stanley, at which 200 Members of the House of Commons were present, and Lord Stanley explained the prospects of the Protectionist party. A few portraits deserve inspection. *Observe.*—Head of Henry VIII., by *Paris Bordone;* head of Charles I.; three-quarter portrait of Charles II.; full-length of Charles II.; full-length of James II.; full-length of William III.; full-length of Queen Anne; full-lengths of George III. and his Queen, by *Ramsay* (same as at Goldsmiths' Hall); full-length of the late Duke of York, by *Sir Thomas Lawrence;* full-length, seated, of Lord Chancellor Eldon, by *Briggs;* full-length of the Duke of Wellington, by *Wilkie* (with a horse by his side, very spirited but not very like); three-quarter of Mr. Pitt, by *Hoppner*. Also among the following portraits of old officers of the Company

(artists unknown), Sir Thomas White, master, 1561, founder of St. John's College, Oxford. Stow, the chronicler, and Speed, the historian, were Merchant Tailors. *Mode of Admission.*—Order from the master; for the master's address, apply to the clerk, at his office in the Hall. When Dr. South was appointed Chaplain to this Company, he took for the text of his inauguration sermon, "*A remnant* of all shall be saved."

8. HABERDASHERS' HALL, at STAINING LANE end, CHEAPSIDE, behind the Post-office, the Hall of the Haberdashers, the eighth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies. The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt, it is said, by Wren. It was again rebuilt, 1855, The Hall contains a miscellaneous collection of portraits, but not one of any consequence or merit. The Haberdashers were originally called Hurrers and Milaners, and were incorporated 26th of Henry VI.

9. SALTERS' HALL, OXFORD COURT, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, the Hall of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Salters. The present Hall was built by Henry Carr, architect, and opened 1827. Oxford-court, in which the Hall is situated, was so called from John de Vere, the sixteenth Earl of Oxford of that name, who died in 1562, and was originally the site of the inn or hostel of the Priors of Tortington, in Sussex. Empson and Dudley, notorious as the unscrupulous instruments of Henry VII.'s avarice in the later and more unpopular years of his reign, lived in Walbrook, in "two fair houses," with doors leading into the garden of the Prior of Tortington (now Salters'-garden). "Here they met," says Stow, "and consulted of matters at their pleasures." *Observe.*—Portrait of Adrian Charpentier, painter of the clever and only good portrait of Roubiliac, the sculptor.

10. IRONMONGERS' HALL, on the north side of FENCHURCH STREET. The present Hall was erected by Thomas Holden, architect, whose name, with the date 1748, appears on the front. The Ironmongers were incorporated for the first time in 1464:—3rd of Edward IV. *Observe.*—Portrait of Admiral Lord Viscount Hood, by *Gainsborough;* presented by Lord Hood, on his admission into this Company in 1783, after the freedom of the City had been conferred upon him for his eminent naval services. The great Banqueting-hall has been decorated in the Elizabethan style, in papier mâché and carton pierre.

11. VINTNERS' HALL, on the river side of UPPER THAMES STREET. It is a modern building of small preten-

sions, but the Company is of great antiquity. In the Court-room are full-length portraits of Charles II., James II., Marie D'Este, and Prince George of Denmark. The patron saint of the Company is St. Martin, and one of the churches in the ward of Vintry was called St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry.

12. CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, on the east side of Mincing Lane, Fenchurch Street. A handsome building, erected 1860. King James I. incorporated himself into the Clothworkers, as men dealing in the principal and noblest staple ware of all these Islands. "Beeing in the open hall, he asked who was master of the company, and the Lord Mayor answered, Syr William Stone; unto whom the King said, 'Wilt thou make me free of the Clothworkers?' 'Yea,' quoth the master, 'and thinke myselfe a happy man that I live to see this day.' Then the King said, 'Stone, give me thy hand, and now I am a Clothworker.'" Pepys, who was Master in 1677, presented a richly-chased silver cup, called "The Loving Cup," still in the possession of the Company, and used on all festive occasions.

Of the other Halls of Companies the most important are—

APOTHECARIES' HALL, Water Lane, Blackfriars. A brick and stone building, erected in 1670 as the Dispensary and Hall of the Incorporated Company of Apothecaries.

> "Nigh where Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams,
> To wash his sooty Naiads in the Thames,
> There stands a structure on a rising hill,
> Where tyros take their freedom out to kill."
>
> *Garth, The Dispensary.*

The Grocers and the Apothecaries were originally one Company; but this union did not exist above eleven years, King James I., at the suit of Gideon Delaune (d. 1659), his own apothecary, granting (1617) a charter to the Apothecaries as a separate Company. In the Hall is a small good portrait of James I., and a contemporary statue of Delaune. In 1687 commenced a controversy between the College of Physicians and the Company of Apothecaries, the heats and bickerings of which were the occasion of Garth's poem of The Dispensary. The Apothecaries have a Botanic Garden at Chelsea; and still retain the power of granting certificates to competent persons to dispense medicines. In the Hall is a well-supported retail-shop, for the sale of unadulterated medicines.

STATIONERS' HALL, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill. The Hall of the "Master and Keepers or Wardens and

Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of the Stationers of the City of London," the only London Company entirely restricted to the members of its own craft. The Company was incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary, and the present Hall erected on the site of Burgaveny House, belonging to Henry Nevill, sixth Lord Abergavenny (d. 1587). The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, when the Stationers of London (the greatest sufferers on that occasion) lost property, it is said, to the amount of 200,000*l.* *Observe.*—Portraits of Prior and Steele (good); of Richardson, the novelist, Master of the Company in 1754, and of Mrs. Richardson, the novelist's wife (both by *Highmore*); of Alderman Boydell, by *Graham;* of Vincent Wing, the astrologer; Wing died in 1668, but his name is still continued as the compiler of the sheet almanacks of the Stationers' Company. The Stationers' Company, for two important centuries in English history, had nearly the entire monopoly of learning. Printers were obliged to serve their time to a member of the Company, and every publication, from a Bible to a ballad, was required to be "Entered at Stationers' Hall." The service is now unnecessary; but under the actual Copyright Act, the proprietor of every published work is required, for his own protection, to register in the books of the Stationers' Company, its title, owner, and date of publication, in order to secure it from piracy. The fee is 5*s.* The number of Freemen is between 1000 and 1100, and of the livery, or leading persons, about 450. The Company's capital is upwards of 40,000*l.*, divided into shares varying in value from 40*l.* to 400*l.* each. The great treasure of the Company is its register of works entered for publication, commencing in 1557, published by the Shakespeare Society. The only publications which the Company continues to make are almanacks, of which they had once the entire monopoly, and a Latin Gradus. Almanack day at Stationers' Hall (every 22nd of November, at 3 o'clock) is a sight worth seeing, for the bustle of the porters anxious to get off with early supplies. The celebrated Bible of the year 1632, with the important word "not" omitted in the seventh commandment, "Thou shalt commit adultery," was printed bythe Stationers' Company. The omission was made a Star-Chamber matter by Archbishop Laud, and a heavy fine laid on the Company for their neglect.

In the Hall of the ARMOURERS' COMPANY, Coleman-street, is a noble collection of mazers, hanaps, and silver-gilt cups, not to be matched by any other company in London.

At BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL, Monkwell-street, City, is the fine picture, by *Holbein*, of Henry VIII. presenting the charter

to the Company, the most important work now existing of Holbein's painting in England. At the same Hall are two silver-gilt cups, one of great beauty, presented by Henry VIII.; the other, scarcely inferior, by Charles II. At WEAVERS' HALL, 22, Basinghall-street, is an old picture of William Lee, the Cambridge scholar, who is said to have invented the loom for weaving stockings: the picture represents him pointing out his loom to a female knitter. At SADDLERS' HALL, Cheapside, is a fine Funeral Pall of 15th century work, inferior, however, to the Pall at the Fishmongers'. At CARPENTERS' HALL, Carpenters' Buildings, London Wall, now a printing-office, were to be seen four paintings in distemper, of a date as early as the reign of Edward IV.; ancient caps and crowns of the Master and Wardens. At PAINTER-STAINERS' HALL, Little Trinity Lane, is a portrait of Camden, the antiquary (son of a painter-stainer), and a Loving Cup, bequeathed by him to the Company, and used every St. Luke's Day.

The ARTILLERY GROUND (FINSBURY SQUARE, west side) has been the exercising ground since 1622 of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London. The old City Trained Band was established 1585, during the fear of a Spanish invasion; new formed in 1610, and a weekly exercise in arms was adhered to with strict military discipline. When the Civil War broke out, the citizens of London (then carefully trained to war) took up arms against the King; and on all occasions, more especially at the battle of Newbury, behaved with admirable conduct and courage. Since the Restoration, they have led a peaceable life, and, except in 1780, when their promptness preserved the Bank of England, have only been called out on state occasions, such as the public thanksgiving (1705) for the victories of the Duke of Marlborough, when Queen Anne went to St. Paul's, and the Westminster Militia lined the streets from St. James's to Temple Bar, and the City Trained Bands from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. The musters and marchings of this most celebrated Company are admirably ridiculed by Fletcher in The Knight of the Burning Pestle; and the manner in which their orders were issued, by Steele, in No. 41 of the *Tatler*. I need hardly add, that John Gilpin was a Train-band Captain.

> "A Train-band Captain eke was he
> Of famous London town."

The Colonel of the Company is always a person of rank and position, and the force is 400 or 500 men, many of them sons of gentlemen, armed with rifles, and good shots. They have 4 pieces of cannon.

XXVI.—EMINENT PERSONS BORN IN LONDON.

St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, behind the Mercers' Chapel in the Poultry.

Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, in Milk-street, Cheapside.

Lord Bacon, Lord Chancellor, in York House, on the site of Buckingham-street in the Strand.

Thos. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in Chancery-lane.

The great Earl of Chatham, in the parish of St. James's, Westminster.

William Camden, author of "Britannia," in the Little Old Bailey, near St. Sepulchre's Church.

John Stow, the historian of London.

Chaucer, the father of English Poetry.

Spenser, author of the Faerie Queene, in East Smithfield near the Tower, it is said.

Ben Jonson, in Hartshorne-lane, near Northumberland-street, Charing-cross, it is said.

Milton, in Bread-street, Cheapside, where his father was a scrivener at the sign of the Spread Eagle.

Cowley, in Fleet-street, near Chancery-lane, where his father was a grocer.

Pope, in Lombard-street, where his father was a linen-draper.

Gray, at 41, Cornhill, where his father was a linen-draper.

Lord Byron, at No. 16, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, where his mother was in lodgings, 1788.

Inigo Jones, in or near Cloth Fair, Smithfield, where his father was a clothworker.

Hogarth, in Bartholomew-close, Smithfield. His father was corrector of the press to the booksellers in Little Britain.

Bp. Lancelot Andrewes, 1565, in Tower-street. His father was a seaman attached to the Trinity House.

Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in the house of his father the Admiral, on Great Tower-hill, on the E. side, within a court adjoining to London Wall.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in the Piazza, Covent-garden.

Horace Walpole, 24, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, residence of Sir Robert Walpole.

C. J. Fox, in Conduit-street, Bond-street.

Lord Cornwallis, in Grosvenor-square, 1738.

XXVII.
EMINENT PERSONS BURIED IN LONDON AND ITS IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

KINGS AND QUEENS:—

Edward the Confessor	Westminster Abbey.
Edward I.	Ditto.
Edward III.	Ditto.
Henry V.	Ditto. [Cheapside.
James IV. of Scotland	St. Michael's, Wood-street,
Anne Boleyn	St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, Tower.
Lady Jane Grey	Ditto.
Queen Elizabeth	Westminster Abbey.
Mary, Queen of Scots	Ditto.

SOLDIERS:—

Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke,	Westminster Abbey.
Sir Francis Vere	Ditto.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.
General Wolfe	Greenwich old Parish Ch.
Sir Thomas Picton	St. Paul's, 1859.
Duke of Wellington	St. Paul's.

SEAMEN:—

Sir Walter Raleigh	St. Margaret's, Westminster.
Nelson	St. Paul's.
Collingwood	Ditto.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS:—

Cromwell, Earl of Essex	St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, Tower.
Protector Somerset	Ditto.
Villiers, 1st & 2d Dukes of Buckingham,	Westminster Abbey.
Duke of Monmouth	St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, Tower.

STATESMEN:—

Sir Thomas More	Chelsea Old Church.
Sir William Temple	Westminster Abbey.
Savile, Lord Halifax	Ditto.
Bolingbroke	Battersea Church.
Chatham	Westminster Abbey.
Pitt	Westminster Abbey.
Fox	Westminster Abbey.
Canning	Westminster Abbey.

DIVINES:—

Miles Coverdale	St. Magnus, London Bridge.
Bishop Andrews	St. Saviour's, Southwark.
Fuller, author of "Worthies"	Cranford, near Hounslow.
Barrow	Westminster Abbey.
South	Ditto.
Archbishop Tillotson	St. Lawrence, Jewry.
Bishop Burnet	St. James's, Clerkenwell.
Nelson, author of "Fasts and Festivals"	St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square.
Fox, founder of the Quakers	Bunhill-fields' Burial-ground.
Wesley	Wesley's Chapel, City-road.
Isaac Watts	Bunhill-fields. [street.
Rev. John Newton	St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-
Swedenborg	Swedish Church, Prince's-square, Ratcliff Highway.

POETS, &c:—

Chaucer	Westminster Abbey.
Gower	St. Saviour's, Southwark.
Spenser	Westminster Abbey.
Sir Philip Sydney	Site of St. Paul's.
Chapman	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.
Ben Jonson	Westminster Abbey.
Beaumont	Ditto.
Fletcher	St. Saviour's, Southwark.
Massinger	Ditto.
Kit Marlowe	Deptford Old Church.
Milton	St. Giles's, Cripplegate.
Cowley	Westminster Abbey.
Butler	St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
Otway	St. Clement's Danes.
Dryden	Westminster Abbey
Pope	Twickenham.
Congreve	Westminster Abbey.
Gay	Ditto.
Prior	Ditto.
Addison	Ditto.
Thomson	Richmond.
Dr. Johnson	Westminster Abbey.
Chatterton	Site of Farringdon Market.
R. B. Sheridan	Westminster Abbey.
Campbell	Ditto.
Rogers	Hornsey.
Tom Dibdin	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Burial-ground, Camden-town.

MUSICIANS:—

Purcell	Westminster Abbey.
Handel	Ditto.

NOVELISTS:—

Bunyan	Bunhill-fields.
De Foe	Ditto.
Richardson	St. Bride's, Fleet-street.
Sterne	Bayswater Burial-ground.
Goldsmith	Ground of Temple Church.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES:—

Tarlton	St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.
Burbadge	Ditto.
Ned Alleyn	Dulwich College.
Betterton	Westminster Abbey.
Colley Cibber	Danish Church, Wellclose-square.
Garrick	Westminster Abbey.
Mrs. Oldfield	Ditto.
Mrs. Bracegirdle	Ditto.
Mrs. Siddons	Old Paddington Churchyard.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS:—

Sir Hans Sloane	Chelsea Churchyard (Old).
Dr. Mead	Westminster Abbey.
Cheselden	Chapel of Chelsea College.
John Hunter	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
Sir Astley Cooper	Chapel of Guy's Hospital.

PHILOSOPHERS:—
Sir Isaac Newton . . . . . Westminster Abbey.

LAWYERS:—
Plowden . . . . . Temple Church.
Sir William Follett . . . . . Ditto.

HISTORIANS AND ANTIQUARIES:—
Fox, author of "Acts and Monuments" St. Giles's, Cripplegate.
Camden . . . . . Westminster Abbey.
Stow . . . . . St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-street.
Spelman . . . . . Westminster Abbey.
Archbishop Usher . . . . . Ditto.
Oldys . . . . . St. Bennet, Paul's-wharf.
Ritson . . . . . Bunhill-fields.
Strutt . . . . . St. Andrew's-in-the-Wardrobe

PAINTERS:—
Holbein . . . . . St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall-street.
Van Dyck . . . . . Site of St. Paul's.
Sir Peter Lely . . . . . St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
The two Vanderveldes . . . St. James's, Piccadilly.
Sir Joshua Reynolds . . . . St. Paul's.
Hogarth . . . . . Chiswick Churchyard.
Gainsborough . . . . . Kew Churchyard.
Stothard . . . . . Bunhill-fields.
Sir Thomas Lawrence . . . . St. Paul's.
J. M. W. Turner . . . . St Paul's.

SCULPTORS:—
Grinling Gibbons . . . . St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
Roubiliac . . . . . St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
Flaxman . . . . . St. Giles's Burial-ground St. Pancras.

ARCHITECTS:—
Inigo Jones . . . . . St. Bennet, Paul's-wharf.
Sir Christopher Wren . . . St. Paul's.

ENGRAVERS:—
Hollar . . . . . St. Margaret's, Westminster.
Woollett . . . . . Old St. Pancras Churchyard.
Strange . . . . . St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
William Sharp . . . . Chiswick Churchyard.

ENGINEERS:—
John Rennie . . . . . St. Paul's.

EMINENT FOREIGNERS:—
Casaubon . . . . . Westminster Abbey.
St. Evremont . . . . . Ditto.
General Paoli . . . . . Old St. Pancras Churchyard.

MISCELLANEOUS:—
Will Somers Henry VIII.'s jester . St. Leonard's
Old Parr . . . . . Westminster Abbey.
Hakluyt . . . . . Ditto.
Capt. John Smith, author of "History of Virginia" . . . . . St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill.

MISCELLANEOUS, *continued*:—

Hemingc and Cundall	St. Mary's, Aldermanbury.
Roger Ascham	St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill.
Andrew Marvell	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.
Pepys	St. Olave's, Hart-street.
Dr. Busby	Westminster Abbey.
La Belle Stuart	Ditto.
Nell Gwyn	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
Duchess of Cleveland	Chiswick.
Judge Jefferies	St. Mary's, Aldermanbury.
Colonel Blood	New Chapel-yard, Broadway Westminster.
Trusty Dick Penderell	St.Giles's-in-the-FieldChurch-yard.
Dr. Sacheverel	St. Andrew's, Holborn.
Ludowick Muggleton	Bethlehem Churchyard, Liver-pool-street, City.
Jack Sheppard	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields
Joe Miller	St. Clement's Danes Yard, in Portugal-street.
Cocker	St. George's, Southwark.
Hoyle	Old Marylebone Churchyard.
Lady Mary Wortley Montagu	South Audley-street Chapel.
Jack Wilkes	Ditto.
Lord George Gordon	St. James's, Hampstead-road.
Joanna Southcott	St. John's Chapel Burial-ground, St. John's Wood.
John Horne Tooke	Ealing.
Rev. Sydney Smith	Kensal Green.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS:—

William Caxton	St. Margaret's, Westminster.
Sir Thomas Gresham	St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

CELEBRATED CHARACTERS DURING THE CIVIL WAR. 1637—1649:—

Charles I.	St. George's Chapel, Windsor
Lord Clarendon	Westminster Abbey.
Prince Rupert	Ditto.
Attorney-General Noy	Brentford Old Church.
Cleveland	St. Michael's, College-hill.
Alexander Brome	Lincoln's-Inn Chapel.
Rushworth	St. George's, Southwark.
Cromwell	Under Tyburn Gallows, Hyde Park end of Edg-ware-road.
Bradshaw	
Ireton	
Earl of Essex	Westminster Abbey.
Fleetwood	Bunhill-fields.
Monk	Westminster Abbey.
Pym	Ditto.
Sir John Eliot	St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, Tower
Selden	Temple Church.
Blake	Pit in St. Margaret's Church-yard, Westminster.
May	
Lilburn	Bethlehem Churchyard, Liver-pool-street.
Richard Baxter	Christ Church, Newgate-street
Edmund Calamy	St. Mary Aldermary.

XXVIII.—HOUSES IN WHICH EMINENT PERSONS HAVE LIVED.

"THERE is a custom on the Continent well worthy of notice," says the elegant-minded author of the Pleasures of Memory. "In Boulogne, we read as we ramble through it, 'Ici est mort l'Auteur de Gil Blas;' in Rouen, 'Ici est né Pierre Corneille;' in Geneva, 'Ici est né Jean Jacques Rousseau;' and in Dijon there is the 'Maison Bossuet;' in Paris, the 'Quai Voltaire.' Very rare are such memorials among *us;* and yet wherever we meet with them, in whatever country they were, or of whatever age, we should surely say that they were evidences of refinement and sensibility in the people. The house of Pindar was spared

> When temple and tower
> Went to the ground;

and its ruins were held sacred to the last. According to Pausanias they were still to be seen in the second century." Concurring in this sentiment to its fullest extent, I have compiled the following list of eminent persons who have lived in London, and whose houses are known.

Great Duke of Marlborough died in Marlborough House, Pall-mall.

Great Duke of Wellington (d. 1852), reconstructed Apsley House, as it now stands, and lived in it 32 years.

Duke of Schomberg, in Schomberg House, Pall-mall.

Great Lord Clive died in No. 45, Berkeley-square.

Lord Nelson lived at No. 141, New Bond-street, after the battle off Cape St. Vincent and the Expedition to Teneriffe, where he lost his arm.

Sir T. Picton, who fell at Waterloo, at No. 21, Edward-street, Portman-square. Hither his body was brought after Waterloo.

Lord Hill, the hero of Almarez, in the large house, S.W. corner of Belgrave-square.

Lord Lynedoch, the hero of Barossa, died at No. 12, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, in Shaftesbury House, east side of Aldersgate-street.

Lord Chancellor Somers, in the large house N.W. corner of Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Duke of Newcastle, prime minister in the reign of George II., in the same house.

Lord Mansfield, when only Mr. Murray, at No. 5, King's-Bench-walk, Temple.

Lord Chancellor Cowper, at No. 13, Great George-street, Hanover-square.

The polite Earl of Chesterfield died in Chesterfield House, May Fair.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow, at No. 45, Great Ormond-street, where the Great Seal was stolen from him.

Lord Chancellor Eldon, at No. 6, Bedford-square, and W. corner of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, in which he died.

Sir Samuel Romilly died at No. 21, Russell-square.

Edmund Burke, at No. 37, Gerard-street, Soho.

R. Brinsley Sheridan died at No. 7, Saville-row.

Sir Robert Peel died at his house in Privy-gardens, Whitehall.

Milton lived in a garden-house in Petty France, now No. 19, York-street, Westminster.

Dryden died at No. 43, Gerard-street, Soho.

Prior lived in Duke-street, Westminster, the house facing Charles-street.

Southerne lodged in Tothill-street, Westminster, facing Dartmouth-street. It was an oilman's in his time, and is still.

Addison died in Holland House, Kensington.

Byron was born in No. 24, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, and spent the short honeymoon of his married life at No. 139, Piccadilly. In the rooms of the Albany, he wrote Lara.

Sir Walter Scott put up at Miss Dumergue's, corner of White Horse-street, Piccadilly, and at Mr. Lockhart's, 24, Sussex-place, Regent's Park.

Shelley lodged at No. 41, Hans-place, Sloane-street.

Keats wrote his magnificent sonnet on Chapman's Homer, &c., in the second floor of No. 71, Cheapside.

The last London residence of Campbell, author of "The Pleasures of Hope," was at No. 8, Victoria-square, Pimlico.

Crabbe lodged at No. 37, Bury-street, St. James's.

Tom Moore, in 1806, dedicates his "Odes and Epistles" to Lord Moira, from No. 27, Bury-street, St. James's-street; and the Advertisement to the fourth number of his "Irish Melodies" is dated Bury-street, Nov., 1811.

Johnson completed his Dictionary in the garret of No. 17 Gough-square, Fleet-street, and died at No. 8, Bolt-court Fleet-street.

Boswell died at No. 47, Great Portland-street, Oxford-st.

Goldsmith died at No. 2, Brick-court, Temple, up two pair of stairs, and on the right as you ascend the staircase.

Gibbon wrote his Defence of his Decline and Fall, at No. 7, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square.

Horace Walpole lived at No. 5, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, and died at No. 11, Berkeley-square.

Garrick died in the centre house of the Adelphi-terrace.

Mrs. Siddons lived at No. 49, Great Marlborough-street,

and died in Siddons House at the top of Upper Baker-street, Regent's Park (right hand side).

Edmund Kean lived at No. 12, Clarges-street, when at the height of his fame.

Archbishop Laud, Archbishop Sancroft, Archbishop Tillotson, at Lambeth Palace.

Archbishop Leighton died in the Bell Inn, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street.

Bishop Burnet died in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

Richardson, author of Clarissa Harlowe, lived in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

Sterne, author of Tristram Shandy, died at No. 41, Old Bond-street.

Charles Lamb, at No. 4, Inner-Temple-lane.

Sir Isaac Newton lived in St. Martin's-street, S. side of Leicester-square. His Observatory is still to be seen on the top of the house.

Sir Joseph Banks lived and held his parties at No. 32, Soho-square, now the Linnæan Society.

Priestley was living in Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, when he made the discovery of oxygen.

Francis Baily weighed the earth at No. 37, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square—the house stands isolated in a garden.

Linacre lived on the site of No. 5, Knightrider-street, Doctor's Commons—the house was bequeathed by him to the College of Physicians, and is still possessed by them.

Dr. Arbuthnot, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, 2nd door, W. side.

Dr. Mead, at No. 49, Great Ormond-street.

Dr. Jenner, at No. 14, Hertford-street, May Fair.

Dr. Baillie died at No. 25, Cavendish-square.

Mr. Abernethy died at No. 14, Bedford-row.

Sir Astley Cooper died at No. 2, New-street, Spring-gardens.

Grinling Gibbons, W. side of Bow-street, Covent-garden, N. corner of King's-court.

Hogarth, in Leicester-square, now northern half of Sablonnière Hotel.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, centre of W. side of Leicester-square.

Gainsborough, in western half of Schomberg House, Pall-mall.

Flaxman died at No. 7, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square. His studio still remains.

Chantrey died in Eccleston-street, Pimlico, corner of Lower Belgrave-place.

Wilkie painted his Rent Day at No. 84, Upper Portland-st., and his Chelsea Pensioners at No. 24, Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington.

Stothard died at No. 28, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

Sir Thomas Lawrence died at No. 65, Russell-square.

J. M. W. Turner lived at 47, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-sq.

Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, lived in Norfolk-street, Strand, last house on left hand side.

"Honest Shippen," half-way down E. side of Norfolk-street, Strand.

Jonathan Wild, No. 68, Old Bailey.

Jeremy Bentham, Queen-square House, Westminster—the long low house looking upon St. James's-park. Brunel perfected his block machinery in the same house.

Rev. Sydney Smith died at No. 56, Green-st., Grosvenor-sq.

Daniel O'Connell lodged at No. 29, Bury-street, during the struggle (1829) for Catholic Emancipation.

Handel lived in Burlington House, Piccadilly, with the Earl of Burlington, the architect, and died in Brook-street, Hanover-square.

Carl Maria Von Weber died at No. 91, Upper Portland-st.

Watteau lived with Dr. Mead at No. 49, Great Ormond-st.

Orléans Égalité, at No. 31, South-street, Grosvenor-square.

Madame de Staël, at No. 30, Argyll-street, Regent-street.

Blucher, when in England in 1814, in St. James's Palace, in the dark brick house, on your right as you pass the narrow opening from St. James's to Stafford House.

Charles X. of France at No. 72, South-Audley-street.

Talleyrand, at the house of the French Embassy, N. side of Manchester-square.

Joseph Buonaparte and Lucien Buonaparte, at No. 23, Park-crescent, Portland-place.

Louis Philippe's last London lodging was at Cox's Hotel, in Jermyn-street.

M. Guizot, at No. 21, Pelham-crescent, Brompton.

Don Carlos, in 1834, at No. 5, Welbeck-street. Here he had his hair dyed, and here he shaved his moustache preparatory to his journey to Spain through France in disguise.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, lodged at No. 3, King-street, St. James's-square; this was his last London lodging.

Louis Blanc, on his flight from France in 1848, took up his lodgings at No. 126, Piccadilly.

Jenny Lind lived in a small garden-house in Brompton-lane, Old Brompton, near the Gloucester-road.

Samuel Rogers (from 1806 to 1855, when he died), at No. 22, St. James's-place, overlooking the Green-park.

XXIX.

STREETS (HOUSES UNKNOWN OR NOT STANDING) IN WHICH EMINENT PERSONS HAVE LIVED.

Sir Thomas More lived at Chelsea, in a house immediately facing the present Battersea Bridge. He is buried in Chelsea old Church.

Charles V. of Spain was lodged in the Blackfriars.

Shakespeare is said to have lived on the Bankside, in Southwark, near the Globe Theatre. He was possessed of a house in Ireland-yard, Blackfriars.

Spenser died for lack of bread in King-street, Westminster, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Izaak Walton lived in Chancery-lane, in the 7th house on the left hand as you walk from Fleet-street to Holborn.

Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, lived with his brother, in Cockaine House, in the City.

Oliver Cromwell lived in Long-acre; in King-street, Westminster; in the Cockpit, now the site of the Treasury; and at Whitehall, of which the Banqueting-house only remains.

Van Dyck died in the Blackfriars, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Vandervelde the younger lived in Piccadilly, over against the church of St. James, in which he is buried.

Peter the Great lived in a house (Pepys's) on the site of the last house on the W. side of Buckingham-street, Strand, and frequented the Czar of Muscovy Public House, 48, Great Tower-street.

Voltaire, when in London, in 1726, lodged at the White Peruke in Maiden-lane.

Andrew Marvell was living in Maiden-lane when he refused a bribe from the Lord Treasurer Danby.

Nell Gwyn died in a house on the site of No. 79, Pall-mall.

Locke dates the dedication of his "Essay on Human Understanding" from Dorset-court, Fleet-street.

Addison lived, when a bachelor, in St. James's-place, St. James's-street, where it is said Mr. Rogers, the poet, lately lived.

Fielding lived in Bow-street, Covent-garden, in a house on the site of the present Police-office.

Butler, author of Hudibras, died in Rose-street, Covent-garden, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

Benjamin Franklin worked as a journeyman printer in Bartholomew-close, West Smithfield. He lived also at No. 7, Craven-street, Strand.

John Wilkes (Wilkes and Liberty) lived in Prince's-court, Great George-street, Westminster, and was buried in South-Audley-street Chapel.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu died in George-street, Hanover-square, and was buried in South-Audley-street Chapel.

General Paoli died (1807) "at his house near the Edgeware-road," and was buried in old St. Pancras Churchyard.

XXX.

PLACES AND SITES (NOT ALREADY MENTIONED) CONNECTED WITH REMARKABLE EVENTS,

OR OTHERWISE DISTINGUISHED.

London Wall: remains to be seen off Ludgate-hill, Tower-hill, and in the churchyard of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

London Stone: which Jack Cade struck with his staff, in outer wall of the church of St. Swithin, Cannon-street, Watling-street.

Smithfield: scene of Wat Tyler's death; of Wallace's execution at the Elms; of Bartholomew Fair; and of the dreadful burnings in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary.

Charing-cross; Statue of Charles I. by Le Sœur: site of the last cross erected by Edward I. to Queen Eleanor, as the last place at which the coffin rested on its way to Westminster Abbey. Site also of the execution of the Regicides.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell originally belonged to the Knights of St. John. Here Dr. Johnson met Cave, and here was printed *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

Tabard Inn, Southwark: the starting-place of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims.

Friday-street, Cheapside, and the curious evidence given by the poet Chaucer on the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy.

North-East corner of St. Paul's Churchyard: site of Paul's Cross, where the Paul's Cross Sermons were preached.

Rising ground in the Tower, near the chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula: place of execution of Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, &c.

Westminster Abbey: place of coronation of our kings and queens, and sepulchre of many of them.

Westminster Hall: place of trial of Earl of Strafford, of Charles I., and of Warren Hastings.

New Houses of Parliament: site of Star-Chamber, Painted Chamber, and Guy Faux' Cellar.

Almonry, Westminster, in which Caxton erected his printing-press.

Sir Thomas More's chapel on south side of chancel of Chelsea old church.

Centre of St. Paul's: site of tomb of John of Gaunt, and of the first Duke Humphrey's Walk.

Bridewell, Bridge-street, Blackfriars: scene of Queen Katherine's Trial.

Ludgate-hill, over against Saracen's Head, where Wyat, in the reign of Queen Mary, was stayed in his rebellion.

Palace Yard, Westminster, in which Sir Walter Raleigh was executed.

Street facing the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, in which Charles I. was executed.

Centre of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, in which William Lord Russell was executed.

Pall-mall end of Haymarket: scene of the murder of Mr. Thynne by assassins hired by Count Königsmarck.

Corner of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall: scene of the barbarous revenge on Sir John Coventry, which led to the famous Coventry Act against cutting and maiming.

Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, where, in a garret, and with only cold mutton before him for his dinner, Andrew Marvell refused the bribe of Lord Treasurer Danby.

Gray's-Inn-lane, where Hampden and Pym lived, and where they held their consultations for resisting the impost of shipmoney.

Middle Temple Gate, Fleet-street, occupying site of former gate built by Sir Amias Paulet, as a fine laid upon him by Cardinal Wolsey.

Coleman-street, in the city, whither the five members accused by Charles I. of high treason fled for concealment.

N. E. corner of the Parade in the Tower: scene of Blood's stealing the crown in the reign of Charles II.

Rose-alley, King-street, Covent-garden: scene of Dryden's beating by bullies hired by the Earl of Rochester.

Ground between Dover-street and Bond-street, facing St. James's-street: site of Clarendon House.

Hyde Park (probably near the Ring), where Oliver Cromwell drove the six horses presented to him by the Earl of Oldenburgh, and where, when thrown from his seat, a pistol went off in his pocket.

Black Jack Public-house, Portsmouth-street, Clare Market: favourite resort of Joe Miller, and celebrated for the jump which Jack Sheppard made from one of its first-floor windows to escape the emissaries of Jonathan Wild.

Roman Catholic Chapel, Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields: the first building destroyed in the riots of 1780.

Room in Colonial Office in Downing-street in which Nelson and Wellington met for the first and only time.

N. E. corner of Bloomsbury-square: site of Lord Mansfield's house, destroyed in the riots of 1780.

Barclay's Brewhouse, Bankside, Southwark: site of Globe Theatre, in which Shakespeare played.

Statue of William IV., facing London Bridge: site of Boar's Head Tavern, immortalised by Shakespeare.

Bread-street, Cheapside, in which the Mermaid Tavern of Sir Walter Raleigh and Shakespeare stood.

Child's Banking-house, No. 1, Fleet-street: site of Devil Tavern, favourite resort of Ben Jonson and of Dr. Johnson.

Ham and Beef-shop, corner of Bow-street: site of Will's Coffee-house.

Centre house on S. side of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden: site of Button's Coffee-house.

Essex Head, in Essex-street, Strand, kept in Johnson's last years by a servant of Thrale's, and where the Doctor established his last club.

Essex-street, Strand, in the house of Lady Primrose (now unknown), where the young Pretender was concealed when in London (Sept., 1750) for the first and last time.

Tower-hill, on which the scaffold stood on which, in 1747, the last person (Lord Lovat) was beheaded in this country.

Pudding-lane, Monument-yard, in which the Fire of London began.

Pie-corner, in Giltspur-street, in which it ended.

Cock-lane, Giltspur-street, famous for its ghost.

Mitre Tavern, Fleet-street, where Johnson and Boswell determined on making a tour to the Hebrides.

Grub-street, Cripplegate, now Milton-street, long celebrated as the resort of poor and distressed authors.

Alsatia, or Whitefriars, immortalised by Sir Walter Scott in "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Piethatch, nearly opposite the Charter-House-end of Old-street-road, called by Falstaff, Pistol's "manor of Piethatch."

Blue Boar Inn, No. 270, High Holborn, where Cromwell intercepted a letter from Charles I., which is said to have settled the king's execution.

St. James's-square, round which Johnson and Savage have often walked a whole night for want of a bed.

House at the top of Crane-court, Fleet-street, now Royal Scottish Hospital, with its handsome room built by Wren, in which Sir Isaac Newton sat as President of the Royal Society.

W. end of Serpentine: scene of the fatal duel between Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun.

W. side of Gateway of Inner Temple Lane, Fleet-street where, in the shop of Robinson the bookseller, Pope and Warburton met for the first time.

No. 8, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden: the shop of Tom Davies, where Johnson and Boswell met for the first time.

Burlington House Gate, Piccadilly: subject of Hogarth's print, in which he attacks Pope for his satire on the Duke of Chandos.

Jew's-row, Chelsea: scene of Wilkie's Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo.

Ground between the Piazza and Bow-street: site of the two gardens which led to the memorable retort made by Dr. Radcliffe to sir Godfrey Kneller.

Howard-street, Norfolk-street, Strand: scene (before the door of Mrs. Bracegirdle) of the murder, by Lord Mohun, of Mountfort, the actor.

Fox-court, Gray's-Inn-lane: birth-place of Richard Savage.

Brook-street, Holborn, where Chatterton poisoned himself.

Shire-lane, Fleet-street, where the Kit-Kat Club met.

Foot of Primrose-hill, where the body of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey was found.

Vacant space on E. side of Farringdon-street: site of the Fleet Prison. To be a Metropolitan Railway Terminus.

Ground W. of Chelsea Hospital: site of Ranelagh Gardens.

House in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, in which Lord Nelson and his wife quarrelled, and saw one another for the last time.

Lansdowne House, in which Priestley was living when he discovered oxygen.

House off Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, in which Francis Baily weighed the earth.

Homer-street, facing Cato-street: scene of the Cato Conspiracy of Thistlewood and his associates.

No. 39, Grosvenor-square (Lord Harrowby's), where his Majesty's ministers were to have been murdered as they sat at dinner, by Thistlewood and his gang.

No. 7, Connaught-place, Edgware-road, whither the Princess Charlotte hurried in a hackney coach when she quarrelled with her father and left Warwick House.

No. 49, Connaught-square, Edgeware-road: supposed site of Tyburn Gallows.

No. 77, South Audley-street (then Alderman Wood's), where Queen Caroline lodged in 1820, and in the balcony of which she would appear and bow to the mob assembled in the street.

No. 50, Albemarle-street (Mr. Murray's), where Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron met for the first time.

No. 80, Piccadilly, from whence Sir Francis Burdett was taken to the Tower.

Hall of Chelsea Hospital: scene of Whitelocke's trial, and of the Court of Inquiry into the Convention of Cintra.

Somerset Coffee-house, Strand, E. corner of entrance to King's College, at the bar of which Junius directed many of his letters to be left for Woodfall.

Upper part of Constitution-hill, where Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse and killed.

High-street, Borough: the house No. 119 occupies the site of the Marshalsea, where many of the martyrs who suffered for their religion in the bloody reign of Mary were imprisoned.

XXXI.

OUT-DOOR MONUMENTS AND PUBLIC STATUES.

THE MONUMENT, already described.

YORK COLUMN, CARLTON-HOUSE GARDENS. Of Scotch granite, 124 feet high, designed by B. Wyatt, erected (1830-33) by public subscription, with a bronze statue 14 ft. high by Sir Richard Westmacott, of the Duke of York, second son of George III., upon the top. There is a staircase, and gallery affording a fine view of the W. end of London and the Surrey Hills. It is open from 12 to 4, from May to Sept. 24th.

NELSON COLUMN, TRAFALGAR SQUARE. Of Portland stone, 145 feet high, designed by Railton, and erected 1840-43. It is surmounted by a statue of Nelson, 17 feet high, by E. H. Baily, R.A., formed of two stones from the Granton quarry; it has been styled "the beau-ideal of a Greenwich Pensioner." The capital of the column is of bronze furnished from cannon taken from the French. The bronze bas-relief of the Death of Nelson is by Carew; of the Nile, by Woodington; of Copenhagen, by Ternouth; and of St. Vincent, by Watson. To the great disgrace of the nation and the government, this monument to the noblest of our naval heroes is still unfinished. Four large lions in granite, to be modelled by Sir Edwin Landseer, will crouch upon the four salient pedestals at the base, and the total cost of the column will be about 33,000*l.* The largest individual subscription for the monument was contributed by Nicolas, Emp. of Russia (500*l.*).

Bronze Equestrian Statue of CHARLES I., at Charing Cross, by Hubert Le Sœur, a Frenchman and pupil of John

of Bologna, cast in 1633, near the church in Covent Garden, and not being erected before the commencement of the Civil War, sold by the Parliament to John Rivet, a brazier living at the Dial, near Holborn Conduit, with strict orders to break it to pieces. But the man produced some fragments of old brass, and concealed the statue under ground till the Restoration. The statue was set up in its present situation at the expense of the Crown, in 1676. The pedestal, generally attributed to Grinling Gibbons, was the work of Joshua Marshall, Master Mason to the Crown.

CHARLES II., at Chelsea Hospital, by Grinling Gibbons.

JAMES II., Bronze, by Grinling Gibbons, behind Whitehall.

Bronze Equestrian Statue of WILLIAM III., in St. James's-square, by Bacon, junior.

QUEEN ANNE, before the W. door of St. Paul's, by F. Bird.

Bronze Equestrian Statue of GEORGE III., at Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, by M. C. Wyatt.

Bronze Equestrian Statue of GEORGE IV., in Trafalgar-square, by Sir F. Chantrey.

Marble Statue of QUEEN VICTORIA, in the Royal Exchange, by Lough.

Equestrian Statue of DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, the victor at Culloden, in Cavendish-square.

DUKE OF BEDFORD, Russell-sq., by Sir R. Westmacott.

PITT, in Hanover-square, by Sir Francis Chantrey.

FOX, in Bloomsbury-square, by Sir R. Westmacott.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, in Cavendish-square.

MEMORIAL to the Officers and Men of the three Regts. of Foot Guards, who fell in the Crimea; at the bottom of Regent-street in Waterloo-place; design by Bell: three statues of Guardsmen on a pedestal of granite, surmounted by a Victory of marble. The cannon are Russian, taken at Sebastopol.

MEMORIAL to the Officers educated at Westminster School, who fell in the Crimea; a granite column, surmounted by a statue of St. George and the Dragon, designed by G. G. Scott, architect, in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, W. end of W. Abbey.

Bronze Statue of CANNING, in Palace-yard, by Sir R. Westmacott.

Equestrian Statue of RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, by Marochetti, Palace-yard, close to H. of Lords.

Bronze Statue of ACHILLES, in Hyde Park, erected 1822, and "Inscribed by the Women of England to Arthur Duke

of Wellington and his brave Companions in arms;" by Sir Richard Westmacott. See p. 27.

Bronze Equestrian Statue of DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in front of the Royal Exchange, by Sir Francis Chantrey.

Ditto on Triumphal Arch, at Hyde-Park-corner, by M. C. Wyatt.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER, by G. G. Adams, GEN. SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, by Behnes, 1861, in Trafalgar-square.

Dr. JENNER, sitting figure, by Marshall, in Kensington Gardens.

SIR HUGH MYDDELTON, founder of the New River Company, Islington Green, N.

XXXII.—PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES, SQUARES, LANES, &c.

THE landmarks, or central situations of London, are the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House, all three lying together in the very heart of the city;—St. Paul's Cathedral and the General Post Office, both in the City, and within a stone's throw of one another;—Temple Bar and Somerset House, the very central points of modern London;—Charing Cross; Regent Circus, in Piccadilly; the Piccadilly end of Albemarle-street, and Apsley House at Hyde-Park-corner, the leading points of the southern side of modern London;—Tottenham Court Road, the Regent Circus in Oxford-street, and the corner of Edgware Road, the leading points of the northern line of London. (See Clue Map.)

The principal thoroughfares, or main arteries, are Regent-street, Piccadilly, Oxford-street, Holborn, the Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, the New Road, the City Road, Drury-lane, Chancery-lane, Gray's-Inn-lane. These are all traversed by a continuous stream of omnibuses, running at threepenny and penny fares, and are best seen from the top of an omnibus. What Johnson called "the full tide of human existence," is to be seen at the Bank and Royal Exchange; at Charing Cross; and the Regent Circus in Oxford-street.

New Road is in length	5115 yards.
Oxford-street	2304 „
Regent-street	1730 „
Piccadilly	1694 „
City Road	1690 „
Strand	1369 „

The streets of London are about 2800 in number; the longest street of consequence without a turning, is Sackville-street, Piccadilly. Cannon Street West (running from St. Paul's to London Bridge) was formed at a cost of 200,000*l.*, and opened 22nd May, 1854.

PALL MALL. A spacious street extending from the foot of St. James's Street to the foot of the Haymarket, and so called from a game of that name introduced into England in the reign of Charles I., perhaps earlier. James I., in his "Basilicon Doron," recommends it as a game that Prince Henry should use. The name (from *Palla* a ball, and *Maglia* a mallet) is given to avenues and walks in other countries, as at Utrecht in Holland. The Malls at Blois, Tours, and Lyons are mentioned by Evelyn in his "Memoirs," under the year 1644. Pepys mentions "Pell Mell" for the first time under the 26th of July, 1660, where he says, "We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house for clubbing), and there we spent till ten at night." This is not only one of the earliest references to Pall Mall, as an inhabited locality, but one of the earliest uses of the word "clubbing" in its modern signification of a Club; and additionally interesting, seeing that the street still maintains what Johnson would have called its "clubbable" character.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Dr. Sydenham, the celebrated physician. He was living in Pall Mall from 1664 to 1689, when he died. He is buried in St. James's Church. Mr. Fox told Mr. Rogers that Sydenham was sitting at his window looking on the Mall, with his pipe in his mouth and a silver tankard before him, when a fellow made a snatch at the tankard and ran off with it. "Nor was he overtaken," said Fox, "before he got among the bushes in Bond-street, and there they lost him."—Nell Gwyn, from 1670 to her death in 1687, in a house on the "south side," with a garden towards the Park—now No. 79, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The house, however, has been rebuilt since Nell inhabited it.—The great Duke of Marlborough, in Marlborough House.—George Psalmanazar had lodgings here on his first arrival, and here he was visited as an inhabitant of Formosa.—William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, in Schomberg House, in 1760.—Robert Dodsley, the bookseller, originally a footman. He opened a shop here in 1735, with the sign of "Tully's Head."—Gainsborough, the painter, in the western wing of Schomberg House, from 1777 to 1783.—At the Star and Garter Tavern, William, fifth Lord Byron (d. 1798), killed (1765) his neighbour and friend, Mr. Chaworth, in what was rather a broil than a duel. The quarrel was a very foolish one—a dispute between the combatants, whether Lord Byron, who took no care of his game, or Mr. Chaworth, who did, had most game on his manor. Lord Byron was tried and acquitted.

PALL-MALL.

Pall-Mall East.

— United Service Club.

Regent-street. — Site of Carlton House. — York Column.

— Athenæum Club.

*** Pall-Mall was lighted with gas 28th Jan., 1807, and was the first street in London so lighted. The introducer of gas into Pall-Mall was Frederick Albert Winsor, a German (d. 1830).

— Travellers' Club, by Barry.—The garden-front fine.

— Reform Club.

— Carlton Club.

St. James's Square.

— Office of Secretary of State for War.

Army and Navy Club. —

— Schomberg House. In the W. wing lived Gainsborough, the painter.

— 79, Soc. for Prop. of the Gospel. Site of Nell Gwyn's house.

British Institution. — — Oxford and Cambridge Club.

New Society of Painters in Water Colours. — — Guards' Club.

— Marlborough House. The great Duke of Marlborough died here. Residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

— St. James's Palace.

St. James's-street.

PICCADILLY, a street consisting of shops and fashionable dwelling-houses running E. and W. from the top of the Haymarket to Hyde-park Corner. The earliest allusion to it is in Gerard, who observes in his Herbal (1596) "that the small wild buglosse grows upon the drie ditch bankes about Pickadilla." The origin of the name is somewhat uncertain, but the most likely solution is, that it was so called after one Higgins, a tailor, who built it *temp.* James I., and who got most of his estate by pickadilles, a kind of stiff collar, much worn in England from 1605 to 1620.

The first Piccadilly, taking the word in its modern acceptation of a street, was a very short line of road, running no further W. than the foot of Sackville-street, and the name Piccadilly-street occurs for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's, under the year 1673. Sir Thomas Clarges's house, on the site of the present Albany, is described in 1675 as "near Burlington House, above Piccadilly." From Sackville-street to Albemarle-street was originally called Portugal-street, after Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., and all beyond was the great Bath-road, or, as Agas calls it (1560), "the way to Reding." The Piccadilly of 1708 is described as "a very considerable and publick street, between Coventry-street and Portugal-street;" and the Piccadilly of 1720 as "a large street and great thoroughfare, between Coventry-street and Albemarle-street." Portugal-street gave way to Piccadilly in the reign of George I. That part of the present street, between Devonshire House and Hyde-park Corner, was taken up, as Ralph tells us, in 1734, by the shops and stone-yards of statuaries, just as the New-road is now. We may read the history of the street in the names of several of the surrounding thoroughfares and buildings. Albemarle-street was so called after Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle, to whom Clarendon House was sold in 1675, by Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, son of the great Lord Clarendon. Bond-street was so called after Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, to whom Clarendon House was sold by the Duke of Albemarle when in difficulties, a little before his death. Jermyn-street was so called after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, who died 1683-4; Burlington House after Boyle, Earl of Burlington; Dover-street, after Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover (d. 1708), the little Jermyn of De Grammont's Memoirs; Berkeley-street and Stratton-street, after John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Charles II.; Clarges-street, after Sir Walter Clarges, the nephew of Ann Clarges, wife of General Monk; and Arlington-street and Bennet-street after Henry Bennet, Earl

of Arlington, one of the Cabal. Air-street was built in 1659, Stratton-street in 1693, and Bolton-street was, in 1708, the most westerly street in London. Devonshire House occupies the site of Berkeley House, in which the first Duke of Devonshire died (1707). Hamilton-place derives its name from James Hamilton, ranger of Hyde-park in the reign of Charles II., and brother of La Belle Hamilton. Halfmoon-street was so called from the Halfmoon Tavern. Coventry House, No. 106, was built on the site of an old inn, called the Greyhound. Apsley House was called after Apsley, Earl of Bathurst, who built it late in the last century; and the Albany, from the Duke of York and Albany, brother of George IV. St. James's Church (by Wren) was consecrated on Sunday, the 13th of July, 1684. The sexton's book of St. Martin's informs us that the White Bear Inn was in existence in 1685; and Strype, in his new edition of Stow, that there was a White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly in 1720. The two Corinthian pilasters, one on each side of the Three Kings Inn gateway in Piccadilly, belonged to Clarendon House, and are, it is thought, the only remains of that edifice.

Sir William Petty, our first writer of authority on political arithmetic, died in a house over against St. James's Church (1687). Next but one to Sir William Petty, Verrio, the painter, was living in 1675. In the dark-red-brick rectory house, at the N. side of the church, pulled down 1848, and immediately rebuilt (now No. 197), lived and died Dr. Samuel Clarke, rector of St. James's, from 1709 till his death in 1729. Here he edited Cæsar and Homer; here he wrote his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, and his Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God. In Coventry House, facing the Green Park, corner of Engine-street (now the Ambassadors' Club), died, in 1809, William, sixth Earl of Coventry, married, in 1752, to the eldest of the three beautiful Miss Gunnings. In what was then No. 23, now the first house E. of Hertford House, died (1803) Sir William Hamilton, collector of the Hamiltonian gems, but more generally known as the husband of Nelson's Lady Hamilton. From No. 80 Sir Francis Burdett was taken to the Tower, April 6th, 1810; the officer, armed with an arrest-warrant, scaling the house with a ladder, and entering the window of the drawing-room, where Sir Francis was found instructing his son in Magna Charta, the street being occupied by the Horse Guards. No. 105, now the Marquis of Hertford's, was the old Pultency Hotel; here the Emperor of Russia put up during the memorable visit of the allied sovereigns in 1814: and here the Duchess of Oldenburgh (the Emperor Alexander's sister) introduced Prince

Leopold to the Princess Charlotte. Lord Eldon's house, at the corner of Hamilton-place, was built by his grandfather, Lord Chancellor Eldon, who died in it. Nos. 138 and 139 were all one house in the old Duke of Queensberry's time. Here, in the balcony, on fine days in summer, he used to sit, a thin, withered old figure, with one eye, looking on all the females that passed him, and not displeased if they returned him whole winks for his single ones. He had been Prince of the Jockies of his time, and was a voluptuary and millionnaire. "Old Q." was his popular appellation. At the late Duchess of Gloucester's, at the corner of Park-lane, once Lord Elgin's, where the Elgin marbles were placed on their first arrival in this country, is a very beautiful carpet in sixty squares, worked by sixty of the principal ladies among the aristocracy. No. 94 was formerly Egremont House, then Cholmondeley House, next Cambridge House, property of Sir T. Sutton, the ground landlord of half of Piccadilly, now occupied by Lord Palmerston. The Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., died in this house. The bay-fronted house at the W. corner of Whitehorse-street was the residence of M. Charles Dumergue, the friend of Sir Walter Scott; until a child of his own was established in London, this was Scott's head-quarters when in town. The London season of Lord Byron's married life was passed in that half of the Duke of Queensberry's house, now No. 139. Here he brought his wife, and that hag of a housemaid, Mrs. Mule, of whom Moore has given an amusing account. On the pavement opposite Lord Willoughby d'Eresby's, next but one W. to Hamilton-place, stood the Hercules Pillars public-house, where Squire Western put his horses up when in pursuit of Tom Jones, and where that bluff brave soldier, the Marquis of Granby (d. 1770), spent many a happy hour. On the south side, facing Old Bond-street, was the shop of Wright, the bookseller, where Gifford assaulted Peter Pindar and got the better of him in the struggle. The house two doors E. of the Duke of Wellington's was long the London residence of Beckford, author of Vathek.

PICCADILLY.

St. George's Hospital.

Grosvenor-place.

Hyde Park Corner.

W.

Entrance Archway, surmounted by Equestrian Statue of Duke of Wellington.

Views of Green Park, St. James's Park, Buckingham Palace, Miss Burdett Coutts' Church, in Rochester-row, Westminster. Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The church to the distant right is at the Middlesex foot of Vauxhall-bridge.

— Apsley House. Duke of Wellington.

— Hamilton-place, Baron Lionel Rothschild. Lord Chancellor Eldon d.(1838) in corner house. No. 139, called in his time 13, Piccadilly-terrace, Lord Byron lived at.

Constitution Hill.

— Park-lane, leading to Oxford-street.

— Down-street. Mr. Hope's house.

— Engine-street. Hertford House.

— Whitehorse-street. At west corner Sir Walter Scott lived when in town.

The Green Park.

— Half Moon-street. East corner house Madame d'Arblay lived.

— Clarges-street.

— Bolton-street. Bath House.

— Stratton-street. West corner house, Miss Burdett Coutts. Devonshire House.

— Berkeley-street.

— Dover-street.

Arlington-street. — At Three Kings' stables, remains of Clarendon House.

No. 5, H. Walpole's house. — Albemarle-street.

St. James's-street. —

Egyptian Hall. —

Ludlam, hosier. —

Grange, fruiterer. —

Toovey, Bookseller. —

Duke-street. —

— Bond-street. In No. 41, died Sterne.

— Burlington Arcade.

— Burlington House.

— Albany (let in chambers.)

Fortnum & Mason's. — — Sackville-street.

Hatchard, Bookseller. — — Swallow-street. Scottish Church.

St. James's Church. +

— Air-street.

— Swan & Edgar, drapers.

Quadrant.

ST. JAMES'S STREET commences at St. James's Palace and extends to Albemarle-street.

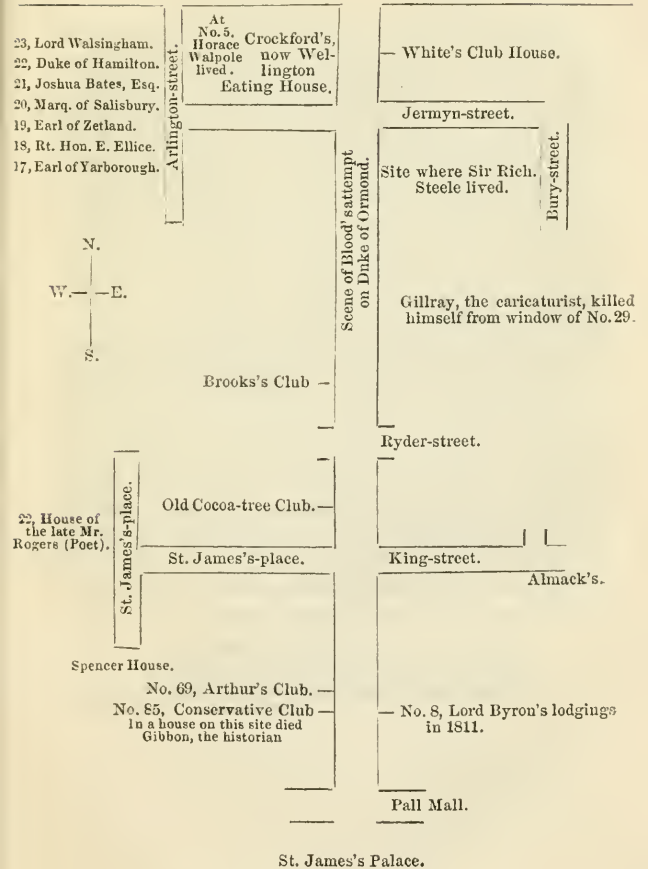
> "The Campus Martins of St. James's-street
> Where the beaus' cavalry pace to and fro,
> Before they take the field in Rotten Row."
> *R. B. Sheridan.*

Observe.—East side, White's Club-house, Nos. 37 and 38; Boodle's Club-house, No. 28; and on the west side, Crockford's, now the Wellington Dining Rooms; Brooks's Club-house, No. 60; Arthur's, No. 69; Conservative Club, No. 85; Thatched House Tavern, containing three portraits, two very fine, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Waller, the poet, from 1660 till the period of his death (1687), in a house on the west side. Pope, in "lodgings at Mr. Digby's, next door to y^e^ Golden Ball, on y^e^ Second Terras in St. James's-street." Gibbon, the historian, died, 1794, in No. 76 (S. corner of Little St. James's-street), then Elmsley the bookseller's, now the site of the Conservative Club. Lord Byron, in lodgings, at No 8, in 1811.

> "When we were on the point of setting out from his lodging in St. James's-street [to go to Sydenham to Tom Campbell's], it being then about mid-day, he said to the servant, who was shutting the door of the vis-à-vis, 'Have you put in the pistols?' and was answered in the affirmative."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

Gillray, the caricaturist (d. 1815), in No. 29, over what was then the shop of Messrs. Humphrey, the print-sellers and publishers. He threw himself out of an upstairs window, and died of the injuries he received. In this street Blood made his desperate attack on the great Duke of Ormond, when on his way home between 6 and 7 in the evening (Tuesday, Dec. 6th, 1670), to Clarendon House, at the top of St. James's Street, where he then resided. The six footmen who invariably attended the duke, walking on both sides of the street, over against the coach, were by some contrivance stopped, or by some mismanagement were not in the way, and the duke was dragged out of his carriage, buckled to a person of great strength, and actually carried past Berkeley House (now Devonshire House) in Piccadilly, on the road to Tyburn, where they intended to have hanged him. The coachman drove to Clarendon House, told the porter that his master had been seized by two men, who had carried him down Piccadilly. A chace was immediately made, and the duke discovered in a violent struggle in the mud with the villain he was tied to, who regained his horse, fired a pistol at the duke, and made his escape.

ST. JAMES'S STREET.



REGENT STREET. The most handsome street in the metropolis. It was designed and carried out by Mr. John Nash, architect, under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1813. The street was intended as a communication from Carlton House to the Regent's Park, and commenced at St. Alban's-street, facing Carlton House, thence through St. James's Market across Piccadilly to Castle-street, where it formed a *Quadrant,* to intersect with Swallow-street, and then, taking the line of Swallow-street (the site of which is about the centre of Regent-street), it crossed Oxford-street to Foley House, where it intersected with Portland-place. The reason for adopting this line was that great part of the property belonged to the Crown. Langham-place Church was built by Nash as a termination to the view up Regent-street from Oxford-street. For this purpose the tower and spire are advanced forward to the centre line of the street, and appear almost isolated from the church. In his designs for Regent-street, Mr. Nash adopted the idea of uniting several dwellings into a single façade, so as to preserve a degree of continuity essential to architectural importance; and, however open to criticism many of these designs may be, when considered separately, it cannot be denied that he has produced a varied succession of architectural scenery, the effect of which is picturesque and imposing, certainly superior to that of any other portion of the metropolis, and far preferable to the naked brick walls then universally forming the sides of our streets. The perishable nature of the brick and composition of which the houses in this street are built gave rise to the following epigram:—

> "Augustus at Rome was for building renown'd,
> And of marble he left what of brick he had found;
> But is not our Nash, too, a very great master?—
> He finds us all brick and he leaves us all plaster."
>
> *Quarterly Review for June,* 1826.

REGENT STREET AND WATERLOO PLACE.

All Souls', Langham-place.
Nash, architect.

Polytechnic Institution.— — National Institute of Fine Arts.

Oxford-st. Oxford-st.

Hanover Chapel. C. R. Cockerell, + architect. — Mayall, photographer.

Verrey, confectioner and restaurant; *good.* — Argyll-street. Marlbro'-street.

Hanover-street. — Williams, photographer.

Lewis and Allonby, drapers. — Houbigant, French glover and perfumer.

N
W — — E
S

Conduit-street. —

New Burlington-street. —

The house of Rt. Hon. Fredk. Robinson, Chancellor of Exchequer, in *Old Burlington-street*, was more than once attacked by the mob during the Corn Riots of 1815, the railings torn up, windows and doors split open; and on March 6 one of the assailants was shot by soldiers posted within. — Archbishop Tenison's Chapel.

Nicoll, tailor.

Newman's stables, horses on the first, second, and third floors. — Mechi, razors and agriculture.

Vigo-street, leading to Albany and Bond-street. — Marylebone-street.

The Quadrant.

St. James's Hall and Restaurant.—

Swan and Edgar, good mercers, &c. —

Piccadilly. Piccadilly.

Jermyn-street. — Jermyn-street.

Carlton Club Chambers. — Gallery of Illustration, formerly house of Nash the architect.

Regent-street Chapel. Repton, arch. —

Howell and James, mercers. — Junior Unit. Ser. Club.

Maurigy's Hotel, Charles-street. — Charles-street.

Pall-Mall. Pall-Mall.

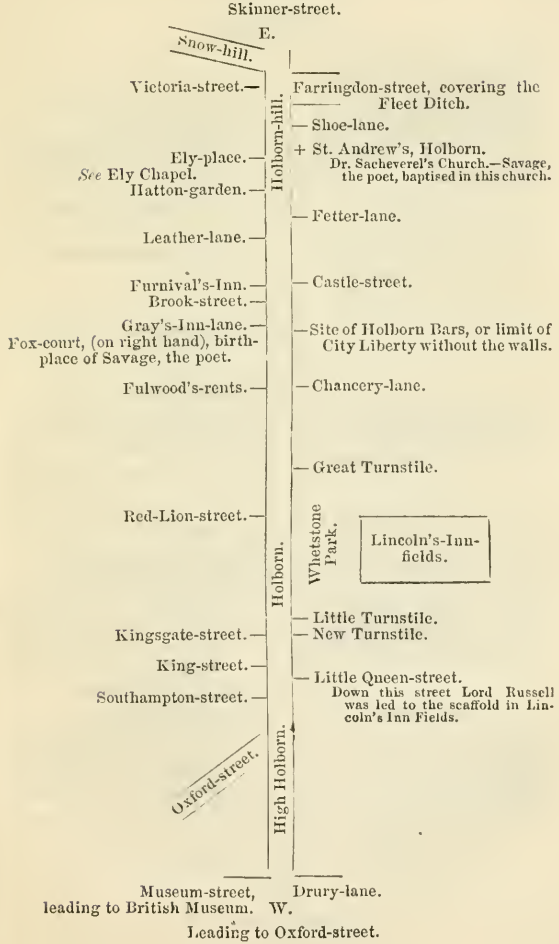
HOLBORN, OR OLDBOURNE. A main thoroughfare running east and west, between Drury-lane and Farringdon-street. From Drury-lane to Brook-street is called "High Holborn;" from Brook-street to Fetter-lane, "Holborn;" and from Fetter-lane to Farringdon-street, "Holborn Hill." At Brook-street stood "Holborn Bars," marking the termination of the City Liberties in that direction; and at Farringdon-street stood a stone bridge over the Fleet, called "Oldbourne Bridge." It derives its name from Oldbourne, or Hilbourne, a burn or rivulet that broke out near Holborn Bars, and ran down the whole street to Oldbourne Bridge, and into the river of the Wells and Fleet Ditch. This was the old road from Newgate and the Tower to the gallows at Tyburn. Up the "heavy hill" went William, Lord Russell, on his way to the scaffold in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. The same line of road from Aldgate to Tyburn was chosen for the whippings which Titus Oates, Dangerfield, and Johnson endured in the reign of James II. Gerard, who dates his Herbal (fol. 1597) "From my house in Holborne, within the suburbs of London, this first of December, 1597," had a good garden behind his house, and mentions in his Herbal many of the rarer plants which grew well in it.

Observe—The Blue Boar Inn, No. 270, High Holborn, where, according to an apocryphal story, a letter from Charles I. was intercepted by Cromwell and Ireton, disguised as troopers. The letter is said to have determined the king's execution.* (?)

The corporation of London receives a penny and two-penny toll from the carts and carriages of non-freemen entering the city. These tolls are levied at the six bars, including Holborn-bars. The amount raised yearly is between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.*, and the money is directed to be spent in the formation of a new street from Holborn-bridge to Clerkenwell-green. The richest inlets are Temple-bar and Whitechapel-bar. The descent of Holborn-hill is so dangerous that it is in contemplation to make a viaduct from Newgate-street to the top of Holborn-hill.

* See "Handbook for London, Past and Present," p. 60.

HOLBORN.


Skinner-street.
E.
Snow-hill.
Victoria-street.—
Farringdon-street, covering the Fleet Ditch.
Holborn-hill.
— Shoe-lane.
+ St. Andrew's, Holborn.
Dr. Sacheverel's Church.—Savage, the poet, baptised in this church.
Ely-place.—
See Ely Chapel.
Hatton-garden.—
— Fetter-lane.
Leather-lane.—
Furnival's-Inn.—
Brook-street.—
— Castle-street.
Gray's-Inn-lane.—
Fox-court, (on right hand), birth-place of Savage, the poet.
— Site of Holborn Bars, or limit of City Liberty without the walls.
Fulwood's-rents.—
— Chancery-lane.
— Great Turnstile.
Red-Lion-street.—
Holborn.
Whetstone Park.
Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
— Little Turnstile.
Kingsgate-street.—
— New Turnstile.
King-street.—
— Little Queen-street.
Down this street Lord Russell was led to the scaffold in Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Southampton-street.—
Oxford-street.
High Holborn.
Museum-street, leading to British Museum.
Drury-lane.
W.
Leading to Oxford-street.

STRAND.

Temple Bar.

E. Child's Bank.

The Strand was not paved until 1532. As many as nine *Bishops* possessed inns or hostels on the water side of the Strand, at the Reformation. No traces of their houses but the names remain. (See Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel."

— Site of Essex House.

— Devereux-court. Here was the Grecian Coffee-house.

\+ St. Clement's Danes Church.

Wych-st., leading to Drury-lane.

Holywell-street. Full of Jew-clothesmen and book-stalls.

Site of Arundel House.

\+ St. Mary-le-Strand Church. Site of Maypole.

— Somerset House. Public office.

— King's College.

— No. 141. Site of Tonson's shop.

Catherine-street, leading to Brydges-street.

— Wellington-street, leading to Waterloo Bridge.

Lyceum Theatre.

The Savoy was granted to Peter of Savoy, uncle of Henry III., 1245.

Burleigh-street. Site of Exeter 'Change.

— Savoy Chapel, down "Savoy Steps." Worth seeing.

Southampton-street. Site of Bedford House.

— Beaufort Buildings. Site of Worcester House.

— Cecil-street. Site of Salisbury House and New Exchange.

Adelphi Theatre. Behind this Theatre is Maiden Lane, in which Andrew Marvell lived and Voltaire lodged.

— Adam-st.:—leading to Adelphi Terrace, facing the River, in the centre house of which Garrick died.

— Coutts & Co., Bankers.

King William-street.

— Site of Durham House. Sir Walter Raleigh lived here. Go down Buckingham-street and see Inigo Jones's Water Gate, all that remains of York House, built for Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

Electric Telegraph Office, distinguished by a ball at top, which drops at 1 P.M. every day.

— Site of York House. Lord Bacon born here.

— Charing-cross Railway Station.

Golden Cross.

— Northumberland House.

W.

Charing Cross.

FLEET STREET.

E.

— Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Fleet ditch, now a sewer, under Farringdon-street. Fleet-st. is named from the Fleet, a stream which became a *ditch* and open sewer—now covered. It entered the Thames near Blackfriars bridge. On its banks stood the *Fleet* prison.

— Bride-lane, leading to Bridewell Hospital.

+ St. Bride's Church.
Built by Wren.

— To Salisbury-square,
In which Richardson, the novelist, lived.

Shoe-lane, leading to Holborn. —

Bolt-court. —
Dr. Johnson died here.

— Bouverie-street, leading to Whitefriars and Alsatia.

Crane-court—Scottish Hospital; —
Old Meeting Room of Royal Society, when Sir Isaac Newton was President.

— Serjeants' Inn.

Fetter-lane, leading to Holborn. —

Peele's Coffee House; —
Newspapers filed here.

— Mitre Tavern. Resort of Dr. Johnson and Boswell.

— Hoare's Banking House.

Church of St. Dunstan's in the West. Shaw, architect. + Here the Fire of London stopped.

Chancery-lane. —
Seven doors up, on the left, lived Isaak Walton.

— Inner-Temple-gate, leading to Temple Church: at W. corner house, Pope and Warburton first met.

— Rainbow Tavern. Famous for Stout.

Cock Tavern. —
Famous for Stout.

— Middle-Temple-gate.

— Child's Banking House.
Oldest Banking House in London. Site also of Devil Tavern.

W.

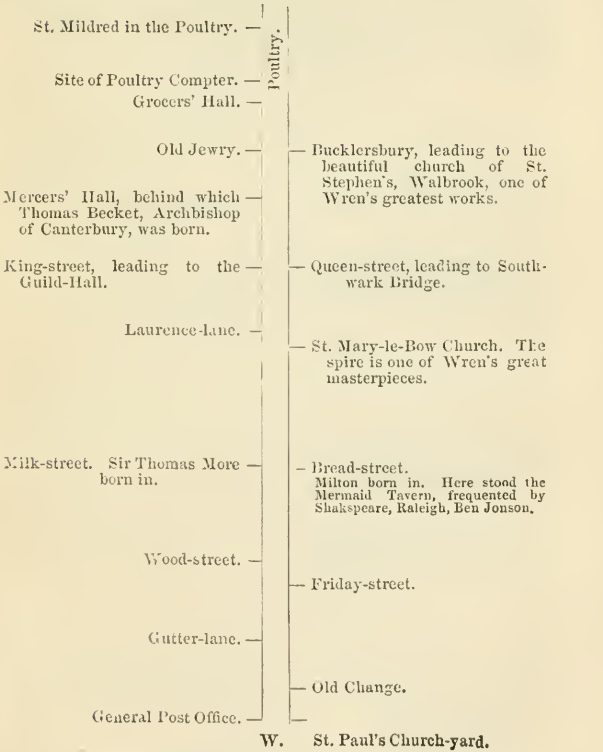
Temple Bar.

CHEAPSIDE, or CHEAP. A street between the Poultry (E.) and St. Paul's (W.), a continuation of the line from Charing Cross to the Royal Exchange, from Holborn to the Bank of England. This street, one of the most frequented thoroughfares in London, was famous in former times for its "Ridings," its "Cross," its "Conduit," and its "Standard," and, still later, for its silk-mercers, linen-drapers, and hosiers.

The last Lord Mayor's pageant, devised by the City poet, and publicly performed (Elkanah Settle was this last City poet), was seen by Queen Anne in the first year of her reign (1702) "from a balcony in Cheapside." The concluding plate of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness" represents the City procession entering Cheapside—the seats erected on the occasion and the canopied balcony, hung with tapestry, containing Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III., and his Princess, as spectators of the scene.

Observe.—Church of St. Mary-le-Bow (p. 122); Saddlers' Hall, next No. 142: here Sir Richard Blackmore, the poet, followed the profession of a physician. No. 90, corner of Ironmonger-lane, was the shop of Alderman Boydell (d. 1804). Before he removed here, he lived "at the Unicorn, the corner of Queen-street, in Cheapside, London." Before the present Mansion-house was built in 1737, No. 73 was used occasionally as the Lord Mayor's Mansion-house.

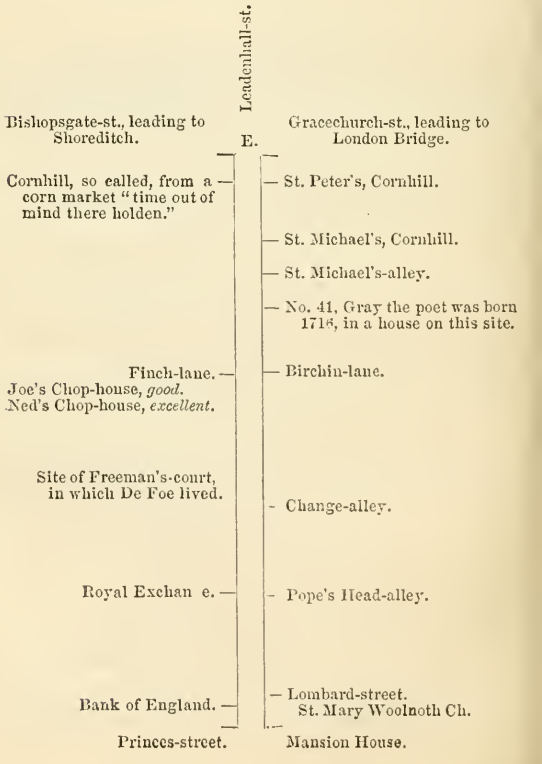
CHEAPSIDE AND POULTRY.


E.
Mansion House.
Poultry.
St. Mildred in the Poultry.
Site of Poultry Compter.
Grocers' Hall.
Old Jewry.
Bucklersbury, leading to the beautiful church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, one of Wren's greatest works.
Mercers' Hall, behind which Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born.
King-street, leading to the Guild-Hall.
Queen-street, leading to Southwark Bridge.
Laurence-lane.
St. Mary-le-Bow Church. The spire is one of Wren's great masterpieces.
Milk-street. Sir Thomas More born in.
Bread-street.
Milton born in. Here stood the Mermaid Tavern, frequented by Shakspeare, Raleigh, Ben Jonson.
Wood-street.
Friday-street.
Gutter-lane.
Old Change.
General Post Office.
W.
St. Paul's Church-yard.

Near St. Paul's was *Bishop Bonner's Coal Hole*, one of the worst prisons in which the victims of the Popish Persecution under Queen Mary were shut up.

CORNHILL.

Near the junction of Cornhill and Leadenhall-street stood the "Standard," built 1582, for distributing water brought from the Thames by a forcer, invented by Peter Morris, a Dutchman. Distances along many of the high roads out of London were measured from it.



DRURY LANE.

"O may thy virtue guard thee through the roads
Of Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes!
The harlots' guileful paths, who nightly stand
Where Catherine-street descends into the Strand."—Gay's "Trivia."

To British Museum.

Broad-street, St. Giles's. — Holborn.

Drury-lane, so called from the town house of the Drury family. It lost its aristocratic character early in the reign of Wm. iii.

Coal-yard, birth-place of Nell Gwynn.

Charles-street *alias* Lewknor's-lane, long a notoriously bad part of London.

Long Acre, leading to Leicester-square.

Great Queen's-street, leading to Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Pit-place, properly Cockpit-place, site of Cockpit Theatre (the first Drury-lane Theatre).

Little Russell-street, leading to Covent-garden, Drury-lane Theatre, &c.

Prince's-street, leading to Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Scene of seizure of Mrs. Bracegirdle by Lord Mohun.

Russell-court, footway from City to Covent-garden.

Craven-buildings, site of Craven House, in which the Queen o Bohemia died (d. 1662).

Drury Lane—once Aldwych-street.

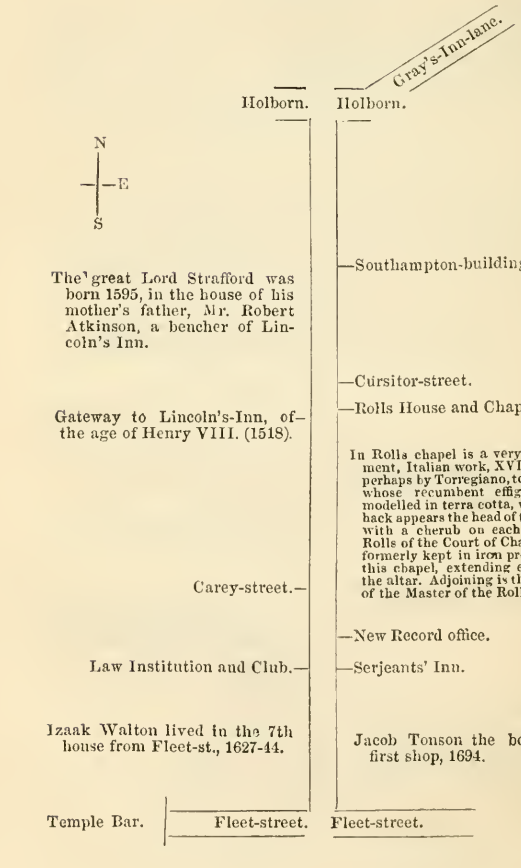
Wych-street—to Strand.

Site of Nell Gwynn's lodging, where Pepys saw her "standing at her lodgings' door, in her smock-sleeves and bodice," watching the milkmaids on May-day, 1667.

Maypole-alley.

Strand. — St. Mary-le-Strand Church.

CHANCERY LANE.


Gray's-Inn-lane.
Holborn.
Holborn.
N
E
S
Southampton-buildings.
The great Lord Strafford was born 1595, in the house of his mother's father, Mr. Robert Atkinson, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.
Cursitor-street.
Rolls House and Chapel.
Gateway to Lincoln's-Inn, of the age of Henry VIII. (1518).
In Rolls chapel is a very fine monument, Italian work, XVIth century, perhaps by Torregiano, to Dr. Young, whose recumbent effigy is finely modelled in terra cotta, while at the back appears the head of the Saviour, with a cherub on each side. The Rolls of the Court of Chancery were formerly kept in iron presses round this chapel, extending even behind the altar. Adjoining is the residence of the Master of the Rolls.
Carey-street.
New Record office.
Law Institution and Club.
Serjeants' Inn.
Izaak Walton lived in the 7th house from Fleet-st., 1627-44.
Jacob Tonson the bookseller's first shop, 1694.
Temple Bar.
Fleet-street.
Fleet-street.

OXFORD STREET. A line of thoroughfare, one mile and a half long, between *St. Giles's Pound* and old *Tyburn* Turnpike, and so called from its being the highway from London to Oxford. In 1708 it was known as Tyburn-road. It is, however, somewhat uncertain when it was first formed into a continuous line of street, and in what year it was first called Oxford-street. New Oxford-street, opened for carriages March 6th, 1847, occupies the site of the "Rookery" of St. Giles, through which it was driven at a cost of 290,227*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, of which 113,963*l.* was paid to the Duke of Bedford alone for freehold purchases. All that remained, in the autumn of 1849, of this infamous Rookery (so called as a place of resort for sharpers and quarrelsome people) was included and condensed in ninety-five wretched houses in Church-lane and Carrier-street, wherein, incredible as the fact may appear, no less than 2850 persons were crammed into a space of ground between 1 and $1\frac{1}{10}$ acre in area. In these noisome abodes nightly shelter, at 3*d.* per head, might be obtained.

The NEW ROAD is a crowded thoroughfare or continuation of the City-road, leading to the Regent's Park, St. John's-wood, and the Edgeware-road. It was planned in 1754, and opened about 1758. *Observe.*—St. James's Chapel, Pentonville (on the north side); here R. P. Bonington, the painter, is buried.—St. Pancras New Church.—Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone.—St. Marylebone New Church.

CITY ROAD. A crowded thoroughfare—a continuation of the New-road, running from the Angel at Islington to Finsbury-square; opened 1761; Mr. Dingley, the projector, who gave it the name of the City-road, modestly declining to have it called after his own name. *Observe.*—John Wesley's chapel and grave, immediately opposite Bunhill-fields Burial-ground.

"Great multitudes assembled to see the ceremony of laying the foundation, so that Wesley could not, without much difficulty, get through the press to lay the first stone, on which his name and the date were inserted on a plate of brass. 'This was laid by John Wesley, on April 1, 1777.' Probably, says he, this will be seen no more by any human eye, but will remain there till the earth, and the works thereof are burnt up."—*Southey's Life of Wesley*, ii. 385.

BOW STREET, COVENT GARDEN,

So called from running in the shape of a bent bow.

Long Acre.

Covent Garden Theatre, or Royal Italian Opera.

On the site of this theatre lived Dr. Radcliffe, Wycherley, and many other wits, from 1646 to 1735.

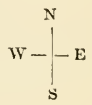
Bow-street Police Office. Here Fielding wrote his Tom Jones.

Site of Will's Coffee-house.

Great Russell-street.

Long Acre.

Upper house, corner of King's Arms-court, lived Grinling Gibbons.



Great Russell-street.

GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS,

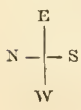
Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

So called in compliment to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Chas. I.

Little Queen-street, leading to Holborn.

Down this street Lord Russell was led to the scaffold in Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

The whole of the north side was built a century later than the south.



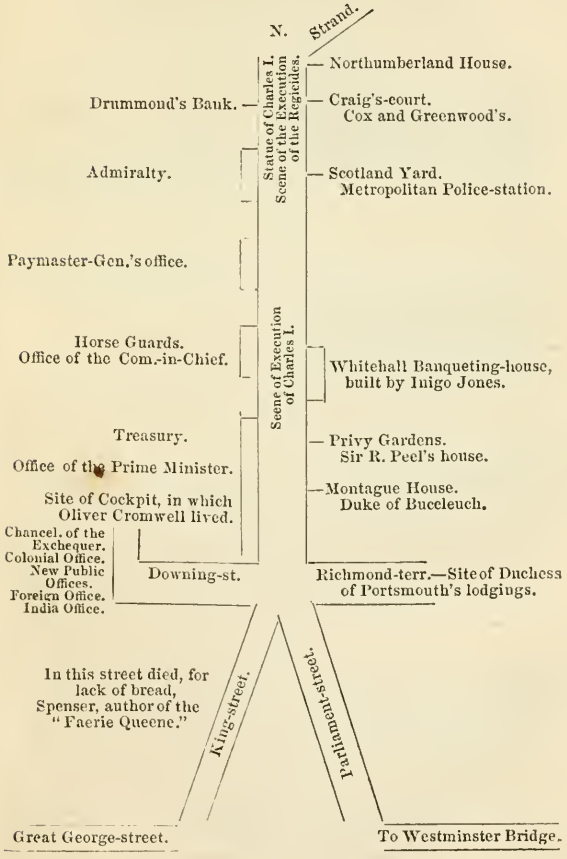
Drury-lane.

House of Lord Chancellor Somers and the Minister Duke of Newcastle, temp. George II.

The whole of the south side was originally built by Inigo Jones, and from 1630 to 1730 was one of the most fashionable localities in London — the houses commanding a fine view of Holborn-fields. Great Marlborough-st., a century later, was similarly situated with respect to Oxford-street. In one of these houses Lord Herbert of Cherbury died. In another Sir Godfrey Kneller lived for the last twenty years of his life. The large red-brick house, with an arch-way under it (now Nos. 55 and 56) was the house of Hudson, the portrait-painter, and master of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Drury-lane.

CHARING CROSS TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



HAYMARKET,

So called from a Market of Hay formerly kept there.

N.

Piccadilly. Coventry-street.

Between Haymarket, Coventry-street and Regent-street at night is a resort of the worst company in London, male and female.—See Dickens's *Household Words*.

— Coventry-court. Site of Piccadilly Gaming House and of Coventry House, residence of Secretary Coventry, sec. to Charles II.

— Panton-street. In a garret in one of these houses, Addison wrote his "Campaign."

The W. side s chiefly occupied hy Restaurants, Taverns, Public-houses, & Shell-fish shops. The Blue Posts has been a tavern for nearly two centuries. Quin's is the best oyster-shop in the Haymarket.

— James-street.

— Café de l'Europe.

Charles-street. —

— Haymarket Theatre.

— Suffolk-street.

Her Majesty's Theatre, or old Italian Opera House.

Pall-Mall. Pall-Mall.

S.

GROSVENOR PLACE,

So called from the Grosvenor family, the ground landlords,

and built 1767—1777.

Hyde-park Corner.— —Apsley House.

Piccadilly.

St. George's Hospital, Wilkins — architect.

Halkin-street, leading to — Belgrave-square.

— Footway to Constitution-hill. Near this Sir Robert Peel met with his fatal accident.

— Garden wall of Buckingham Palace.

Chapel-street. —

The houses in Grosvenor-place overlook Buckingham Palace gardens, and were built during the Grenville administration; Grenville, to vex King George III., refusing to purchase the site.

Grosvenor-place houses. —
No. 2, Sir Anthony Rothschild. —
No. 3, Earl Stanhope. —

Queen's Summer House, on Mount concealing the Mews from the Palace.

Lower Grosvenor-place.

PARK LANE.

The S.W. corner of Edgeware Road, close to Arklow House, is the site of Tyburn Gallows, and burial-place of Oliver Cromwell.

Gt. Cumberland-st.

Oxford-street.

Marble Arch, from Buckingham Palace.

— Camelford House. Where the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold lived.

— Green-street: at No. 56, died Rev. Sydney Smith.

— Lord Ward. Paintings by Raphael, &c.

Grosvenor Gate.

— Upper Grosvenor-street.

— Grosvenor House. Lord Westminster. Gallery of Paintings.

— Mount-street.

HYDE PARK.

— South-street.

Dorchester House. Vulliamy, Architect. Built for Mr. Holford. Fine Pictures and Library.

Stanhope Gate.

— Stanhope-street. Chesterfield House, facing the Park.

— Holdernesse House. Francis Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry.

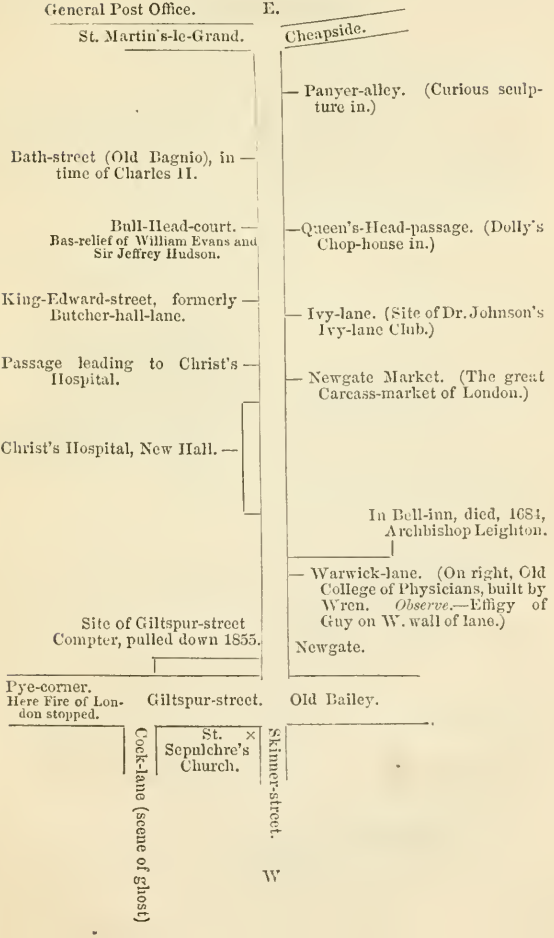
Former residence of Sir Bulwer Lytton, Bart.

Gloucester House. — Piccadilly.

Piccadilly.

— White Horse Cellar.

NEWGATE STREET.


General Post Office.
E.
St. Martin's-le-Grand.
Cheapside.
Panyer-alley. (Curious sculpture in.)
Bath-street (Old Bagnio), in time of Charles II.
Bull-Head-court. Bas-relief of William Evans and Sir Jeffrey Hudson.
Queen's-Head-passage. (Dolly's Chop-house in.)
King-Edward-street, formerly Butcher-hall-lane.
Ivy-lane. (Site of Dr. Johnson's Ivy-lane Club.)
Passage leading to Christ's Hospital.
Newgate Market. (The great Carcass-market of London.)
Christ's Hospital, New Hall.
In Bell-inn, died, 1684, Archbishop Leighton.
Warwick-lane. (On right, Old College of Physicians, built by Wren. Observe.—Effigy of Guy on W. wall of lane.)
Site of Giltspur-street Compter, pulled down 1855.
Newgate.
Pye-corner. Here Fire of London stopped.
Giltspur-street.
Old Bailey.
St. Sepulchre's Church.
Cock-lane (scene of ghost).
Skinner-street.
W

ALDERSGATE STREET.

N.

Wilderness-row. — Old-street-road.

Charter House. — Site of Pistol's "Manor of Pict-hatch."

Smithfield. — Long-lane. — Barbican.

Lauderdale-buildings, marking site of Lauderdale House, town-house of Duke of Lauderdale, temp. Chas. II.

Albion Tavern, famous for good dinners.

London House, formerly residence of Bishops of London.

Shaftesbury House, built by Inigo Jones for the Earl of Thanet. Here lived Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, temp. Chas. II.

Westmoreland-buildings, marking site of town-house of the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland.

Little Britain. ×

St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

Bull and Mouth street. — Here stood Aldersgate—one of the gates in the old city walls.

Money Order Office — General Post-office.

St. Martin's-le-Grand

Newgate-street. — Cheapside.

St. Paul's. ×

FISH-STREET HILL, GRACECHURCH-STREET, AND BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. — Houndsditch.

Bishopsgate-street within.

Here stood Bishopsgate, one of the gates in London-wall.

Bull Inn, used as a stage (before theatres were erected) by Tarlton and Burbage; here Hobson, the carrier, put up.

St. Helen's Bishopsgate.

South Sea House.

Crosby Hall. Good perpendicular building, temp. Hen. VIII.

Threadneedle-st.

Wesleyan Centenary Hall.

St. Martin's Outwich.

London Tavern, celebrated for good dinners.

Cornhill.

Leadenhall-street.

N
W — E
S

Omnibuses for Surrey and Kent start from both sides of street.

At the Cross Keys, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Bankes exhibited his horse, Morocco.

Gracechurch-street.

Lombard-st.

Fenchurch-street.

White-Hart-court. Fox, founder of the Quakers, died in.

St. Bennet, Gracechurch.

Nag's-Head-court. M. Green, the poet, died in.

King William-street.

Statue of William IV. marks the site of Boar's Head Tavern in Eastcheap.

Little Eastcheap.

Fish-street-hill.

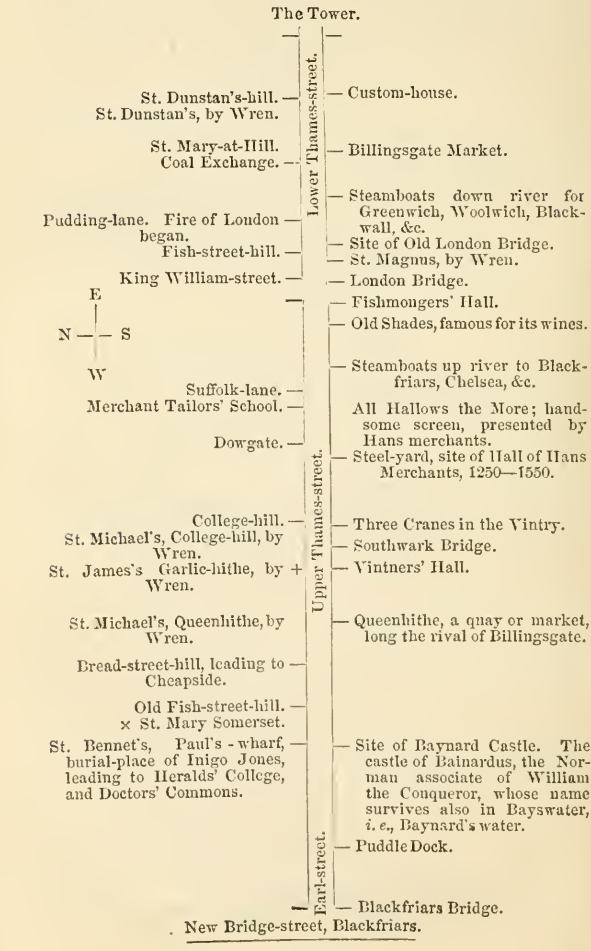
Arthur-street. Here stood a stone house in which Edward the Black Prince was lodged.

Monument—202 feet from which the Fire of London began.

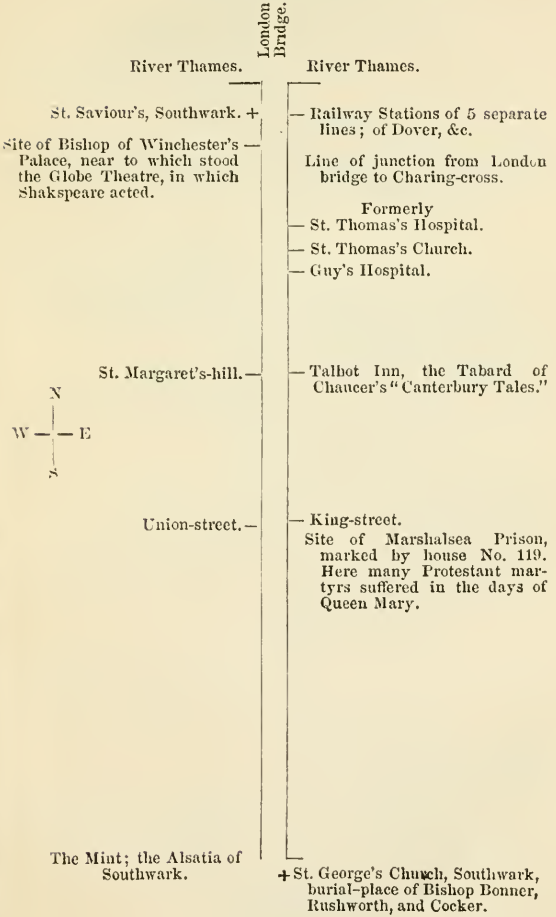
St. Magnus, by Sir C. Wen.

The Thames.
Site of old London Bridge.

UPPER AND LOWER THAMES STREET.


The Tower.
Lower Thames-street.
St. Dunstan's-hill.
St. Dunstan's, by Wren.
Custom-house.
St. Mary-at-Hill.
Coal Exchange.
Billingsgate Market.
Steamboats down river for Greenwich, Woolwich, Blackwall, &c.
Pudding-lane. Fire of London began.
Site of Old London Bridge.
Fish-street-hill.
St. Magnus, by Wren.
King William-street.
London Bridge.
E
N
S
W
Fishmongers' Hall.
Old Shades, famous for its wines.
Steamboats up river to Blackfriars, Chelsea, &c.
Suffolk-lane.
Merchant Tailors' School.
All Hallows the More; handsome screen, presented by Hans merchants.
Dowgate.
Steel-yard, site of Hall of Hans Merchants, 1250—1550.
Upper Thames-street.
College-hill.
St. Michael's, College-hill, by Wren.
Three Cranes in the Vintry.
Southwark Bridge.
St. James's Garlic-hithe, by Wren.
Vintners' Hall.
St. Michael's, Queenhithe, by Wren.
Queenhithe, a quay or market, long the rival of Billingsgate.
Bread-street-hill, leading to Cheapside.
Old Fish-street-hill.
× St. Mary Somerset.
St. Bennet's, Paul's-wharf, burial-place of Inigo Jones, leading to Heralds' College, and Doctors' Commons.
Site of Baynard Castle. The castle of Bainardus, the Norman associate of William the Conqueror, whose name survives also in Bayswater, *i. e.*, Baynard's water.
Puddle Dock.
Earl-street.
Blackfriars Bridge.
New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

HIGH-STREET, SOUTHWARK.


London Bridge.
River Thames.
River Thames.
St. Saviour's, Southwark. +
Site of Bishop of Winchester's Palace, near to which stood the Globe Theatre, in which Shakspeare acted.
Railway Stations of 5 separate lines; of Dover, &c.
Line of junction from London bridge to Charing-cross.
Formerly
St. Thomas's Hospital.
St. Thomas's Church.
Guy's Hospital.
St. Margaret's-hill.
Talbot Inn, the Tabard of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."
N
W
E
S
Union-street.
King-street.
Site of Marshalsea Prison, marked by house No. 119. Here many Protestant martyrs suffered in the days of Queen Mary.
The Mint; the Alsatia of Southwark.
+ St. George's Church, Southwark, burial-place of Bishop Bonner, Rushworth, and Cocker.

THE THAMES.

From Battersea to Vauxhall Bridge.

Cremorne Gardens.
In the central cottage of three, near Cremorne Pier, J. M. W. Turner, *the* landscape painter, d. 1851.

Battersea — Bridge.

×
Battersea Church. Burial-place of Lord Bolingbroke.

Walk. Site of Sir Thomas More's house.

×
Cheyne — Chelsea Old Church. Burial-place of Sir T. More and Sir Hans Sloane.

Battersea Park. 346 acres; 16 acres of water; walks and drives, with plantations. Cost £336,000.

Site of Chelsea Botanic Gardens. Cedar planted 1683.

Red House, famous for pigeon shooting, stood here.

×

New Terraced Embankment. Chelsea Hospital.

Pimlico Suspension — Bridge.

×
Guards Barracks.

West End and Crystal Palace Railway Station and — Bridge.

Ranelagh Estate.

Grosvenor Canal Entrance, now Railway.

×
St. Barnabas Church.

×
T. Cubitt's House-building Factory.

×
New Church, built at the sole expense of a Prebendary of Westminster.

Vauxhall Bridge.

THE THAMES.

From Vauxhall Bridge to Hungerford Bridge.

Vauxhall Bridge.

Site of Vauxhall Gardens.

S. W. Railway Station.

Penitentiary.

Milbank.

Lambeth Old Church.
Burial-place of Tradescant and Ashmole.

Iron Wire Suspension Bridge.

Lambeth Palace.

Lollards' Tower.

St. John's Church, Westminster.

Westminster Abbey.

Houses of Parliament.

Westminster Bridge.

Board of Control.

Richmond-terrace.

Montagu House.

Privy Gardens, Whitehall. Here Sir R. Peel died.

Whitehall Stairs.

Scotland Yard.

Northumberland House.

Hungerford Rail and Foot Bridge.

THE THAMES.

From Hungerford Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge.

Hungerford Bridge.

— Site of York House.

— Water-gate, built by Inigo Jones, for Villiers, D. of Buckingham.

— Adelphi-terrace — in centre house Garrick died.

— Savoy.

— Duchy of Lancaster Office.

× South-Western Railway or Waterloo Station.

Waterloo — Bridge.

— Somerset House.

— King's College.

— Tower of St. Mary-le-Strand.

— Site of Arundel House.

— Tower of St. Clements' Danes.

— Essex Pier and site of Essex House.

Old Lambeth Marsh, now built over by Stamford-street.

— Middle Temple Hall.

× Temple Church.

— Temple Gardens.

— Paper Buildings (red), Temple.

— Whitefriars, or Alsatia.

— Site of Salisbury House and Dorset House.

— Fine spire of St. Bride's, Wren.

Christ Church.

Site of Paris Garden.

— Fleet Ditch or Sewer runs into the Thames.

Blackfriars Bridge.

THE THAMES.

From Blackfriars Bridge to London Bridge.

Blackfriars Bridge.

×
Times Newspaper Office.

— Pier.

— Site of Blackfriars Theatre.

— Site of Castle Baynard.

— Large Flour Mill.

×
St. Paul's.

— Church of St. Bennet, Paul's-wharf. Inigo Jones buried here.

— Paul's-wharf Pier.

Fine view from river of the spires and towers of churches by Wren. The tallest and handsomest is Bow Church.

Church of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. The ship at the top of the vane is capable of holding a bushel of grain, the great article of traffic still at Queenhithe.

— Queenhithe.

— Vintners' Hall.

— Southwark Bridge.

Bankside—site of the old Theatres, the Bear Garden, &c.

— Three Cranes in the Vintry.

Barclay's Brewhouse —

Site of Globe Theatre. —

— Site of Guild of the Steelyard. Now Dock Warehouses.

Remains of Winchester Palace.

— Steamboat Pier.

×
St. Saviour's Church, p. 117.

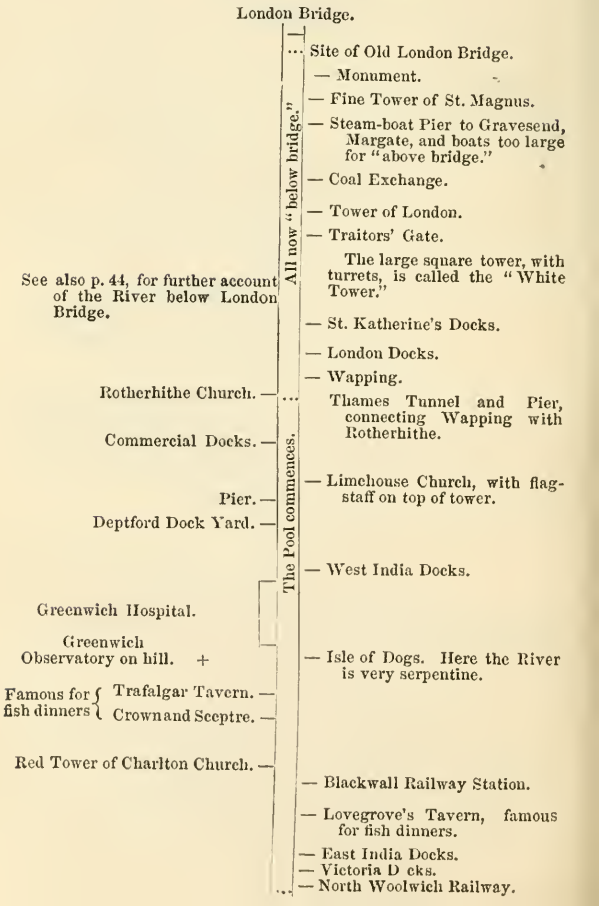
— Shades, famous for its wine.

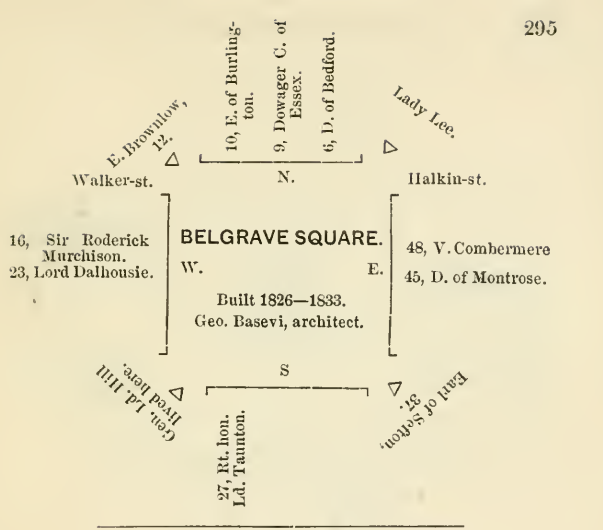
— Fishmongers' Hall.

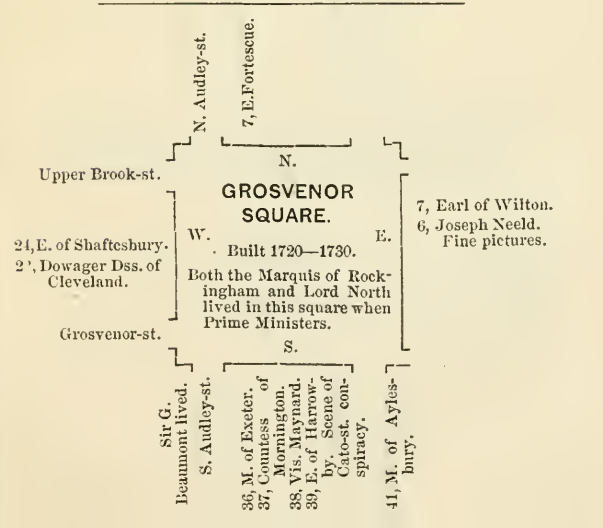
London Bridge.

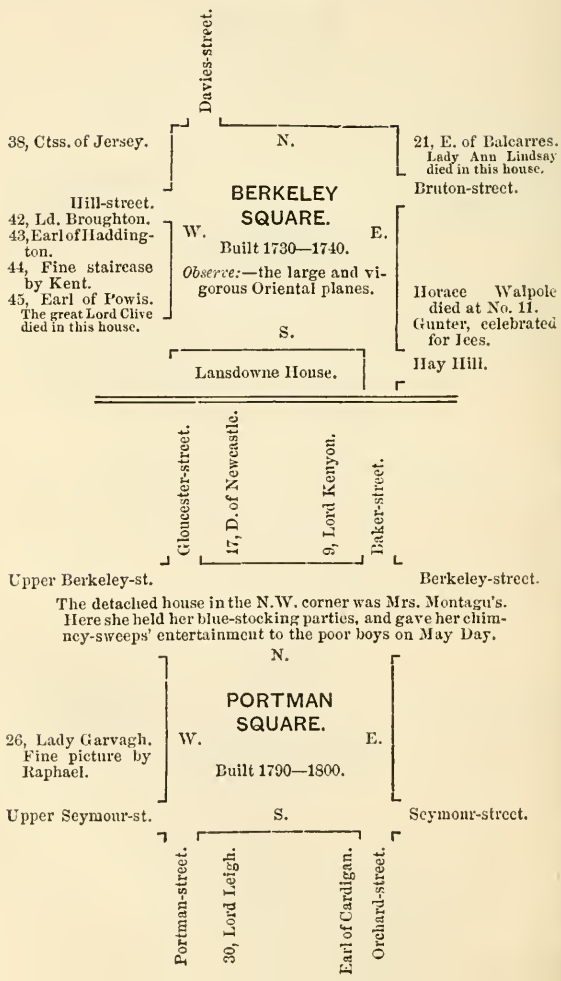
THE THAMES.

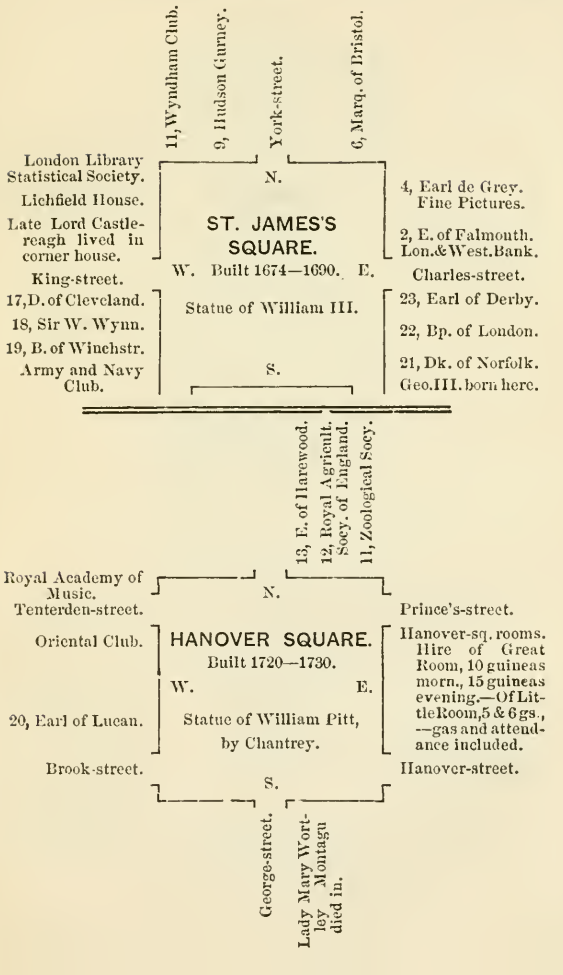
From London Bridge to Blackwall.


London Bridge.
All now "below bridge."
... Site of Old London Bridge.
— Monument.
— Fine Tower of St. Magnus.
— Steam-boat Pier to Gravesend, Margate, and boats too large for "above bridge."
— Coal Exchange.
— Tower of London.
— Traitors' Gate.
The large square tower, with turrets, is called the "White Tower."
See also p. 44, for further account of the River below London Bridge.
— St. Katherine's Docks.
— London Docks.
— Wapping.
Rotherhithe Church. —
... Thames Tunnel and Pier, connecting Wapping with Rotherhithe.
Commercial Docks. —
The Pool commences.
— Limehouse Church, with flag-staff on top of tower.
Pier. —
Deptford Dock Yard. —
— West India Docks.
Greenwich Hospital.
Greenwich Observatory on hill. +
— Isle of Dogs. Here the River is very serpentine.
Famous for fish dinners { Trafalgar Tavern. — Crown and Sceptre. —
Red Tower of Charlton Church. —
— Blackwall Railway Station.
— Lovegrove's Tavern, famous for fish dinners.
— East India Docks.
— Victoria D cks.
— North Woolwich Railway.


10, E. of Burlington.
9, Dowager C. of Essex.
6, D. of Bedford.
E. Brownlow, 12.
Lady Lee.
N.
Walker-st.
Halkin-st.
16, Sir Roderick Murchison.
23, Lord Dalhousie.
BELGRAVE SQUARE.
W.
E.
Built 1826—1833.
Geo. Basevi, architect.
48, V. Combermere
45, D. of Montrose.
S
Gen. Lt. Hill
lived here.
Earl of Kellom, 31.
27, Rt. hon. Ld. Taunton.


N. Audley-st.
7, E. Fortescue.
N.
Upper Brook-st.
GROSVENOR SQUARE.
W.
E.
Built 1720—1730.
Both the Marquis of Rockingham and Lord North lived in this square when Prime Ministers.
24, E. of Shaftesbury.
2', Dowager Dss. of Cleveland.
7, Earl of Wilton.
6, Joseph Neeld.
Fine pictures.
Grosvenor-st.
S.
Sir G. Beaumont lived.
S. Audley-st.
36, M. of Exeter.
37, Countess of Mornington.
38, Vis. Maynard.
39, E. of Harrowby. Scene of Cato-st. conspiracy.
41, M. of Aylesbury.


Davies-street.
38, Ctss. of Jersey.
N.
21, E. of Balcarres.
Lady Ann Lindsay died in this house.
Hill-street.
BERKELEY SQUARE.
Bruton-street.
42, Ld. Broughton.
43, Earl of Haddington.
44, Fine staircase by Kent.
45, Earl of Powis.
The great Lord Clive died in this house.
W.
E.
Built 1730—1740.
Observe:—the large and vigorous Oriental planes.
Horace Walpole died at No. 11.
Gunter, celebrated for Ices.
S.
Lansdowne House.
Hay Hill.
Gloucester-street.
17, D. of Newcastle.
9, Lord Kenyon.
Baker-street.
Upper Berkeley-st.
Berkeley-street.
The detached house in the N.W. corner was Mrs. Montagu's. Here she held her blue-stocking parties, and gave her chimney-sweeps' entertainment to the poor boys on May Day.
N.
PORTMAN SQUARE.
26, Lady Garvagh. Fine picture by Raphael.
W.
E.
Built 1790—1800.
Upper Seymour-st.
S.
Seymour-street.
Portman-street.
30, Lord Leigh.
Earl of Cardigan.
Orchard-street.


11, Wyndham Club.
9, Hudson Gurney.
York-street.
6, Marq. of Bristol.
London Library
Statistical Society.
Lichfield House.
Late Lord Castlereagh lived in corner house.
King-street.
N.
ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.
W. Built 1674—1690. E.
4, Earl de Grey. Fine Pictures.
2, E. of Falmouth.
Lon.&West.Bank.
Charles-street.
17, D. of Cleveland.
18, Sir W. Wynn.
19, B. of Winchstr.
Army and Navy Club.
Statue of William III.
S.
23, Earl of Derby.
22, Bp. of London.
21, Dk. of Norfolk.
Geo. III. born here.
13, E. of Harewood.
12, Royal Agricult. Socy. of England.
11, Zoological Socy.
Royal Academy of Music.
Tenterden-street.
N.
Prince's-street.
Oriental Club.
HANOVER SQUARE.
Built 1720—1730.
W. E.
20, Earl of Lucan.
Statue of William Pitt, by Chantrey.
Hanover-sq. rooms. Hire of Great Room, 10 guineas morn., 15 guineas evening.—Of Little Room, 5 & 6 gs., —gas and attendance included.
Brook-street.
S.
Hanover-street.
George-street.
Lady Mary Wortley Montagu died in.

Harley-street. Formerly old Pr. Amelia's.

The whole N. side was to have been occupied by the entrance to the town house of the magnificent D. of Chandos.

Chandos-street.

N.

W. side Harcourt House, residence of Duke of Portland.

CAVENDISH SQUARE.

Built 1730—1760.

W. Equestrian Statue of Duke of Cumberland, Victor at Culloden, 1746. Statue of Lord G. Bentinck.

E.

S.

Cavendish-st.

Holles-street. In No. 16, Lord Byron was born.

House of Romney the painter, and of Sir M. Archer Shee.

Site of Leicester House. The "Pouting-place" of two Princes of Wales.

To Piccadilly.

N.

Panorama. To Covent-garden.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's house, now Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's auction rooms.

LEICESTER SQUARE.

W. Built 1670—1690. E.

Alhambra — Tumbling and Music Performances.

Site of John Hunter's house and museum.

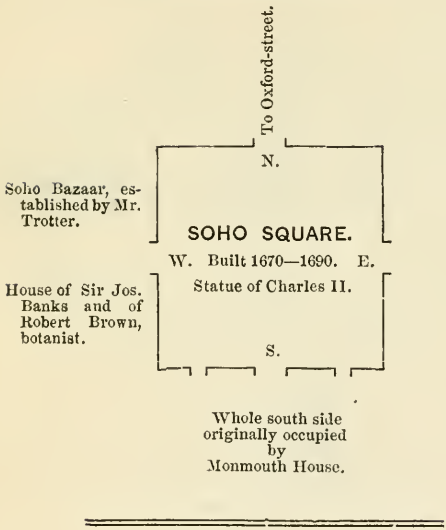
Sablonnière Hotel. In northern half Hogarth lived.

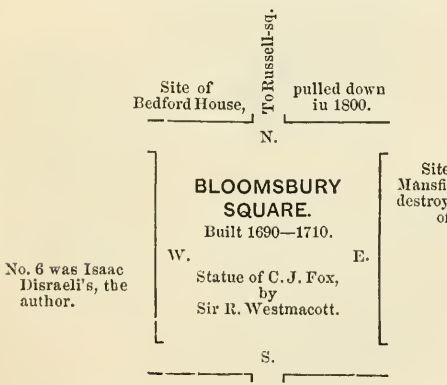
Haymarket.

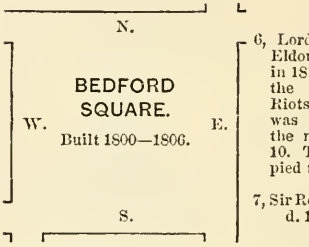
S.

Green-street. In No. 11 lived Woollett the engraver.

St. Martin's-court. Sir Isaac Newton's house and observatory.


To Oxford-street.
N.
Soho Bazaar, established by Mr. Trotter.
SOHO SQUARE.
W. Built 1670—1690. E.
Statue of Charles II.
House of Sir Jos. Banks and of Robert Brown, botanist.
S.
Whole south side originally occupied by Monmouth House.

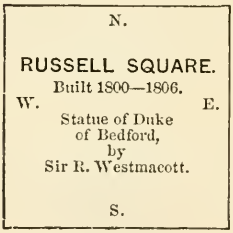

To Russell-sq.
Site of Bedford House,
pulled down in 1800.
N.
BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.
Built 1690—1710.
W. E.
Statue of C. J. Fox, by Sir R. Westmacott.
Site of Lord Mansfield's house destroyed in riots of 1780.
No. 6 was Isaac Disraeli's, the author.
S.



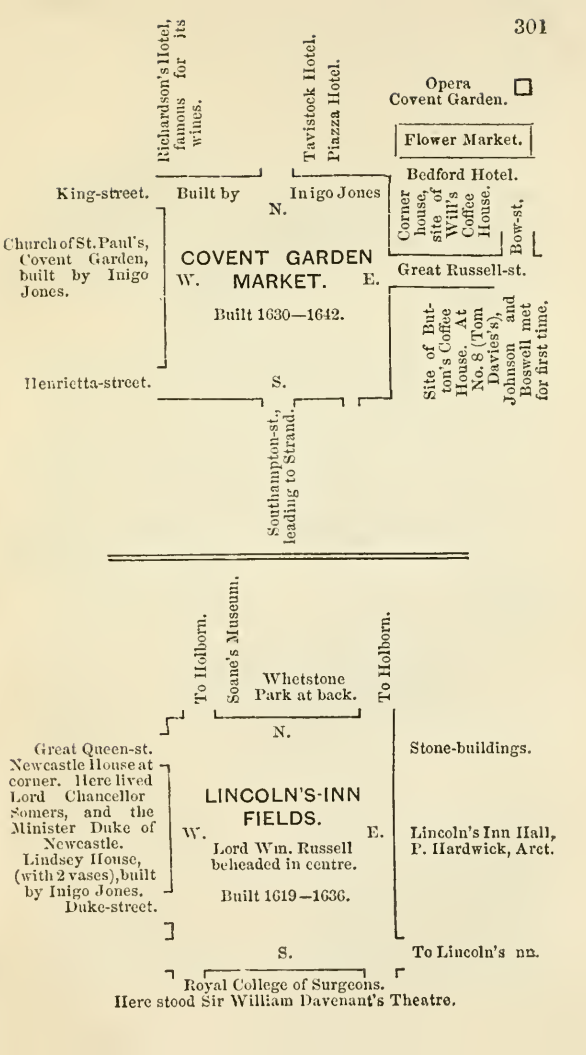
6, Lord Chancellor Eldon lived here in 1815. During the Corn Law Riots, this house was sacked by the mob, March 10. Troops occupied the square.

7, Sir Robert Inglis d. 1855.

21, Sir Samuel Romilly died here.



71, Lord Chancellor Loughborough lived here.
67, Mr. Justice Talfourd lived.
65, Sir Thomas Lawrence died here.


Richardson's Hotel, famous for its wines.
Tavistock Hotel. Piazza Hotel.
Opera Covent Garden.
Flower Market.
Bedford Hotel.
King-street.
Built by
Inigo Jones
N.
Corner house, site of Will's Coffee House.
Bow-st,
Church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, built by Inigo Jones.
COVENT GARDEN MARKET.
W.
E.
Great Russell-st.
Built 1630—1642.
Site of Button's Coffee House. At No. 8 (Tom Davies's), Johnson and Boswell met for first time.
Henrietta-street.
S.
Southampton-st., leading to Strand.
To Holborn.
Soane's Museum.
Whetstone Park at back.
To Holborn.
N.
Great Queen-st. Newcastle House at corner. Here lived Lord Chancellor Somers, and the Minister Duke of Newcastle.
Lindsey House, (with 2 vases), built by Inigo Jones.
Duke-street.
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.
W.
E.
Lord Wm. Russell beheaded in centre.
Built 1619—1636.
Stone-buildings.
Lincoln's Inn Hall, P. Hardwick, Arct.
S.
To Lincoln's nn.
Royal College of Surgeons.
Here stood Sir William Davenant's Theatre.

National Gallery and Royal Academy of Arts. Wilkins, archt.

St. Martin's Lane.

Church of St. Martin's-in-the Fields. Gibbs, archt.

Pall-mall East.

To the Strand.

College of Physicians.

Statue of George IV., by Chantrey.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Built 1829—1850.

The Fountains, of Peterhead Granite.

Union Club.

Morley's Hotel.

Cockspur-street.

Sir Chas. Napier's Statue.

Nelson Column,

General Havelock's Statue.

Char. Cross branch of Gen. Post Office. Letters received later than at other offices.

* The Electric Telegraph Office (distinguished by a ball at top), communicating with all parts of Europe, open night and day for messages.

+

Statue of Charles I. by Le Sœur.
Site of Queen Eleanor's Cross.
Place of execution of Regicides.

Whitehall.

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